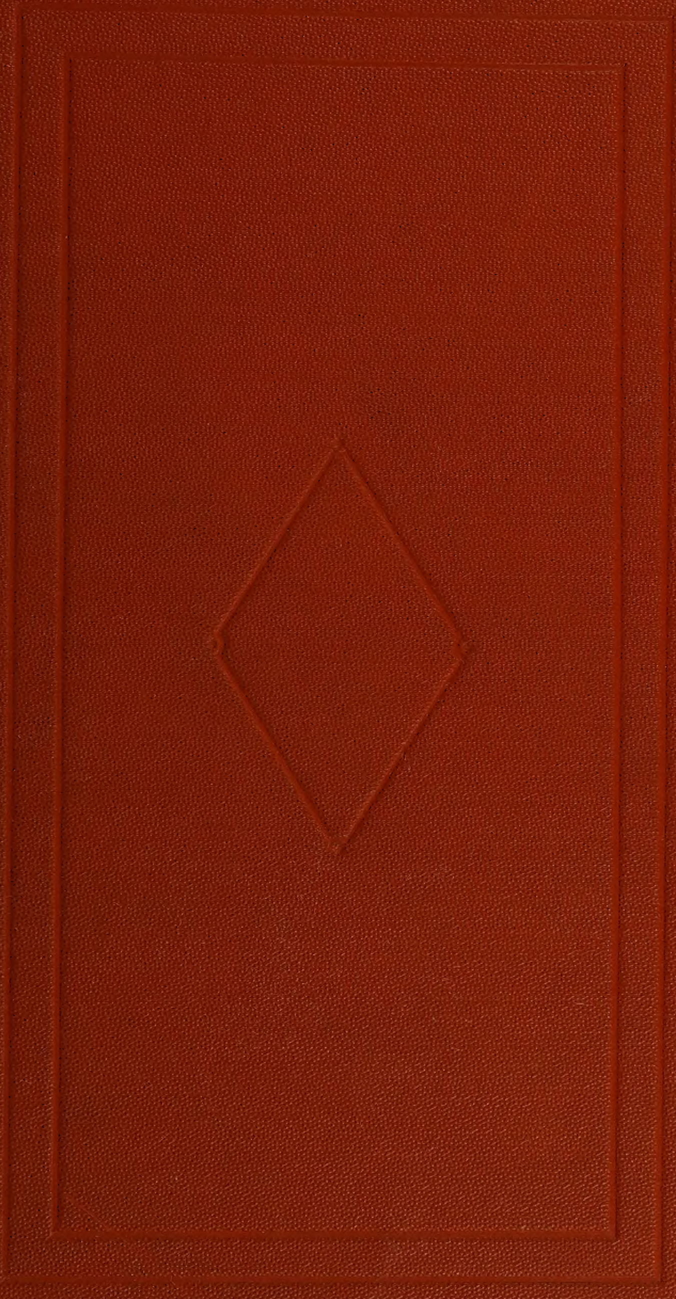

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THE

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter*),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

VOL. LI.

SESSION 1918-1919.

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OFFICERS, 1918-1919.

COUNCIL.

President.

Sir John Hubert Oakley (London)

Vice-Presidents.

Andrew Young (London)
John Willmot (Warwickshire)
Joseph Henry Sabin (London)
John McClare Clark (Northumberland)

Members of Council.

James Inglis Davidson (Edinburgh)
Edwin Savill, O.B.E. (London)
Edmund Walter Rushworth (London)
John David Wallis (Lancashire)
Dendy Watney (London)
George Corderoy (London)
Ernest Alfred Rawlence (Wiltshire)
Herbert Mansfield Cobb, C.B.E. (Kent)
Edward Samuel Cox (Yorkshire)
Bernard Marr Johnson (London)
Ernest Holtham Leeder (Glamorgan)
Henry Hartley (Liverpool)
Charles Herbert Bedells (London)
Charles Browning Fisher, C.B.E. (Leicestershire)
Henry Franks (Ireland)
Frederick Henry Appleton Hardcastle (London)

Professional Associates of Council.

Stanley Hicks (London)
John Maughan (Yorkshire)

Associates of Council.

George Mallows Freeman, K.C.
Richard Fuge Grantham.

Past-Presidents (*Ex-officio Members of Council*).

Daniel Watney (London)
Arthur Vernon (Bucks)
Charles Bidwell (Cambridgeshire)
Thomas Taylor Wainwright (Lancashire)
Howard Martin (London)
Sir Alexander Rose Stenning (London)
Leslie Robert Vigers (London)
W. Edgar Horne, M.P. (London)
The Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt (London and Essex)
John Henry Hanson (Yorkshire)
George Francis Stewart (Dublin)
Arthur Lyon Ryde (London)

Honorary Secretary.

A. Norman Garrard.

Secretary.

Alexander Goddard, C.B.E.

List of Standing Committees.

Composed of Members of Council and Provincial Chairmen.

- Building.
- Council Selection.
- County Districts and Country Meetings.
- Dinner.
- Education.
- Elections.
- Finance.
- Forestry.
- Library and Sessional Papers.
- Mining Surveyors.
- Parliamentary Bills and General Purposes.
- Professional Practice.
- Quantity Surveyors.

Past-Presidents.

1868	*John Clutton*
1870	*Richard Hall*
1872	*Edward Norton Clifton*
1874	*Thomas Huskinson*
1876	*Edmund James Smith*
1878	*William Sturge*
1880	*Edward Ryde*
1883	*Thomas Smith-Woolley*
1885	*Edward I'Anson*
1886	*William James Beadel, M.P.*
1888	*Elias Pitts Squarey*
1890	*Robert Collier Driver*
1892	*Charles John Shoppee*
1894	*Thomas Chatfeild Clarke*
1895	Daniel Watney
1897	*Christopher Oakley*
1898	*Robert Vigers*
1899	*Thomas Miller Rickman*
1900	*John Shaw*
1901	*Sir John F. L. Rolleston*
1902	Arthur Vernon
1903	*Albert Buck*
1904	*Herbert Thomas Steward*
1905	Charles Bidwell
1906	*George Langridge*
1907	Thomas Taylor Wainwright
1908	Howard Martin
1909	Sir Alexander Rose Stenning
1910	Leslie Robert Vigers
1911	W. Edgar Horne, M.P.
1912	Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt
1913	*W. Edward Woolley*
1914	*Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915	John Henry Hanson
1916	George Francis Stewart
1917	Arthur Lyon Ryde

(The names of those deceased are printed in italics.)

The Surveyors' Institution

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Is established—

(1) To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.

(2) To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

The Institution was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a membership of over 4,900.

The Institution consists of four classes, viz.: Fellows, Professional Associates, Associates, and Honorary Members, with a class of Students attached.*

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.§ A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

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* *A class of Probationers was established in* 1914. *For particulars see last paragraph on page viii.*

§ *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of The Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of The Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of The Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the *Transactions*. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12, and 14, of the Rules of Examinations.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with The Institution by enrolment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use The Institution buildings, Museum and Library, and to receive the *Transactions.* They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of The Institution.

Any person desirous of being admitted into The Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate; or by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful inquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds:—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Student . . .	1	1	0	—		
Probationer . .	1	1	0	—		
Associate . . .	2	2	0	3	3	0
Professional Associate	2	2	0	3	3	0
Fellow . . .	3	3	0	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of The Institution unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to The Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of The Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of The Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of The Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of The Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by The Institution after their admission.

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, 1868.

Paper 442.
No. 642.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

BY

JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (President),

"The Fifty Years' History & Work of The Institution,"

READ AT THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION,

11th November, 1918.

The President: Gentlemen, we have met here this evening by a coincidence on a day of great importance, the greatest and most memorable day there has ever been in connection with our Empire, and, I think I may say, the whole world. As you know, Gentlemen, the armistice has been signed, and by the signing of that armistice, we were told by our Premier at the Guildhall on Saturday night—to use his exact words—"the issue "was settled." Gentlemen, it is a moment for rejoicing; it is a moment when everything gives way to the one thought uppermost in our minds, even at to-night's important occasion, the Jubilee Meeting of our Institution. Every other thought seems to disappear, and I feel that I must, and that you would wish me, before we start our business transactions and I proceed to read my Address, to refer to the great event that has happened to-day, and I think, if it meets with your approval, we should open the proceedings by singing the first verse of the National Anthem.

The National Anthem having been sung with great enthusiasm, the PRESIDENT proceeded with his Address:—

I desire to take the opportunity afforded by the delivery of the Presidential Address, with which it has been customary for The Institution's Session to be opened, to thank every Member of The Institution, whether present or absent, for the great honour they have conferred upon me in placing me in the responsible position I now occupy.

I am well aware that I do not owe this distinction to my special personal merit or qualification, but to the fact that ever since I first entered my father's office, just over thirty years ago, I have been in close touch with The Institution as Student, Professional Associate, and Fellow, qualifying for each step by examination, and finally have for the last eleven years obtained experience in the management of The Institution's affairs as one of your elected representatives on the Council. I also fully realise that I am indebted to many kind friends, both of my father and myself, for holding out a helping hand, and for giving me opportunities without which I, like many others, some far better qualified than myself, would never have reached this position, or, at any rate, not for a considerable number of years to come.

I also had the advantage of becoming, at the age of twenty-five, a partner in one of the oldest and, I venture to think, one of the best known firms of land agents, surveyors and auctioneers which had been established some 150 years, and of which my father, Christopher Oakley, was for some years senior partner. As you are aware, he preceded me in this Chair, being elected President of The Institution in 1897, while my grandfather, John Oakley, a previous senior partner in the firm, was, I am pleased to say, one of the original Committee who founded The Institution in 1868, and was one of the first members of the Council, although he did not live long enough to occupy the Chair.

I mention these points because, although no one could appreciate the honour you have done me more than I do, I am well aware of the exceptional advantages I have enjoyed through my family's long connection with The Institution and its work.

On the other hand, I do not think you will look upon me as presumptuous if I say how proud I am to have been able to uphold the name of the old firm sufficiently to cause you to feel justified in electing me as your President, the youngest, I believe, you have had, and the first, I think I am correct in saying, who qualified for membership by means of the regular course of examinations.

I am aware how loyal has been the support accorded in the past to occupants of this Chair, both by the Council and by the body of Members, and I feel every confidence in asking you to continue that support to me. I can assure you that, whatever my shortcomings and deficiencies may be, no one has the interests of The Institution and its Members more closely at heart, and it will be my aim to do everything in my power to further the interests of both during my year of office and subsequently.

Many Presidents in the past must have experienced a doubt as to the subject which they should select for their

Opening Address; but I have been spared any difficulty on that head. It has not seemed to me that there could be two opinions as to the subject upon which I should address you this afternoon. The Institution has just completed its fiftieth year, and its Jubilee seems undoubtedly to call for a sketch of its activities since its foundation in 1868, and some consideration as to the manner in which the aims of its founders have been carried out. My difficulty, therefore, must be not in the selection of a topic, but in doing justice to so important and wide a subject in the short time at my disposal.

I am aware that a sketch such as I contemplate is in danger of proving somewhat statistical and heavy, and I fear that I do not possess the facile pen required to avoid these pitfalls. The subject, however, is one which must possess a personal interest to every Member of The Institution, and I feel, therefore, the greater confidence in claiming your indulgence for any shortcomings on my part in placing the story before you.

Even in normal times only a small percentage of our Members can attend the Opening Meeting, and in present circumstances the number must be still smaller, but I sincerely hope that Members in all parts of the kingdom will read this record of The Institution's fifty years of life however poor my effort in bringing it before them may be.

My reason for making this appeal is because in the course of my visits to different parts of the country in connection with my business I have formed the opinion that a substantial—I will not say a large—percentage of our Members do not realise the importance of the work which The Institution has done and is doing, nor how the demands upon it increase almost from day to day. In order that it should retain its present status, and should be in a position to meet the ever-increasing calls upon it, it is, I venture to say, essential that each one of its Members should feel himself part of a virile and living body, and realise how greatly the strength and usefulness of that body must depend upon the support and work of individual Members.

Turning now to the history of The Institution, I have already stated that it was founded in 1868 by a group of men who now seem to figure gigantic in our professional records. After fifty years comparatively few remain who can speak from personal knowledge of those great men, but names such as those of John Clutton, Edmund James Smith, Edward Ryde, Horatio Lloyd, and others which appear on the board behind me, to whose outstanding qualities our late Associate Member of Council, Lord Alverstone, so often bore witness, will ever be remembered in the profession.

With such progenitors the new society was launched with every prospect of a successful future. The wide range of their businesses took them to every part of the kingdom and brought them into touch with the leading men in every district, so that they were enabled by precept and example to secure the adhesion and support of leading representatives of the profession throughout the country.

Nor was the moment unpropitious for floating the new society. In the first part of last century the profession of surveyor, as at present understood, was almost unknown, or, at any rate, occupied a very different position from that which it now holds. But the great development of every kind which synchronised with the early part of the Victorian era, the development of railways, the land enclosures, tithe commutation, copyhold enfranchisement, the Poor Law Acts, and other important legislation connected with land, all gave rise to additional demands for the services of men having a knowledge of these matters, and in a position to advise upon the intricate and difficult questions connected therewith. With the demand arose the men, and these in their turn early recognised the advantages of meeting together to discuss questions arising out of their business and for social intercourse.

As a result various professional associations were formed, such as the Land Surveyors' Club (1834) and the Surveyors' Association (1864), though a still older body, the Surveyors' Club (the membership of which was mainly confined to building surveyors), was established in 1792. But these bodies, though confined to the profession, were necessarily limited in membership by the fact that the meetings took the form of their members dining together at certain intervals, with the result that by degrees they developed the social rather than the professional aspect. The advantages obtained from these informal gatherings pointed to the probability of still greater advantages being derived from an association more distinctly professional in character, and including within its membership all persons possessing the necessary training and qualifications.

A meeting of those likely to be interested was therefore called on 23rd March, 1868, when the following resolutions were passed :—

> "1. That it is expedient that an association be formed to be called 'The Institution of Surveyors.'
>
> "2. That the undermentioned gentlemen do, with this object, form themselves provisionally into such an association, and take the necessary preliminary measures for organizing The Institution, viz.: Messrs. Chas. F. Adams, Virgoe Buckland, Wm. Jas. Beadel, Fredk. Jas.

> Clark, Edward Norton Clifton, John Clutton, Henry Crawter, John Bailey Denton, Robert Collier Driver, Richard Hall, Thomas Horsey, Henry Arthur Hunt, Thomas Huskinson, Jeremiah Mathews, John Oakley, Edward Ryde, Edmund James Smith, William Sturge, George Trist, and Francis Vigers."

It is pleasing to see how many of these names are still ably represented in the profession.

A committee was formed to draw up by-laws and regulations, which were adopted at a meeting on the 15th June, 1868, and The Institution formally launched on its career.

The first Council was as follows :—

President :

John Clutton.

Vice-Presidents :

Henry Arthur Hunt.
Jeremiah Mathews.
Richard Hall.
Edward Norton Clifton.

Members :

William James Beadel.
Frederick James Clark.
Henry Crawter.
John Bailey Denton.
Robert Collier Driver.
Thomas Huskinson.
John Oakley.
Edward Ryde.
Edmund James Smith.
William Sturge.
George Trist.
Francis Vigers.

Associates :

John Horatio Lloyd.
Frederick James Bramwell.

Hon. Secretary :

John Wornham Penfold.

Having thus traced the origin of The Institution, it remains to see what were the objects in the minds of its founders, and how these objects have been carried out.

These were dealt with very ably and fully by John Horatio Lloyd in the discussion on the Opening Address of the President on 9th November, 1868. He divided them under three main heads: (*a*) Intellectual advancement, by promoting a higher standard of educational training; (*b*) Social elevation, by raising the status of the profession in the eye of the public; and (*c*) Moral improvement, by fostering the best spirit of professional conduct. It will be noted that the duty of looking after the interests of Members—although an important part of The Institution's work—was not included by him among the principal objects for which it was founded; and I am inclined to think that this readiness to give the first place to ideals likely to benefit the public as well as the profession proved one of the greatest factors in the success which attended the formation of The Institution. I am happy to believe that Members, especially those possessing a special knowledge from their work on the Council and Committees, will bear me out in saying that these objects have not been overlooked, but still provide the guiding principle upon which the administration of our affairs is based.

Before dealing with the manner in which these objects have been carried out, I should, perhaps, touch very shortly on the growth of membership and similar domestic matters. I do not propose to trouble you with detailed tables of statistics. These will be found in the annual reports of the Council. Suffice to say that The Institution commenced with a membership of about 200, and grew steadily year by year until 1914, when the total of all classes reached 5,387. A most important addition to the membership took place in 1905, when the members of the Irish Land Agents' Association were admitted *en bloc*, becoming the Irish Branch of The

Institution. Their connection with The Institution has proved a source of strength on both sides of the Channel, and in 1916 we were proud to welcome a very distinguished Member, Mr. George F. Stewart, as the first Irish President of The Institution. We still have to look forward to a President from north of the Tweed, but we hope that the consummation of our wishes may now not long be delayed.

The effect of the war in cutting off the supply of candidates for examination and election, and, alas, in removing from the list many Members who have died in the great cause, has been to prevent the normal wastage from death and retirement being made good, so that a slight reduction in membership has taken place during the past four years the total now being 4,896. I do not, however, look upon this as any indication of weakness, but rather feel surprise that the reduction has not been more marked, and confidence in the future from the manner in which The Institution has stood the strain of the war.

One of the earliest duties of the first Council was to provide a suitable home for The Institution, and I think that we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that they selected Westminster as its *locus*, and that except for the period during which the present house was in building, our address has always remained the same, 12, Great George Street. I am having reproduced with this Paper a drawing of the original house which may, I think, prove of interest to Members. They started modestly, occupying the first floor only, but by 1872 The Institution seemed sufficiently firmly established to warrant, and the attendance at its meetings to require, further accommodation. The superior lease of No. 12 was acquired, and extensions planned to provide a Lecture Hall and

Council Room, the Secretary's Room, and other necessary offices, leaving the remainder of the building either to be let off in offices or to be used for the housing of the Library, the nucleus of which was then being acquired. This work was completed in 1873, and with the growth of membership it became necessary by degrees to occupy the whole house. In 1887 the leases of the adjoining houses in Little George Street were purchased, and by that means the site of the present building, the early need for which was already apparent, was secured.

In 1895 the first steps were taken towards the erection of our present building. Temporary premises were engaged in the Medical Examination Hall on the Embankment (now the offices of the Institution of Electrical Engineers), where so many of us have passed some anxious, but let us hope not altogether unprofitable, hours; and a number of leading architects were invited to compete for the work of erecting the new building, the design of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., being that finally selected. It was not, however, until 1899 that the building was ready for occupation, and was opened to Members by two successful receptions under the presidency of the late Mr. T. M. Rickman by way of housewarming. The total cost amounted to approximately £35,000, and it speaks well for the prosperity which had attended The Institution since its foundation, thirty years previously, that it was able thus adequately to house itself from accumulated funds and without resort to borrowing.

In 1910-11 a further extension took place, the offices of The Institution staff, which had previously been inconveniently distributed throughout the building, being brought together in their present form by an extension over the mews behind, the Lecture Hall and Council

Room being enlarged at the same time. The completion of our fifty years, therefore, sees us suitably housed in a building worthy of the position which The Institution has made for itself, and which we hold, free from debt, on a lease of 999 years.

The Council have done what they can to make their home both useful and attractive to Members, and I am happy to say that the right of obtaining a private room for an interview with a client or for other purposes is one of which advantage is largely taken by country Members. Indeed, the opinion which I have heard sometimes expressed that The Institution buildings are of greater use to metropolitan than to country Members is not, I believe, borne out by the facts.

Time will not permit me to do more than mention the Library, the Forestry Museum, and the Geological and Building Stone Collections, which have proved their value to both Members and Students. In 1912 the former was dealt with in a most interesting Paper by our late Secretary, Mr. Julian Rogers, entitled "An "Evening in The Institution Library," which would well repay the perusal of those interested in literature. But apart from historical, scientific, and topographical works, we possess probably the finest collection of reference books on subjects connected with our profession in the kingdom, as well as a complete set of text-books for the use of Students. These were in many cases duplicated when the Loan Library was established in 1903, with the object of placing country Members desirous of consulting works in the Library on an equality with their metropolitan brethren. The value attached by the former to this additional branch of the Library is evidenced by the ever-increasing use which is made of its facilities.

There is no doubt that the standing and importance of The Institution was raised by the grant of a Royal Charter in 1881, soon after the system of examinations, of which more anon, was set up; and while considering the subject of this Address it has been brought home to me that it would be to the benefit of Members were the designation "Chartered Surveyor," the use of which was sanctioned by the by-laws, as amended by the Privy Council in 1901, as an alternative to the letters F.S.I., more generally employed. There is little doubt, I think, that the use of the term "Chartered" by the members of a kindred professional society has proved of real and definite service to them, by impressing upon the public that its users possess a qualification not held by every person practising in that profession, and one which offers a substantial guarantee both of their knowledge and their integrity. I would ask Members to consider this, looking at the question not so much from the point of view of their individual interest—the position of well-established firms might hardly be affected—but from that of junior and future Members and of The Institution as a whole.

In 1888 a new departure, which was to have a marked effect on the future of The Institution, was introduced by the establishment of Provincial Committees. Its object was to strengthen the ties between Members practising in the provinces and the central body; to place upon them a part of the responsibility of administering The Institution's affairs; to enable the opinion of the profession on legislative and other proposals to be speedily and accurately ascertained: and to stimulate that corporate feeling upon which the strength of professional societies must largely depend.

At the time some doubt seems to have existed as to the wisdom of the proposal. Possibly in the minds of some the question arose whether its adoption might not lead to a loosening rather than a strengthening of the bonds which held town and country together. At any rate the trial was made in a somewhat tentative manner, seven Committees only, representing twenty-three English counties, being at first set up. Fortunately the fears, if fears there were, proved groundless, and the Committees fulfilled the hopes of those who had advocated their formation. The system was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom, and has proved of the greatest value to the Council in carrying on their work. Of comparatively recent years the connection between the local Committees and the Council has been still further consolidated by the chairmen of the former being invited to act upon the Standing Committees of the latter. This arrangement has proved mutually beneficial: the chairmen have obtained an insight into the work carried on at headquarters, while the Council have had the advantage of learning at first hand the views of their fellow-Members in the country.

It had been my intention, as President during this Jubilee year, to ask the chairmen and secretaries of the Provincial Committees to organise a series of meetings, either jointly or singly, at which Members of the Council and myself might have had an opportunity of meeting Members in all parts of the kingdom and discussing with them both professional and domestic matters. Unfortunately war work, to which Members are devoting so much of their time, reduced staffs, the difficulty of travelling, and other causes, have rendered it impracticable to carry out this proposal, and I can only express a hope that, though I may not be able to meet so many of our friends in the provinces as I could wish during my year of office, I may take my part in such a series of meetings at some future date when this terrible war is over.

I cannot leave the subject of these Committees and their work without saying one word as to the importance I, and, I may add, my colleagues on the Council, attach to their being really active centres of professional life in the provinces. Apart from their social side, and the advantage it is to younger men to meet their professional seniors in friendly gathering, to obtain their advice on points of professional practice and their encouragement in times of difficulty, it is from time to time of the utmost importance that the Council should be able to ascertain the views of surveyors throughout the country on legislative proposals and other matters on which their advice may be sought or on which their voice should be heard. In such cases it is to the local Committees that we turn.

If, however, I may be permitted to say so without offence, I am inclined to think that these Committees might perhaps act more freely on their own initiative. There must frequently be questions arising in their districts calling for action or advice, and I would ask them to be on the watch for such matters, and when they consider it desirable or necessary, not to hesitate to bring them before the Council, when I can assure them that they will be received with sympathy and accorded the best advice and assistance we can give.

It is to the Provincial Committees also that we must largely look for our students and examination candidates in the future. The men who will carry on the traditions and work of The Institution in coming generations will best be trained if the corporate spirit is early instilled into them by their employers interesting them in the doings of their local committees. The tree itself will remain sound and vigorous if its branches are healthy and green.

I must now turn from these more domestic matters to the subject touched upon in an earlier part of this Address, viz., the objects for which The Institution was founded and the manner in which they have been carried out.

Dealing first with (*a*) Intellectual Advancement, the establishment of the examinations in 1881 must at once spring to the minds of everyone, and I am proud to think that although The Surveyors' Institution is not the oldest of the professional societies, it was the first to introduce the examination system as a compulsory qualification for membership.

To us who have been brought up with that system as a method of testing the knowledge and qualifications of applicants for membership, the idea may seem the most natural possible; but forty years ago the world was less advanced, and it speaks well for the foresight and breadth of view of those who then guided The Institution barque that they first combated the doubts of those who questioned the possibility of setting up technical examinations of a sufficiently practical nature to be of value, and finally convinced them as to the advantages which would attend such a departure. The statistics contained in the Annual Report of the Council prove conclusively, if proof is necessary, the success of the venture. Starting in 1881 with 13 candidates in the preliminary and 2 in the professional examinations, the high-water mark was reached in 1913, the year before the war, with 146 candidates in the preliminary, and 1,266 in the professional. The effect on membership was equally noticeable; in 1881 there were 535 Members, the following year 722, and within a decade the total had reached 2,268.

The success attending The Institution's lead was recognised by other societies, and the example was followed by the Engineers, Architects, Accountants, and others.

The standard of examination, which from the first was set at a high level, has been steadily raised as the higher attainments and better opportunities of the candidates permitted this to be done, while the importance of keeping them thoroughly practical in character has never been overlooked. It is satisfactory to note that the efficiency of the examinations has received public recognition on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners, who accept them as qualifying candidates for posts on the permanent establishment of the Valuation Department of the Inland Revenue; and by the Home Office in respect of the issue of certificates as Mining Surveyors under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. The Colonial Office have also recognised the qualifications of The Institution as an examining body, and since 1911 have asked them to carry out the examinations for Colonial Survey Appointments in the Crown Colonies, candidates who have been successful in The Institution tests being relieved of the practical portion of those carried out on behalf of the Colonial Office.

In 1890 Special Diploma Examinations in Advanced Land Surveying, Forestry, and Sanitary Science were established, these being open to Members wishing to qualify as specialists in these subjects. These examinations have not been held since the war owing to lack of candidates, but the numbers who presented themselves between 1890 and 1914 indicate that they met a felt want; and there is every reason to hope that with the openings which must offer themselves, in Forestry particularly, as a result of the recommendations of the Reconstruction Committee, the demand will increase rather than diminish in the future.

I should perhaps add that although these examinations have not been held since the commencement of the war, the reason has been lack of candidates, and the Council would be glad again to hold them on a sufficient number of candidates expressing a wish to present themselves for examination in any of the subjects.

The desire of the Council to raise the intellectual standard of the profession was further indicated in 1905, when they decided to place at the command of those about to adopt it the highest educational facilities which the country could offer. Scholarships were established tenable for three years at any recognised University in the United Kingdom, and in any course approved by the Council as bearing on the training of a surveyor. Again, the effect of the war has been felt in cutting off the supply of suitable candidates for the competitive examinations, and, indeed, at some Universities in closing down the approved courses of instruction. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to withdraw the offer until the return of happier conditions, but I am pleased to say that, on the whole, those who have held the scholarships have shown by their later careers that they have benefited by the advanced instruction they received, several having obtained good posts at home or abroad with every prospect of a distinguished future.

Apart from the indirect advantage which educational centres have doubtless derived from the scholarships, they have in certain cases benefited by direct grants from The Institution towards meeting the cost of new schools of instruction in subjects cognate to The Institution syllabus. The more important of these are shown in the following schedule:—

		£
Cambridge University, Department of Agriculture		1,000
do. do. School of Forestry	...	210
Oxford University	...	210
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester ...	...	210
Rothamsted	...	105

I must not omit from my reference to the manner in which this object of our founders has been carried out a word or two as to the beneficial influence of the meetings held both at headquarters and in the provinces. Papers on every conceivable subject connected with the profession have been read and discussed, and a mine of information is contained in our fifty volumes of *Transactions* and twenty-four volumes of *Professional Notes*, which is hardly realised except by those who have had to study them.

I think, therefore, that we may justly claim that the first of the objects referred to by Mr. Lloyd has not been neglected, and I was pleased to see that what has been done in the direction of education was acknowledged in the Report of the Agricultural Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, where, speaking of the education of land agents, it is specially stated, after a reference to the scholarships and our examination system, that "The Surveyors' Institution has, in fact, " done great service in this whole matter."

I cannot leave the subject of professional education without impressing upon Members the increasing importance which must attach to such qualifications in the future. The duties imposed upon surveyors and land agents become more and more exacting, and call for the highest possible technical training if success is to be attained. This perhaps is not difficult to understand if one considers the wide scope of the surveyor's business; speaking from a knowledge of that branch in which I myself mainly practice, an intimate knowledge of agriculture, forestry, building construction, accounts, local and imperial taxation, drainage, the Agricultural Holdings Acts, Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property, and other statutes dealing with landed property, must be looked upon as almost essential; while some knowledge of such subjects as agricultural chemistry, geology and botany, water supply, sanitary science and local government is also necessary. The standard of our technical education must therefore, I think, tend to become even higher in the future than it has been in the past, and our examination syllabus may before long have to be revised in order to meet the ever-increasing demands on our profession. Certainly I believe this to be the case with regard to the Land Agency Branch, and I have no doubt that it is almost equally so in connection with the Urban, Building and Mining Divisions.

Nor has the need under the second heading, viz., (*b*) Social Elevation, by raising the status of the profession in the eyes of the public, been overlooked.

Even in the earliest days of The Institution it was quickly recognised as a body from which practical and impartial information might be obtained on every subject connected with real estate. Few, if any, Commissions or Departmental Committees investigating such questions have sat during the past fifty years without the assistance of Members being called in either as witnesses or as commissioners. I need not attempt a detailed list; it is enough to mention such diverse inquiries as the various Commissions into the State of Agriculture, the London Water Companies, the Disposal of Sewage, Town Holdings, Local Taxation, Afforestation and Coast Erosion, not to mention a whole host of minor inquiries ranging from Small Holdings to Building By-laws, and from Sales of Estates to the Public Health Acts.

It was, therefore, perhaps not surprising that The Institution early obtained statutory recognition, the first occasion being under the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878, when it was appointed as one of the two professional bodies empowered to report to the Secretary of State upon any new by-laws framed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Later came the London Building Act, 1894, under which the duty of nominating a surveyor to sit upon the Tribunal of Appeal was imposed upon the Council; the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, dealing with regulations for the erection of buildings in reinforced concrete; the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, under which the President of The Institution was associated with the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls to draw up a panel of referees composed of Members of The Institution or other qualified persons to hear appeals under the Act; the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1916, which followed the precedent of the 1910 measure; and the Corn Production Act, 1917, in which the President is constituted the authority to nominate arbitrators to hear appeals against orders made by the Board of Agriculture or County Executive Committees under Part IV. of that Act, to mention the more important only.

Although it may seem rather wide of the subject with which I am now dealing, I cannot let slip this opportunity of impressing on those who may be nominated to act as arbitrators under the last-named measure the great responsibility which will attach to their decisions, and the need for treating the cases which come before them in a most careful and judicial spirit if the scales are to be evenly held between the State and the individual.

There have been other indications too that the surveyor's business has acquired an assured position during the past fifty years which it certainly did not possess in the first half of last century, and that The Institution is looked upon as its recognised centre.

International Conferences have been held in Paris and Brussels, in which representatives of The Institution took part; and in 1909, at the last Colonial Conference, The Institution, at the request of the Colonial Office, organised an important series of meetings, at which almost all the self-governing colonies were represented, to determine whether, and on what terms, reciprocity with regard to the examinations for surveyors might be arrived at between all parts of the Empire, a subject which had been placed upon the agenda for the Colonial Conference by, I believe, the Australian Government. An unanimous and valuable report resulted, and doubtless had not the next Conference been postponed owing to the war, the matter would have been taken further.

Even since I have been a Member of the Council I have seen a marked change in our status. The value of The Institution as a source of information, and the readiness with which the Council and Members generally have, I am proud to say, shown in placing their knowledge at the disposal of the public, have led to increased demands upon their experience from both official and unofficial quarters; and although this may have made great calls upon the time of Members acting upon committees, their services have been ungrudgingly given, and have indirectly benefited the profession by making its scope and activities more widely understood and by raising the social status of those who practise in it.

During the last four strenuous years this process of elevation has, if anything, been quickened. Surveyors, both in the field and in the less dangerous but hardly less exacting work at home, have taken their part in a manner which has been generally acknowledged. Time will not permit me to attempt any detailed statement of their work in connection with food and timber production, munitions, reconstruction, &c., but a perusal of the Annual Reports of the Council since 1914 will enable the reader to form a fair idea of the demands which have been made upon them and how those demands have been met.

The third of the three objects mentioned by Mr. Horatio Lloyd was (*c*) Moral Improvement, which he considered would be attained by fostering the best spirit of professional conduct.

My remarks as to the manner in which (*a*) and (*b*) have been carried out apply largely to (*c*) also, as successful efforts to raise the educational and social standards of a profession must necessarily exercise a beneficial influence upon the professional conduct of its members. But, apart from this, the influence of the Council through the Professional Practice Committee has been in the direction of inculcating a high ideal of professional honour and conduct among Members; and although in individual cases lapses from this model may occasionally be brought to the notice of the Council, an expression of disapprobation on their part usually suffices to prevent a recurrence of the conduct in respect of which complaint was made, and the general tendency has been definitely upwards.

Thus far I have been referring only to the relations between persons carrying on the same profession, and the unwritten rules which govern their conduct one towards another and which debar the one from attempting in any way to attract the clients of another or to deprive him of emoluments arising from work on which he might naturally expect to be employed.

While the etiquette which must necessarily exist with regard to these matters if the differentiation between a trade and a profession is to be maintained is important, still more important is it that the relationship between the surveyor and the public or his clients should be governed by the highest considerations of probity and honour. As long ago as 1868 John Clutton, in his Opening Address at the first Ordinary General Meeting of The Institution, referred to the danger of surveyors, unconsciously perhaps, becoming partisans or advocates of the interest by which their services have been engaged, and of their being, perhaps unconsciously, led astray by their zeal or imagination under the guise of giving opinions. Mr. Clutton pointed out that the business of a surveyor was to give an unbiassed opinion upon the subject placed before him, and not to become in any sense an advocate. He instanced a well-known surveyor of the time who, on being asked if he were not "concerned" for some one, replied "I am employed by "him, but not 'concerned' for him."

It must not be supposed that in giving this warning Mr. Clutton meant to suggest that a surveyor should not look after and provide for every legitimate interest of his client, but that in doing so he should weigh the whole circumstances in a judicial manner and give his advice in a fair and unbiassed way. It must not be forgotten, too, that his words were spoken fifty years ago, and I have no hesitation in saying that the danger to which he referred has been considerably lessened by the higher standard of professional training which now obtains, and of which I have just been speaking. At the same time the warning is one which we should still do well to bear in mind, the need for judgment and restraint becoming increasingly imperative in view of the legislation which has recently been, and seems likely in the near future to be, enacted in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes and other matters connected with landed interests.

That is the position which has been consistently supported by the Council, and I believe that those who can speak with greatest authority through the length of their membership will corroborate my view that in this, too, the improvement since The Institution has been in a position to exert its influence is very noticeable.

Such then, shortly, is the record of the work of The Institution during its fifty years of life, and if I desire to pay tribute to the efforts of the Presidents, Members of the Council, and Members who during the first thirty or forty years bore the brunt of an uphill fight, and laid the foundation so firmly and securely, those Past-Presidents who are still with us will understand my meaning, and will not think that I wish in any way to belittle what has been done of more recent years. But there can be no doubt that had not the work of the earlier days been done with thoroughness, foresight and care, those who followed could not have been able to take their part in the more important professional and national work which year by year is imposed upon them, nor would The Institution have attained the position which has justified its opinion being sought. I feel every confidence in assuring public departments, and others who may ask for assistance upon subjects within our purview, that the traditions laid down by our predecessors will be upheld, and any matters brought before us be dealt with on broad, impartial and businesslike lines; and that any opinions or advice which may be offered will, to the best of our ability, be based upon a careful consideration of all the interests concerned, and given only after bringing to bear on the question submitted an extensive and unique professional knowledge collected from all parts of the kingdom. In giving this assurance I feel sure that I shall have the support and co-operation of all our Members, and that each individual will do what lies in his power to strengthen The Institution in carrying out this important duty by dealing in a wise and statesmanlike manner with the changes, almost amounting to a revolution, which we see before us in the period of reconstruction after the war, and which must intimately affect the many interests with which our profession has to treat.

In all associations, however able and energetic the members entrusted from time to time with their administration may be, an important part of their success must depend on the head of the staff. I wish to place on record in this Address how fortunate The Institution has been in its Secretaries. No one had more at heart the welfare of The Institution than the late Julian Rogers, our Secretary for so many years. In his successor, Alexander Goddard, our present Secretary, I have no hesitation in saying we have a man of great ability, and than whom I do not think it would be possible to find a more suitable officer.

I must not detain you longer, but before I sit down there are two points to which I know that all would wish me to refer, although there are many others which for want of time I must pass over.

The Benevolent Fund forms an essential part of our work. Founded in 1901 it has steadily done more and more good work, and particularly so during the war, thanks to the Special War Fund collected by my predecessor in this Chair during the first year of the war, the late Howard Chatfeild Clarke. But I cannot refrain from saying that I do not think that, on the whole, the Fund receives the support from the great mass of Members which its object merits. When I tell you that only a small percentage of the total membership subscribe to it, I think you will agree that there is some justification for the opinion I have ventured to express. I am aware of the many calls which are made on all, particularly at present, but do let me impress upon you the needs of the Benevolent Fund, and ask you to give it your support. Do not be deterred by the fact that the subscription which you might feel justified in sending is small. We wish to interest the largest possible number of Members, and the Secretary will gladly send copies of the Annual Report to any desirous of knowing something more of its work.

I conclude my Address with the subject which is uppermost in all our minds, the manner in which Members have taken their part in the combatant services during this dreadful war. I designate it as "dreadful" because of the great suffering and sorrow it has brought in its train, but when we consider the objects with which we and our Allies entered upon the war, and the glorious deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice which have accompanied it, I am not sure that that term is not out of place. The thought of these may help to temper the sharpness of the sorrow of those who have lost those near and dear to them, while the wonderful attainments of the Allied Armies on the Western, Macedonian and Palestine fronts during the last few months lead one to hope that the end cannot be far distant. Indeed, I sincerely hope that before the end of my year of office I may be able to meet you here to celebrate a permanent and effective peace, and that the position may then justify some outward recognition of this the Jubilee year of our Institution.

With regard to Members serving, it is impossible to keep in touch with all, or correctly to record the figures at any particular time, but approximately some 2,420 of those connected with The Institution have joined the naval or military forces, the total membership at the commencement of the war being about 5,380, a truly wonderful record. This is entirely outside those who are doing war work of a non-combatant nature, the number of whom cannot be estimated, but must comprise a very large proportion of the remainder.

Unfortunately such a record could not be achieved without a long list of casualties, and I regret to say that the number of those known to have made the great sacrifice now amounts to 247. We all honour their memory and extend our sincere sympathy to their relatives.

Turning to the happier aspect of the case, I am glad to say that the good work done by Members serving is evidenced by the large number of naval and military distinctions which have been earned, and which are known to include one C.B., three C.M.G., one M.V.O., sixteen D.S.O., one D.S.C., four Bars to M.C., one hundred and four M.C., three D.C.M., one M.M., one M.S.M., one Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the following foreign Orders: Three Croix de Guerre, the Chevalier de l'Ordre of Belgium, the Silver Medal of the Crown of Italy, the Silver Cross of the Italian Order of St. Laurence, two Russian Orders of St. Anne and one of St. Stanislaus, the Serbian Order of the White Eagle, and the King of Serbia's Gold Medal.

In addition civil recognition for war services has been gained in at least 38 cases.

I have long felt that should it be my lot to occupy the Presidential Chair in this notable year of our existence, I should like in some way personally to record this fact, and to acknowledge the great honour you have done me in placing me here; and in existing circumstances I do not think that I could carry out this wish more appropriately than by presenting to The Institution a permanent record of those Members who have died for their country as some slight recognition of the honour in which we shall always hold them. If, therefore, you will allow me to do so, I propose to present to the Members a Roll of Honour to be erected in this building.

The Council have kindly expressed their approval of this proposal, and I hope it will equally meet with yours. There can, I am sure, be no difference of opinion as to the deserving nature of such a memorial, but it is just possible that some may think that such a record should be set up by The Institution itself rather than by an individual. Should this view be held, I shall quite understand the feeling giving rise to it, and I sincerely hope that you will not hesitate on any personal grounds to express that opinion should it exist.

In conclusion I have only to thank you for bearing with me so patiently, and again to thank you for having elected me your President in this important year of our existence.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Past-President) said the privilege had been conferred upon him of moving a hearty vote of thanks to the President for the Address with which he had opened the Session.

The President had been spared one of the greatest difficulties of his predecessors, that of choosing a subject; but in dealing with the matters marked out for him, he had given them a most instructive history of The Surveyors' Institution, and the effect it had had upon their position and profession. There was an old saying that distinguished fathers never had distinguished sons, but they had only to look round that room, and at their profession, to see in many instances a flat contradiction to that saying. Their President was a notable case in point. Many of those present remembered his grandfather. Personally he could not claim that gentleman as a friend, because he was on the top round of the professional ladder when he (the speaker) was at the bottom. But he could well remember his fine presence and commanding personality, a man who anywhere would be marked and distinguished, and to be taken account of. But many of those present knew the President's father, and everyone who knew him knew that he was distinguished above most men for sound judgment and unswerving rectitude of character, and they knew him also as a kind friend and a very valued professional colleague. It was very pleasant to those who remembered the President's grandfather and father to see the moral and physical qualities of them both reproduced in the President.

Dealing with the Presidential Address, Mr. Martin said he was sure they all heartily approved of the reference to the Provincial Committees. They were the backbone of The Institution. It was beyond question that the success and influence of The Institution depended on all the Members, not only on one branch or on one place, but on the unity of them all, and it was that unity which was secured by the Provincial Committees. The more active part they took in the affairs of The Institution the better would they promote its prosperity. He hoped they would take the President's words as a decided encouragement to do even more in the future than they had done in the past.

As regards the question of professional education, he had been much struck by the remarks of the President as to the increased area of detailed knowledge now demanded in a first-rate surveyor's practice, and the standard of knowledge and education necessary was continually increasing, and as the area of surveyors' work had been extended by legislation still higher and more important duties had been thrown upon surveyors.

The Council of The Institution had always been very much alive to the importance of encouraging the very highest possible standard of education amongst its Members. As the President remarked, in addition to all else they had done they had instituted a number of valuable scholarships tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, and these had done a great deal of good, some of the holders not only having distinguished themselves at the several Universities, but having obtained distinguished positions in the profession of their own choosing.

But these scholarships had not been taken as full advantage of as the Council wished, for the reason that young men leaving school desired to quickly get to purely professional work and to earn an income as fully qualified surveyors. There was an old maxim that one should take short views of life, but they should remember that the shortest views were not always the best, and it was well to remember that in the long run it paid best to possess the very highest professional accomplishments which could be demanded of them. The best work was the most remunerative, and gave the candidates the largest choice of the best appointments. The Council therefore hoped that a larger supply of candidates would be forthcoming throughout the country to take advantage of these facilities for University education.

He thought they must all have been impressed with the President's warning about the importance of strict and scrupulous fairness on the part of surveyors in the discharge of their duties. There was no doubt that any kind of work which involved one man being set against another, with diverse interests, each one trying to prove he was right and the other wrong, did tend to exaggerate what could be said on behalf of each side. But that was perfectly true equally with any other calling. He had never found surveyors to be different to other people. Human nature was just the same whatever a man might be, whether a surveyor, lawyer, doctor, broker, or merchant. But at the same time he thought the President's warning was a salutary one. It was important to remember that the value of an opinion lay in its being right, not in its being what an employer wanted in the first instance.

In connection with the pressure of legislation for facilitating the acquisition of land under compulsory powers by the State, and other agitations of that kind, there had been an extraordinary outcry against surveyors or valuers on account of the alleged dishonesty of their valuations. He did not want to use strong language, but in his opinion it was in many cases just cant, and nothing else. He did not think it was unknown for doctors to frame their remarks to their patients in order to create the required impression, not to state the bare truth. He had not always found lawyers distinguished by a fanatical love of abstract truth for its own sake. In fact, he did not know of any profession some of whose members were not influenced in their statements by the object which they wished to obtain, and, as he said, he thought this tremendous outcry against surveyors from men who were guilty of the same thing was really unfair. Members of that Institution who were experienced in the acquisition of land under compulsory powers could confirm his statement that sometimes one of their difficulties in keeping within bounds was the pressure of counsel upon them to "improve" it, and for them to condemn surveyors as utterly untrustworthy in the valuation of land under compulsory powers might be called "cant" without going too far.

But there was one subject on which they were all agreed, and that was in what their President had said in regard to their Secretaries. In the late Mr. Julian Rogers they had had a Secretary who had to start the new Institution, and possessed the necessary gifts to carry out that important work with extraordinary success. In his successor, Mr. Goddard, they had a man who in temper, tact and ability was in every respect highly qualified to carry on the important work begun by his predecessor. They heartily agreed with all the President had said, and congratulated themselves on their good fortune in having had two such excellent Secretaries, and he sincerely hoped that it would be a long time before they had a third. He moved with the greatest possible pleasure a most hearty vote of thanks to the President for his interesting and appropriate Address.

Mr. H. M. Cobb (Member of Council) said he had been told on good authority that when the late Colonel North, of nitrate fame, went down to Leeds as a candidate for Parliament, he asked his audience whether they had ever heard Lord Salisbury, if so, they could take it from him that Lord Salisbury's politics were his own. In seconding the vote of thanks, which he regarded it as an honour to do, he felt inclined merely to say that Mr. Howard Martin's sentiments were his own and sit down, but having known Mr. Oakley very long and intimately, he could not do this. He would first of all like to say that that gentleman's election greatly pleased him, for he was the right man in the right place, and he congratulated The Institution upon their new President. In the next place he would like to congratulate Mr. Oakley himself, especially as he had come into a well-deserved honour in a most fortunate year and on a most happy day. No one in that room recognised more than he did their President's fairness and ability: in compensation cases Mr. Oakley would always look after his client's interests—no one need be frightened of his failure in this respect—and take great care to see a fair price was obtained, but he would not make extravagant claims, and this was a great and important matter. Extravagant claims generally recoiled on the man who made them. Mr. Oakley as an opponent was strong but always fair. As an umpire he was absolutely firm and straight, and "inexorably just." Their President's firm was, and always had been, held in the very highest esteem, and he could say this because he knew something about it—his father's brother having been in the office, and he was happy to say his own son also.

There was very little he could say with regard to the Address. He could not find fault with it because it contained nothing but absolute fact. He would, however, like to say a word as to the Benevolent Fund. He was not on the Committee of the Fund, but he thought it was deserving of more support than it received from the Members. It was doing a work of the greatest importance, and he suggested that they might utilise the Provincial Committees for a whip-up. He thought the Provincial Committees got into closer touch with individual Members, and could make known the necessity of such a fund better than a general committee at Westminster could.

With regard to the Provincial Committees, as a country Member he recognised their great importance. They put the country Members into closer touch with the parent body, who could always be easily approached. He thought that in all the Council had done they had never done anything better to promote the welfare of The Institution than the formation of the Provincial Committees.

With regard to the President they would see that he was young. That was not his fault, and it was a disease he hoped Mr. Oakley would cultivate as long as he possibly could. He had a great grandfather and a great father. He was very modest about it, but he was in the firm at the very early age of twenty-five as a partner. He had worked very hard, and had gained a special experience and knowledge of his own. He made use of them both and had further advanced his position in the surveying line, for he had married the daughter of their worthy old friend Mr. Daniel Watney.

After this could they be surprised that he had made a success of life? The President's modesty was hereditary, for on reading his father's Presidential Address twenty-one years ago he noticed a great similarity of expressions in almost identical words. Now he wanted to ask every Member of The Institution, and he did not confine his appeal to the young, if any of them were in trouble or doubt to go to John Hubert Oakley, for they could go to him with the utmost confidence that they would be received kindly, sympathetically, and helpfully.

Fifty years ago Mr. Horatio Lloyd told the Members of The Institution the objects they had in view. Those were the objects they still had in view, but he was happy to say that a large portion of them had been achieved already, and the rest were being achieved, by The Institution. That The Institution justified its existence there could not be a shadow of doubt, and it had done a great deal of good, not merely to the profession but to the public and to the State. The position of its Members was now higher than ever. The Institution was consulted on various State matters of importance. He thought that if their predecessors, who had founded The Institution fifty years ago, could come back that day they would be thoroughly satisfied with the progress that had been made.

He would not, however, take up their time any longer, but in concluding desired again to impress upon them most carefully the claims of the Benevolent Fund. He thought it was their duty to support this Fund. No one knew when a time of adversity might come upon them, and he urged Members to increase the amount of their annual subscription. He hoped they would agree with him that the allowances were now too small for men formerly in good positions. He sincerely hoped, therefore, that the Benevolent Fund would be considerably strengthened. He suggested that many firms, his own among the number, might double their subscriptions without hurting themselves. He heartily supported the motion, and endorsed all the sentiments expressed by Mr. Howard Martin in his usual well-turned phrases.

Mr. STANLEY HICKS (Professional Associate Member of Council) cordially supported the remarks of the mover and seconder of the vote of thanks to the President, and said he did so with all the more pleasure because early in his career he was with the old firm of Daniel, Smith, Son & Oakley. Having paid a tribute to the high characters of the members of that firm, he observed that he remained with it for eleven years, leaving in 1888, just before their President left college to enter his father's office. It was often said that the son of his father was a chip of the old block, but if their President would permit, he would like to compare him with something else, and say that their President was like a gun barrel. He had always spoken of the Oakleys as men of the gun barrel type. They were absolutely straight and true. He had frequently said this of the late Mr. Christopher Oakley, and everyone present would agree with him in saying the same of their present President. He wished for him the very best of health and the greatest possible success in his year of office, which he feared would be a very heavy and trying one. He congratulated The Institution on their President, and on having him in such an auspicious year, for he was convinced that Mr. Oakley would not only uphold but add to the prestige of The Surveyors' Institution.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The President, in acknowledging the compliment, said they had heard enough of him that afternoon, but he really felt that he must rise once more in order to thank Mr. Howard Martin, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Hicks, and the Members generally, for the very kind way in which they had received his Address. He was grateful to the Members for their pronounced acclamation and also for the kind references which had been made by the speakers to himself.

Mr. Martin had touched on the question of education, and he was very glad that he had done so. There was no Member of the Council or of The Institution who had done more in connection with educational matters.

He was very pleased with the remarks of Mr. Cobb. Mr. Cobb's family had been connected with his family for over three generations, and it was especially pleasing to him to hear the kind remarks which the seconder had made about himself, his father, and his grandfather. Mr. Stanley Hicks looked a very young man, but he would not mind him saying that he was several years older than himself, because his first recollection of Mr. Hicks in his father's office was that when Mr. Hicks was busy downstairs, he (the President) and others used to go up into the drawing office, and often, he feared, used to amuse themselves by doing things they ought not to have done. That was a long while ago, and he was glad to hear the tribute which had been made to the training obtained under his father, and that it had been of such great advantage.

He could only again thank them sincerely for the kind way they had received him that evening, and the patience with which they had listened to his Address. It had been a labour of love to prepare it, and he would once more assure them that it would be his ambition to do all he could for The Institution and its Members during his remaining months of office.

PAPER 443.
No. 643.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE DEALING WITH THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO

THE ACQUISITION AND VALUATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

By JOHN D. WALLIS (MEMBER OF COUNCIL).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, *held on Monday, 9th December*, 1918.

JOHN WILLMOT (Vice-President) in the Chair.

This Report deals with the question of obtaining compulsory powers for the acquisition of land required for purposes in the public interest. The main recommendations are directed to a proposal for a new tribunal and a new procedure, which is intended to supersede the present method of Private Bill legislation with the object of securing a simplification of the process and an extension of the principle of Compulsory Acquisition. A Paper on the Report was read by a member of the Committee (Mr. Dixon H. Davies) to the Law Societies of Manchester and Liverpool under the title of "Reform of Private Bill Legislation and its Decentra-"lisation." I quote this title at the outset because it gives at once a clear indication of the subject I have to bring before you this evening.

I have acceded with considerable diffidence to a request that I should read a Paper on the Report. I do not feel able to deal adequately with the many difficult questions involved, but the subject is one of great interest to surveyors, and it is very desirable that we should have an opportunity of considering and discussing it. In undertaking my share of the discussion, I propose to refer first to the subject generally, then to proposals made in other directions for the reform of Private Bill legislation, and afterwards I will endeavour to explain as clearly as I can the recommendations made in the Report.

The Report is addressed to the Minister of Reconstruction, and if it is to become effective, will require, in due course, the approval of Parliament. The terms of reference to the Committee were:—

> "To consider and report upon the defects in the existing system of law and practice involved in the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes, and to recommend any changes that may be desirable in the public interest."

The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., and the members are all men of considerable experience in the particular matters referred to them. They include two distinguished members of our Council, Mr. Howard Martin, Past-President, and Mr. G. M. Freeman, K.C., whose names alone are a guarantee for careful and wise judgment. The Committee report unanimously, and their recommendations are entitled to be received with the greatest respect. They have given great thought and trouble to the consideration of the matter, and have produced a long and valuable Report.

The Committee point out that a particular application for power to take land cannot be decided on apart from the merits of the whole scheme or undertaking in respect of which the land is wanted. It follows, therefore, in their view that their reference includes the general subject of the Acquisition of Statutory Powers so far as land is concerned. The First Report deals accordingly with this subject, and in a Second Report the Committee will deal with the question of Valuation of Land.

As I am dealing in this Paper with the First Report only, I propose to make no reference whatever to the subject of Valuation or Compensation. The Second Report on these matters will provide material for a separate Paper by Mr. Eustace Hills at a later Meeting.

It is necessary that we should bear in mind the reasons for which the Committee were appointed, namely, to deal with the subject from the point of view of the problems of Reconstruction after the War. The Committee put this in the forefront of the Report; they consider it desirable "to envisage clearly and compre-"hensively the general situation which will arise." They contemplate the need for large schemes for providing housing accommodation, extensive proposals for the development of agriculture and forestry, for reclamation or drainage of land, for provision of transport and access to natural and mineral resources, for electricity and water power, for the development of aviation as well as for ordinary purposes of national defence and administration.

The Minister of Reconstruction (Dr. Addison) emphasises this need for land in a letter to Lord Donoughmore published in a White Paper, which I refer to later on. In this letter Dr. Addison states that "so far as he can "judge, the demand for such powers after the war will "be altogether too great and too urgent to be met satis-

"factorily without some substantial modification of pre-
"existing methods."

We must all agree, I think, with the opinion of the Committee that it will be essential that the particular pieces of land most suitable for particular purposes should be made available in the public interest. The demand for land, which is a commodity of limited extent, must be promptly met and fairly dealt with. Few will disagree with the further proposition that unnecessary delays or prohibitive expenses should not be allowed to block the path of efficient reconstruction.

The Committee review the procedure for obtaining Private Bills, and condemn it on the ground of expense and delay. They came to the conclusion that land required in the public interest must be made available without the "notorious" drawbacks of Private Bill procedure. They find "the need of establishing some "simpler, more uniform, less costly, and more expeditious "system to be imperative." The Committee accordingly propose a scheme, the result of which will be "almost to "abolish, or at least very greatly to reduce, the work of "Select Committees on Private Bill Legislation."

This question of Private Bill procedure has been considered by another Committee, "The Acquisition of "Powers Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Com-"mittee," presided over by Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B. Their Report has a note on it by the Minister of Reconstruction to the effect that the two Reports should be considered together, and it will be convenient that I should refer to the proposals made by Sir George Murray's Committee for the reform of present methods before we consider the scheme for establishing new methods proposed by Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee.

THE REPORT OF SIR GEORGE MURRAY'S COMMITTEE.

The reference to Sir George Murray's Committee was:—

> "To consider what steps can be taken to reduce the cost and simplify the process of obtaining Parliamentary powers for the execution of public works and otherwise, with particular reference to the following points:—
>
> "(1) The extension of the Provisional Order system, particularly in relation to the acquisition of water by local authorities.
>
> "(2) The desirability of moving Parliament to appoint a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the simplification of the procedure in the case of Private Bills and otherwise."

The members of Sir George Murray's Committee are distinguished public servants, with considerable knowledge of local administration. They agree with Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee in anticipating that, on the conclusion of the war, there will be large arrears of local legislation and new departures, and they consider it desirable that the process of obtaining the requisite powers should be simplified and the expense reduced. They also remind us that the pressure upon Parliamentary time has compelled the number and bulk of Special Acts to be reduced. They point out that this has been effected by general legislation, which has superseded the need for provisions originally included in Local Acts, by "Adoptive Acts," by "Clauses Acts" (which reduce the length of Private Bills), by Provisional Orders, and by delegation to Public Departments of power to confirm Orders which have the force of law without direct recourse to the Legislature.

Sir George Murray's Committee state that the general tendency of these measures has been "to transfer the "grant of certain categories of powers from the sphere "of legislation to the sphere of administration, and thus "to relieve Parliament from the necessity of dealing "with a mass of legislative detail." They submit that the time has now arrived when this process may safely be carried still further in order to save Parliamentary time, simplify procedure, and reduce expense.

With these objects in view, namely, to free Parliament from unnecessary burdens and to make "the provision "of the necessities of civilised life a less expensive "luxury," Sir George Murray's Committee make the following recommendations:—

"(*a*) The introduction of legislation in order to bring up to date the several Acts conferring general powers on local authorities and powers for carrying out public utility undertakings and their periodical revision;

(*b*) The consolidation of local Acts;

(*c*) The extension of the Provisional Order system so as to enable powers to be given by Provisional Order similar to those which have been given by Special Act under similar circumstances;

(*d*) The granting of powers for the compulsory acquisition of water rights by way of Provisional Order;

(*e*) The extension of powers to make Orders not requiring confirmation by Parliament;

(*f*) The grant of powers enabling Departments of State to make rules for regulating procedure in connection with Provisional Orders;

(*g*) The appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to consider questions affecting the procedure to be prescribed in relation to Private Bill legislation generally."

These recommendations are chiefly directed to the needs of local authorities and the simplification of local legislation. The recommendations which are most germane to our subject are those with regard to Provisional Orders and questions affecting Private Bill legislation generally.

With regard to Provisional Orders, Sir George Murray's Committee recommend that local authorities requiring small pieces of land for schools, hospitals, or sanatoriums, and easements or water rights in connection with such sites, should be able to acquire the necessary powers by Orders of the Local Government Board, made after a local inquiry, without requiring confirmation by Parliament. This would remove in small cases the chief objection to Provisional Orders, which is, that in case of opposition the matter is fought out again before the Select Committees of the two Houses when the Order comes before Parliament for confirmation.

Sir George Murray's Committee also suggest that in other cases when the Provisional Order is unopposed, the practice, which already prevails in certain cases, might be substantially extended, and that any Provisional Order which was unopposed might be allowed to take effect without further legislative enactment, after having been laid before Parliament during a prescribed period. They recommend a substantial extension of the Provisional Order system, and advise that new powers, which are similar to powers already conferred by Special Act in similar circumstances, should be obtained by Provisional Orders, but in these cases confirmation by Parliament would be necessary.

I may have been unfortunate in my experience of Provisional Orders, which is, I admit, a limited experience, but I must confess it has always seemed to me a pity that local authorities should use this method in cases which involve acute controversy. I recall, in this connection, an application shortly before the war for a Provisional Order for the extension of the boundaries of a county borough. The inquiry was held locally before an inspector appointed by the Local Government Board and occupied eighteen days, during which time there were in attendance about twenty-five counsel, including ten eminent K.C.s, and a large number of solicitors and expert witnesses. The cost of the proceedings was very heavy indeed, and yet in this and in similar cases the probabilities were that the whole matter would have to be argued again at equal length in the Committee-rooms of the two Houses of Parliament. I am inclined to think that in the case of applications which arouse strong opposition and interfere with a number of powerful interests the local authorities should be free to go direct to Parliament, and so avoid the necessity of contesting the matter three times.

Sir George Murray's Committee refer to a suggestion by the present Speaker of the House of Commons that Standing Orders should preclude parties from proceeding by Private Bill in any case in which the required powers could be procured by Provisional Order. This proposal appears to indicate the desire of Parliament to be relieved from all but necessary business, and, if adopted, should, I think, be accompanied by some change in the system which would render the decision of the department final and not subject to detailed investigation by Parliament.

In the case of applications which do not involve much opposition, the Provisional Order system is no doubt a very useful one, and, indeed, it is pointed out in the Report of Sir George Murray's Committee that only a small percentage of Orders are opposed in Parliament. In the case of Orders made by the Local Government Board, excluding Orders relating to the extension of boroughs, or the constitution of county boroughs, the percentage for the ten years 1906-1915 was nine, and in the case of Orders made by the Board of Trade the corresponding figure was 12·7 per cent.

In these circumstances it is very unlikely that the system of Provisional Orders, as applied to matters of Local Government legislation, will be abrogated. It is indeed very probable that it will be extended, and this is a matter which must be borne in mind when we consider the recommendations of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee with regard to local authorities.

The recommendation of Sir George Murray's Committee on the question of Private Bill legislation is that a Joint Commitee of the two Houses should be appointed to consider the simplification of procedure, and they refer to the following points which have been brought to their notice, and which could only be dealt with by such a Committee:—

> "(1) That a considerable saving of time and money could be effected if opposed Bills were dealt with by a Joint Committee of the two Houses instead of by Committees of both Houses successively.
>
> "(2) A revision of the scale of fees payable on Private Bills, as recommended by a Committee on Private Business in 1902, and early consideration of the subject of cost incurred in fees to counsel, parliamentary agents, and expert witnesses. It is pointed out that the scales of fees and allowances for counsel and parliamentary agents have remained unaltered since 1863."

I know nothing about House fees on Private Bills, and I think it will be difficult to effect a substantial saving by reducing fees of counsel, agents, and expert witnesses. If the matter in dispute is one of great moment to the parties concerned, they will not hesitate to engage the best assistance available, and the most eminent counsel and witnesses will be able to command high fees. There is no doubt, however, that there is room for economy in the number of counsel and witnesses engaged, and that in other directions a saving of cost could be effected.

The suggestion referred to by Sir George Murray's Committee that a Joint Committee of both Houses should deal with opposed Bills would, however, if carried out, effect a great saving. It would practically mean reducing the cost and time by one-half, and would, I venture to think, be a most desirable means of effecting at once a simplification of procedure and a saving of expense in all but the most important and complicated cases.

The two Reports made by Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee and Sir George Murray's Committee have been considered by Mr. Albert Gray, K.C., the counsel to the Chairman of Committees, House of Lords, and Mr. Gray's observations thereon have been printed as a White Paper (No. 91, 1918). These observations by counsel, who is able to speak with the great authority due to his official position and intimate knowledge of Private Bill procedure, should be read carefully if both sides of the question are to be understood, and I propose to refer to them on various points which will arise. Mr. Albert Gray is a severe critic of the First Report, and his objections were supported by the Earl of Donoughmore, the Lord Chairman, in a speech in the House of Lords on 31st July last.

Apart from these criticisms (and they are weighty), I have not seen much hostile criticism, and, so far as I am aware, the First Report has generally been well received.

Mr. Albert Gray considers that Sir George Murray's Committee make some very useful suggestions for the improvement of local legislation. He thinks that Parliament must at an early date give attention to Private Bill affairs, and he indicates amendments of Standing Orders and of Parliamentary procedure in relation to Private Bills which might be made, including the scale of fees and costs.

In a debate in the House of Lords on 31st July last, Viscount Peel, speaking of his experience of Bills for the London County Council, said that he should think that there were persons who know by bitter experience the expense of promoting Private Bills. The case of the Manchester Ship Canal is referred to by Mr. Albert Gray and also by Mr. Dixon H. Davies in his Paper, which I have previously mentioned.

It may be useful that I should state the facts of the Manchester Ship Canal Bills. The first Bill introduced in the Session of 1883, after trouble about Standing Orders, was passed by the Commons Committee and rejected by the House of Lords. In the Session of 1884, the Bill went first to the House of Lords and was passed. It was, however, rejected by the House of Commons, and, finally in 1885 it passed both Houses. The Select Committees, six in number, spent altogether about 30 weeks, an average of five weeks for each Committee, and the costs of the promoters amounted in the three Sessions to about £150,000. The Bill raised great controversy, and the large Railway Companies, the Dock Authorities, and Municipal Corporations were the principal opponents. Many large interests were affected, and the matters in dispute were such as in any case could not have been contested without heavy expenditure, whatever the tribunal. The Bill was no doubt improved during its progress between the Committees, and the final scheme, as authorised, was a very different scheme from the original one proposed in 1883. This case could not properly be cited as an example of an ordinary Bill. It was an extraordinary one, but, nevertheless, it does illustrate some of the defects of Private Bill legislation, one instance of which was that all the vast mass of engineering and commercial evidence had to be gone over each time at great length before six different Committees. The opposition of landowners was very limited, and occupied but a small part of the proceedings before Parliament.

The Manchester Corporation Bill of 1878 for the acquisition of Lake Thirlmere for waterworks purposes had an unfortunate experience. It was passed by the Commons Committee after a hearing of nineteen days, but the Committee required the insertion of clauses by which the Corporation undertook to supply water to towns in the neighbourhood of the aqueduct from Thirlmere to Manchester. The clauses were inserted, but, on reaching the House of Lords, the Standing Orders Committee held that the new powers inserted by the House of Commons were not included in the notices given in November, 1877, and the Bill was lost on this technical point, although the new clauses were added at the instance of the House of Commons, and were, in effect, a restriction on the Corporation. The Bill was passed in the following year, but the incident led the Corporation to make the following statement in the official " Historical Record " published by the Corporation in 1894 :—

> " This narrative of the difficulties to be overcome by

> a Corporation projecting a great work for the public benefit, apart from its historic interest, furnishes some materials for thought in connection with the costly and cumbrous nature of the present machinery for the passing of measures connected with the health and prosperity of our great Urban Communities."

This happened a good many years ago, and I think Standing Orders would be applied with less rigidity to-day. Both the cases which I have referred to were exceptional ones, raising issues of great public importance, and it is not often that such difficulties arise. I have known Standing Orders to be dispensed with and an opposed Bill obtain the Royal Assent in less than six months. The usual experience is that a Bill applied for in November is through all its stages by July or August. This means that, allowing time for preparation of plans and notices and for drafting the Bill, about ten or twelve months will elapse between the inception of the scheme and the passing of the Act.

This is not an unduly long time for matters of considerable importance, and if many large interests are affected, the time allowed to enable opponents to prepare their petitions is not excessive; nor do the Committees, as a rule, waste time in hearing the evidence. The Chairman generally has the case well in hand and keeps witnesses and counsel to the point at issue, and the decision is usually one which commends itself to impartial persons.

In the First Report Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee refer with great respect to the work of the Select Committees. They speak of the fairness and competence of the Parliamentary Tribunal and of the general confidence reposed in their decisions. They agree that the administration of compulsory powers by Parliamentary

Committees has in the past given general satisfaction. I need only add, if I may be allowed to do so, my own tribute to their capacity and judgment.

A good deal of the criticism of Private Bill legislation would be removed if the suggestions contained in the Report of Sir George Murray's Committee were carried out. The consideration of Private Bills by a Joint Committee of the two Houses instead of two separate Committees, and the proposed amendments of Standing Orders, would together effect a very substantial reform.

The true criticism of Private Bill procedure is, I think, that whilst it is suitable for large and important applications for statutory powers, and would be improved for such purposes by reducing the cost and simplifying the procedure, it is entirely unsuitable and too costly for applications for land by small local authorities and others, for purposes which, however desirable and necessary, are not sufficiently large to justify the time and expenditure required for a contest in the Committee-rooms. If this is admitted as applied to pre-war conditions, it will certainly follow that in connection with the compulsory acquisition of land for purposes of reconstruction some more simple procedure is necessary.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST REPORT.

Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee propose to establish a new "Sanctioning Authority," which would deal with all applications for powers which include the acquisition of land, and I will now describe the constitution, procedure and powers of the proposed authority and other matters incidental to the scheme recommended in the First Report.

The Constitution of the "Sanctioning Authority."

It is suggested that the new authority should be appointed by a Joint Parliamentary Selection Committee, and consist of a panel of commissioners comprising members of both Houses of Parliament and other co-opted persons. The selection committee are also to nominate a special panel of chairmen to conduct the business of the authority and to preside at inquiries, and a chairman of the authority (or chief commissioner) who would be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament. The chief commissioner would be appointed at the commencement of a new Parliament for the life of that Parliament. The other commissioners, including the panel of chairmen, would be appointed annually at the commencement of each Session, but might be re-appointed at the expiration of their year of office.

The chief commissioner would receive a substantial salary, proportionate to the important functions assigned to him. He is referred to by Mr. Dixon H. Davies as holding a position at least equal to that of a High Court judge. It is not proposed that the other commissioners should be paid unless it were found necessary to do so, but it is intended that their office shall be one of great honour and responsibility.

The commissioners would be men who could take a broad view without falling into stereotyped methods, and should be free from any personal, local, or departmental interest. The co-opted commissioners, not being members of either House, would be suitable persons with general experience of affairs, qualified to form a common-sense judgment; men of similar standing to Members of Parliament, such as ex-Members of Parliament, chairmen of county or borough councils, chairmen of Quarter Sessions, public-spirited men of high standing in the professional or business world, members of the Trade Union Congress, social workers with knowledge of affairs, and retired public servants with general administrative experience, but excluding departmental officials and experts as such.

This general body of commissioners, including members of the two Houses of Parliament and co-opted persons of the class indicated, would form a panel from which members will be drawn to hear and decide applications for powers. The chief commissioner would no doubt guide the general policy, and two members of the panel of chairmen would attend with him at the office of the authority in rotation, to supervise the normal arrangements and to discharge the ordinary duties of the panel of chairmen. The actual responsibility for decisions would be delegated to small committees of one, or three, or more members chosen from the panel. These small committees would be the "sanc-" tioning authority" in each case, and the decision given would be the decision of the individual commissioners who inquire into the proposal. The tribunal is intended to be as nearly as possible analogous to the present Parliamentary Committees, and should be regarded as a sub-committee of Parliament, but subject to a limited right of appeal, which I refer to later, the decision of the commissioners would be final. It would not be submitted for confirmation to the general body of commissioners or to Parliament. The Committee emphasise in the Report the fact that the success of the scheme would depend upon the choice of good and suitable men. Much would depend upon this, because, as we shall see, the powers of these small committees of selected commissioners would be equal to those now exercised by Parliament itself.

The Procedure of the Sanctioning Authority.

The sanctioning authority would devise their own procedure, but in order to illustrate how the scheme would work in practice, the Committee indicate the main lines of a specimen procedure which is based on the following broad principles:—

(1) The procedure should be simple and expeditious;

(2) Should allow of schemes being brought forward at any time of the year;

(3) Should provide for a decision without delay;

(4) The inquiry should be held publicly in all cases, and locally in most cases;

(5) The decision should be final;

(6) The commissioners should have full discretion as to costs.

Every promoter of a scheme involving the compulsory acquisition of land would present a memorial to the sanctioning authority. The memorial would contain a general description of the scheme and the lands to be taken or affected, and the works to be executed, with any other particulars required, and an approximate estimate of the cost.

The memorial having been lodged, arrangements for investigation would be made by the panel of chairmen, who would advise Government departments or other public authorities concerned, and give such directions as to public advertisements and private notices as might be necessary; and in the absence of opposition "within "a limited period, say, one month," might, at their discretion, issue an Order authorising the scheme without further inquiry.

If there is opposition to the application a public inquiry would be held before a chairman (selected from the panel of chairmen) and two or more commissioners from the general panel, that is to say, by a tribunal of three or more, in the more important applications, but if the matter were one where the issues raised were simple, then by a single commissioner selected from the panel of chairmen.

At the inquiry the promoters and any authority, department, or person, whose interest was affected, might be heard by themselves, their counsel, solicitors, agents, and witnesses, and parties might also submit their views in writing. The tribunal would be entitled to call for books or documents, to require the attendance of any person as a witness, and the evidence would be given on oath. The commissioners would have power to call as independent witnesses expert surveyors, engineers, architects, &c., of high authority on specific technical matters, chosen from a panel appointed in consultation with the presidents of professional institutions.

The decision of the commissioners would be given immediately after the conclusion of the inquiry, and would be published in the form of an Order of the sanctioning authority as soon as possible thereafter. Promoters, whose scheme had been rejected on the first application, may re-submit such scheme at a later date, when it will be considered anew by a differently constituted commission.

The procedure is intended to be simple and quick, so much so that the Committee state that an Order giving possession of the necessary land in a straight-forward case might ordinarily be made "within a few "weeks of the original application," and in more complicated and contentious cases, involving full public inquiry, the Order would be completed "within two "or three months of the original application, as against "delays of two or three years, which may not infre-"quently arise under existing procedure with strongly "opposed Provisional Orders or Private Bills."

In making this favourable comparison, the Committee speak rather too severely of present methods. It is a very exceptional Bill which occupies two or three Parliamentary Sessions, and a Bill rejected twice by Parliament would be just as likely to be rejected twice by a new authority. The new process would not be so long as Parliamentary procedure, because applications could be made at any time of the year, would come before one tribunal only, and might be adjourned for amendment or the preparation of an alternative scheme. Under present methods a revised scheme means deferring the matter to another Session, but in any case if the application is, as stated, a strongly opposed, complicated and contentious one, involving full inquiry, two or three months would be scarcely sufficient for preparation of evidence on both sides, the full inquiry, the decision, and the drawing up of the Order.

We all desire to avoid waste of time, but I feel bound to point out that it would need to be a very simple case if all formalities are to be completed and possession of the land taken within a few weeks of the original application. This might be possible when the application was unopposed and related only to the taking of land, but in most cases a longer time would be required. It is suggested that one month's notice would be given to persons interested, but I think this must vary in practice according to the magnitude of the issues involved and the number of interests affected. The commissioners would have the assistance of the officials of Parliament, and when the official regulations were drawn up they would probably be found to resemble Standing Orders. They would, I assume, provide for due notice to all parties, for full particulars of the powers required, and for deposit of plans and sections of the proposed works.

The procedure would require elasticity, because whilst the memorial and Order relating to a simple application for land need only be short, in more complicated cases the memorial would necessarily, I think, take the form of a draft of a Private Bill. In such cases the Order must also, I imagine, as in the case of a Light Railway Order, follow the form of an Act of Parliament, although the Committee apparently contemplate a much more simple document.

It is suggested that the commissioners should have "the fullest discretion as to costs." They might order one party to pay the costs of another party, the object being to discourage unreasonable opposition or an unreasonable attitude on the part of promoters. This goes further than the practice of Parliamentary Committees, who very rarely, if ever, exercise the power of giving costs to opponents. It will be necessary not to encourage persons to appear in opposition on the chance of obtaining costs, and also to exercise carefully the power of charging the costs of the promoters to an opponent. The matter would be in the discretion of the commissioners, and I think it is right that a competent authority should have this power, the proper exercise of which is a matter which may, I think, be left to their judgment.

Control of Parliament.

Appeals on Questions of Policy.

It is proposed that the decision of the sanctioning authority should be final, and not subject to review by courts of law, but in order to preserve the control of Parliament there would be a right of appeal on questions of policy. The appeal on this issue would be decided by a tribunal consisting of three chairmen, namely, the Lord Chairman, the Chairman of Ways and Means, and the Chairman of the Authority (or chief commissioner). If the appeal were successful, the promoters could proceed by way of a Private Bill and obtain an Act of Parliament instead of an Order of the sanctioning authority.

The constitutional right to introduce a Private Bill would disappear in all cases of applications for statutory powers which involve powers to take land. Instead of depositing a Private Bill the promoters would present a memorial to the new authority, but they may in the memorial ask for leave to introduce a Private Bill. This request would be considered by the three chairmen, who, if so minded could give a certificate authorising procedure by Private Bill. In the event of their refusal to do so, the application would be dealt with by the authority in the ordinary course.

The sanctioning authority would also have the right to refer a scheme direct to Parliament when the memorial was first lodged, or at any stage of the proceedings, if, on referring the matter to the three chairmen, they agreed that the application involved issues which might more suitably be dealt with by Private Bill.

There would also be a right of appeal after the Order of the sanctioning authority has been published if it could be alleged that "a question of policy" were involved. This appeal would also be decided by the three chairmen unless it were an appeal by a Government department, in which case a reasoned certificate given to Parliament by the responsible Minister that the appeal involved a question of policy would be sufficient.

The Committee suggest an amendment of Standing Orders to enable applications referred on appeal to Parliament to be embodied in a Bill which should be deemed in each House to have passed through all its stages up to and including Committee, and thus to save the expense and delay of promoting a Private Bill through all its stages.

As to what is meant by a "question of policy," the Committee are not very explicit. They refer to a "question of policy (*i.e.*, principle)," and define these words to mean "a real question of principle as distinct from "questions of fact or the general merits of the scheme," but the Committee also hold that the sanctioning authority should not be unduly diffident in embarking upon a new policy. When referring to acquisition by private promoters they state that "it would be detrimental to the "public interest that every possibly novel aspect of a "policy, in accordance with already established general "principles, should be subjected to the expense and "delay of promotion by a special Private Bill. The "sanctioning authority, as the reflection of Parliament "in these matters, should have power (where necessary) "practically to give a second reading to such novel "proposals for the acquisition of land." They would have to consider any scheme put forward in the public interest "whether it is within the purposes for which "Private Bill legislation can under the practice of to-"day be initiated or not."

On this question of policy the Committee also state that "it may well be that in the case of certain large "schemes affecting widespread interests, and almost "certainly involving some question of policy (*e.g.*, a "large Railway Bill), promotion by means of a Private "Bill, in the original instance, will still be the most "convenient course." This would appear to show that magnitude as well as policy has some bearing on the matter. Magnitude is not, however, a question of principle. The same questions of policy may arise in a small as in a large Railway Bill, and surely all Railway Bills should be authorised by the same tribunal.

I find it difficult to understand or to explain what is meant by a "*question of policy*" on which an appeal is to be allowed, but it is to be apparently some quite unusual and important departure from the ordinary. This would appear to be so from the statement made in the Report that the Committee consider that reference to the authority "should be the *normal procedure*, and "that the time of Parliament should be taken up only "with the consideration of Private Bills in quite *excep-"tional* cases." [The italics are the Committee's.]

The control which Parliament would exercise would therefore be very limited and would appear to lie chiefly in the power of the Joint Selection Committee to appoint the chairman and members of the authority. There would be a general supervision of questions of principle by the three chairmen, and direct control by Parliament in those exceptional cases which the three chairmen decided should go before Parliament on "a question of "policy." In all other cases Parliament will dispense with any direct control, and the decision of the commissioners would be final.

The Powers of the Sanctioning Authority with regard to Land.

The authority would be an *enabling* authority and a *judicial* authority, partly legislative, but in no part executive. It would have "to hold evenly the balance "between private right and the public need," and to deal with applications for compulsory powers in regard to acquisition of land by—

(1) Local authorities;

(2) Government departments;

(3) Private companies and individual promoters.

With regard to the acquisition of land by local authorities, the Committee propose an extension of the principle of the Michael Angelo Taylor Act. They recommend that where the land is within the local authority's own area and is needed for the purpose of statutory duties or powers already existing, the local authority should be empowered, by simple resolution, to acquire the land unless the owner objects. In the event of opposition by the owner, the matter would be decided by the sanctioning authority, who would then have power to make the owner pay the costs of the proceedings if his action in opposing had unnecessarily involved an inquiry.

In all other cases where land is required by a local authority outside their area, or for special purposes within their area, the application would be referred to the sanctioning authority in the ordinary way.

In the case of Government departments, the Committee recommend that every department should have general powers of compulsory acquisition of land for the recognised duties and purposes of the department, but that these powers should be exercised only by application in each particular case to the sanctioning authority, who, after public investigation in the event of opposition, would issue an Order or otherwise decide the matter.

Private Companies and Individual Promoters.

It has been the general practice of Parliament not to grant compulsory powers for the acquisition of land unless the land is required for some public purpose, or for an undertaking which is necessary in the public interest. Compulsory powers have not been granted for private purposes to enable individuals to increase their trade by extending their premises or increasing their facilities, even although such proposals would lead to an improved use of the land. There must be some public benefit, such as arises in the case of railways, tramways, gas or electricity undertakings, which, although worked for profit, serve the public needs.

Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee introduce a new principle, or at least a considerable extension of the principles hitherto adopted by Parliament. They base their proposal in this regard on the view that all applications should be dealt with "on the broadest economic grounds "of public utility," so that "whenever the public interest really requires the expropriation of private "land, that land must be made available."

They in effect give a broad meaning to the words "public utility." There is no doubt that it is in the public interest that the trade and commerce of the country should flourish, and (particularly after the war) that the key industries, and, in fact, all trades generally, should be free to develop and extend. It is with this object that the Committee propose that the sanctioning authority may give powers to private promoters to enable them to acquire land compulsorily for ordinary industrial purposes, for the extension of business premises, or, where it is desirable in the public interest, for purposes of commercial enterprise.

The Committee refer to the principle of "eminent "domain," which, they say, in other countries, namely, in America and the Colonies, enables possession of land for public purposes to be obtained quickly. This principle is the right of the public, as the supreme authority in the State, to compel an owner to part with land required for public use. The principle of "eminent "domain" is referred to by Mr. Albert Gray in his observations, where he suggests that it "should be "applied according to a scale of severity, drastically "for defence of the realm in time of invasion or war, "less drastically for manœuvres, barracks, public offices, "and other national purposes. The places in the scale "where the local authority's demands will come may "vary according to the purposes to be satisfied. So, "too, the demands of private traders, seeking profit by "serving public utilities are of varying urgency. . . . "Here we are in a region where the term 'eminent "'domain' is hardly appropriate."

I think we may agree generally with this illustration of the principle of "eminent domain." The giving of compulsory powers to private persons or companies should be accompanied by proper safeguards, and, if allowed, should be granted only after full inquiry by an independent and competent authority. I think, assuming a satisfactory tribunal, that there is much to be said in favour of such powers being granted. The war has brought up many new problems, and one of the greatest efforts now needed will be to ensure the continued commercial prosperity of the country.

There are cases, and have been in the past, where the use of land required for extension of works or manufactories, and for the erection of new works and other commercial purposes, has been prevented or curtailed by reason of demands made by landowners. This is not to say that fair arrangements are not frequently made by agreement. The cases the Committee have in view are those where land required "is held "up altogether or offered only upon extortionate terms"; and I agree with the Committee that when such cases do occur, the remedy is to be found in the application of compulsory powers.

General Statutory Powers.

I now come to the last division of my subject, which is a very important one. The proposal of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee is that all applications for statutory powers, which include the compulsory acquisition of land, are, in the first instance, to be addressed to the sanctioning authority, who would deal with a scheme in all its aspects just in the same manner as a committee on a Private Bill. They would give such other powers as were necessary for the proper execution of the scheme, including finance and the authorisation of any loans involved. The powers, as summarised by Mr. Dixon H. Davies in his Paper, would include "all subjects, no "matter how novel, how large, or how small, so long as "they involve as part of the proposal some interference "with private property in land."

These proposals are very far-reaching. The effect, if they are carried out, will be that not only will Private Bill procedure go, but the Provisional Order system, the Light Railway Commissioners, the powers of the Board of Agriculture with regard to small holdings and allotments, and powers of other public departments will all disappear, in so far as they are concerned with powers to acquire land, and the authorisation of powers duties, and public works, which need land for their execution. Many Government departments have close relations with local authorities and statutory companies. The Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Board of Education, and the Development Commissioners have powers in many directions, and although these departments would be consulted by the sanctioning authority, many of their existing powers would be transferred to the new commissioners because they are powers coupled up with the acquisition of land.

It is necessary to secure uniformity in the administration of public services by State departments, and it is a matter for serious thought whether it would be entirely satisfactory to divide their powers and to delegate those which happen to include land to small committees of ever-changing *personnel.* The object of the Committee is, of course, to provide one authority to deal with all questions involving acquisition of land. That would be a desirable object, but when we consider how closely land purchase is linked up with the grant of statutory powers of all kinds, we see that there are very great difficulties in the way.

Mr. Albert Gray in his observations on the First Report refers to this matter in the following terms :—

> "Private Acts do not merely sanction schemes; they form part of the legislation of the country; they are

> laws upon which civil liabilities are based, on which criminal responsibilities rest; they may deal with charities, insurance, superannuation schemes, removal and building of churches . . . . They amend and extend Public Acts, thereby making locally legislative experiments in matters of public health, &c., which, if successful, are adopted in public general Acts."

Mr. Albert Gray also points out that—

> "Two applications for the same objects, and of equal importance, would go to different tribunals if one only involved the purchase of an acre of land. The procedure to be followed would be entirely dissimilar. If the two applications were competitive, they could not be heard together. One tribunal might be preferred to the other, and the promoters might include or exclude the land purchase in order to secure the desired tribunal."

This criticism has great force. Let us consider the case of the statutory powers obtained or required by large municipal authorities. All our large cities have obtained during, say, the last fifty years, a large number of Private Acts and Provisional Orders, which constitute together what may be termed the local legislative code for controlling and regulating the whole municipal government of a particular city. These Private Acts relate to a great variety of subjects, including—

> Tramways, electricity, gas, water supply, sewage works and sewers, highways, streets, bridges, drainage, rivers, baths, police, fire brigade, carriages, omnibuses, weights and measures, slaughter-houses, markets, fairs, insanitary property, model lodging-houses, nuisances, infectious diseases, hospitals, public buildings, parks, cemeteries, street improvements, rating, charities, superannuation, finance, borrowing powers, and many other matters.

These municipal Acts together deal with all these matters. Some of them relate to only one subject, as, for instance, waterworks or tramways, but most of them are Acts for general purposes, and include many diverse subjects. The majority of them include power to take land, and so would come within the jurisdiction of the new body of commissioners. Many changes have taken place during the last fifty years, and numerous amendments have from time to time been made, and many of the clauses of the earlier Acts have been repealed, amended, or altered by means of later Acts.

The same considerations apply to the railway companies. They have a long series of private Acts, authorising the construction of different parts of the line, confirming working agreements and amalgamation with other railways, and dealing with docks, canals, &c., leasing powers, running powers, surplus lands, special provisions as to rates, tolls, and charges, and arrangements as to capital and finance. These volumes of Acts may be described as the charters of the railway companies, and they form, in the aggregate, a code of law for each company. Many of the more recent railway Acts depend upon earlier Acts, and repeal and alter clauses therein.

It is highly important that railway companies and local authorities should secure continuity in the case of further general powers obtained in the future, and also that any new powers should have all the force and authority which is contained in the existing Acts. We should consider, therefore, whether, if these general powers are delegated, the orders of the new authority would have the same force and validity as an Act of Parliament.

The advantage of a Private Act was illustrated in a case heard in the High Court in 1900, when a dispute arose between the Manchester Ship Canal Company and the Manchester Racecourse Company with reference to an agreement they had entered into. The agreement was scheduled to a Private Act, and by a clause in that Act it was provided that " the agreement, as set forth in " the schedule, is hereby confirmed and declared to be " valid and binding upon the parties thereto." The effect of the agreement was disputed, and the judge decided that it was an agreement which would be clearly void on the ground of perpetuity, but inasmuch as it was confirmed by the Act of Parliament, he held that it was valid. The words used by Mr. Justice Farwell were: " Inasmuch as the Legislature is supreme " in power, it can make that which would otherwise " be illegal, legal by its declaration of validity." This was confirmed in the Court of Appeal, where Lord Justice Vaughan Williams held that every clause of the agreement had statutory validity, and the judgment of Sir George Jessel in the Sevenoaks Railway case was quoted: " An Act of Parliament has power to create " interests which were unknown to the common law, " and which could not be created between individuals " by contract."

The Committee propose that the Orders of the sanctioning authority should not be open to review by courts of law. That, no doubt, would be so as regards the grant of compulsory powers for the taking of land, but in other directions I venture to think that certain questions suggest themselves. Would the sanctioning authority have the power and authority of Parliament? Would every clause of their Order have statutory validity? Would the authority have power to repeal or amend clauses in Private Acts of Parliament? Could they grant statutory powers to railway companies and corporations? And would the courts decide that "the "sanctioning authority is supreme in power—it can "make that which would otherwise be illegal, legal by "its declaration of validity"?

I can only ask these questions—I do not attempt to answer them. But if there is any doubt about the answers, then I think it is clear that promoters who require general statutory powers should have a free choice to apply to Parliament, and that the constitutional right of promoting a Private Bill should be preserved.

It is stated in the first Report that the sanctioning authority "will exercise no legislative functions in the "sense of initiating fresh legislation," but the matters they propose to deal with do include all kinds of legislation for local authorities and statutory companies. If they authorise general powers, it will be, I think, essential they should have full legislative power, and that their Orders should have the force and authority of an Act of Parliament.

We have before us the proposals made by Sir George Murray's Committee, which include important recommendations for the extension of the Provisional Order system and the improvement of Private Bill procedure. We may be assured that something will be done in this direction. If so, I can hardly think that all the existing systems should be dispensed with. My own inclination would be to favour a new authority as an addition to, rather than as a substitution for, existing methods. An authority which would deal with purely land matters would be very valuable.

If Parliament, by a general Act, authorises the acquisition of land compulsorily by Government departments, local authorities, private companies, and individual promoters, for recognised duties and purposes, then it seems to me to be entirely unnecessary that each particular application for land should need the procedure of Private Bill legislation. The cost in many cases would be prohibitive, and the decision as to which particular plot of land should be taken and the allocation of compulsory powers in detail to particular applicants does not need to be a legislative function.

This is work which may well be done by a properly constituted tribunal exercising judicial powers, sitting locally where desirable, and carrying out their duties expeditiously and without undue cost to the promoters. In such matters the decision of such a tribunal would be final, and no questions of general policy would arise. Nor would their decisions involve any questions of law, because they would simply decree that a certain applicant should have permission to acquire certain lands compulsorily. They would of necessity consider questions of finance and the general merits of each application, but only in order to satisfy themselves that the application was one which, in the public interest, should be allowed.

There is a distinction between the grant of statutory powers for a great variety of public services and the grant of powers for acquisition of land only. If a new authority is appointed to deal with the acquisition of land only, its duties would be very great and important. It would be able to solve many pre-war difficulties in connection with the compulsory acquisition of land as well as the urgent problems which will arise during the process of reconstruction.

On the question as to how far Parliament should delegate other legislative powers to a new authority, it is not fitting I should express an opinion. That is a matter for Parliament, but if such other powers are delegated, it would not seem right or convenient that a different procedure should apply merely because certain aspects of local legislation include compulsory acquisition of land. The problem arises as to whether if so much is delegated the whole of Private Bill legislation should not go to the new authority, and in that event the manner of dealing with powers now vested in State departments would need careful study. The proposal of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee that a new panel of commissioners should grant all kinds of general statutory powers when associated with land raises complicated problems for our consideration.

Having indicated some of these problems, I will conclude. I do not attempt to exhaust the subject, still less do I pretend to solve the difficult questions I have referred to. My object has been to endeavour to explain the main features of the new proposals, and to make such observations as I can on points which appear to me to require discussion. Finally, I would refer to the expression of a hope by Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee that their recommendations may be sympathetically considered and their arguments patiently weighed " by representatives of the powerful interests, " Parliamentary, official, and professional." I am sure the Members of The Surveyors' Institution, in expressing their opinion, which will have considerable influence, will consider the Report in the spirit indicated. I have endeavoured to do so in preparing the Paper which I have had the privilege of reading this evening.

Mr. W. J. Jeeves (Associate) said he had the greatest pleasure in proposing that their very best thanks be given to Mr. Wallis for his most able and interesting Paper. He thought they might also thank him for the shrewd and practical comments he had made on the proposals contained in the two Reports of Sir George Murray's and Mr. Leslie Scott's Committees. Those comments, it seemed to him, gave very grave cause for pause in considering the matter, and led him to the conclusion that Mr. Wallis, with all his practical knowledge (and they all knew how great that was) really doubted the wisdom of the proposals, after having given to them the most sympathetic consideration he could in response to the request of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee for such consideration.

He was bound to say, for his own part, there seemed to be very much to be said for that point of view, and he would commend to all who wanted to consider this question the Memorandum by Mr. Albert Gray. To any who were considering the Reports of Sir Geo. Murray's and Mr. Leslie Scott's Committees he would say consider them in the light of that Memorandum. They were all in sympathy, he supposed, with the Committees and Mr. Wallis in the desire to facilitate in every way the acquisition of land in the public interest, and agreed that the means of such acquisition should be as expeditious and cheap as possible, consistent with the public interest; but, having said that, the question arises, Is such a proposal as that made by Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee at all necessary for the purpose? They should remember that what was referred to that Committee was to report upon the defects in the existing system of law and practice involved in the acquisition and valuation of land for public purposes, and so on, and they had produced (as suggested in the title of the Paper by a Member of the Committee, Mr. Dixon H. Davies) a Report for the "Reform of Private Bill Legislation and its Decentralisation." All who had much parliamentary work knew that the question of the expropriation of land was one of the most minor matters in any scheme involving the acquisition of land, and that there were involved other questions as to whether and the way in which it was to be carried out; and Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee had to consider those matters from the point of view of the minor question referred to them. In the result he thought they had looked at the thing from an entirely wrong perspective. They said whatever Bill came up, whether for the acquisition of even one acre of land or for such a scheme as the Manchester Ship Canal, which cost 15 millions, it was to be decided, not by a properly constituted Parliamentary Committee, but on the *ipse dixit* of one or more persons whose decision should be final. In a covering letter written to Dr. Addison it was said they had come to the conclusion that one uniform system preserving complete parliamentary control was essential.

Now could it be said there was complete parliamentary control merely because the person to decide was appointed by Parliament? Where was there parliamentary control in that? Parliament had not in any way considered or determined the matter. It might be said that the appointment was parliamentary, but the method of working, he submitted, was absolutely bureaucratic, and he thought the experience of all of them was that they did not want to extend bureaucratic methods, and he submitted that the proposals were an extension of bureaucratic methods. It was making another office with a salary attached to it equal to that of a High Court judge, to judge from Mr. Dixon Davies' Paper; and the holder of that office and his colleagues were to take the place of Parliamentary Committees.

Then Mr. Leslie Scott admitted that the decisions of Parliamentary Committees practically invariably commanded the respect and satisfaction both of promoters and opponents. He would ask of what other tribunal could that be said? It was very desirable that they should command the satisfaction of those whose interests were to be affected by parliamentary enactment. Then in the covering letter it was sought to justify the proposals of the Committee by saying that Private Bill procedure was expensive, dilatory, and cumbrous, and that the system proposed would have despatch and economy.

He would say, with a full sense of responsibility and a knowledge of procedure in this matter, that if it were desirable to reduce expense in the way indicated, and if it were desirable to simplify the procedure, as suggested, all those things could be done perfectly well by a reform of existing parliamentary procedure. To-day, if you were going for a Bill, you advertised the fact that you were going to present a memorial to Parliament. Mr. Leslie Scott was going to have the memorial presented and the advertisement afterwards.

Then it was proposed to have one hearing; and again, if desirable, you could have one hearing in a Parliamentary Committee by having a Joint Committee of the two Houses. Whether that was desirable or not he expressed no opinion, but he would say it was a thing that required the most careful consideration, because after all, a second thought, a second consideration, was sometimes best.

Mr. Wallis had dealt in his Paper with the Manchester Ship Canal scheme, extending over three Sessions and costing in its promotion £150,000. But it cost 15 millions to carry it out. So the cost of preparing and finally approving the scheme, and dealing with all its contending interests, was some 2*s.* per cent. This was less than the brokers got for finding the money. Was it not far better to have a well-considered and a well-digested scheme than an ill-digested one which might cost 20 millions instead of 15 millions? At any rate, it behoved them to be careful when considering a matter of that kind.

Then it was said the expenditure was so great in House fees that went to pay the expenses of the Committees' clerks. Mr. Leslie Scott himself said they proposed to utilise the same staff. If it were consistent with the Treasury interests that the proposed procedure should be cheapened by reducing the fees, they could equally be reduced under existing conditions, and Parliamentary Committees could be retained. After all, when we had had an experience extending over a vast number of years and it was found that the tribunal had practically, given real satisfaction, was it well to scrap it for a tribunal which in its operation would be very like the tribunals, not one of which had given satisfaction to the people who had gone before them?

Those were some of the matters he would ask them to think out in considering this question, and he would urge upon them that it was a most important question for their consideration as to whether the proposed scheme could be carried out reasonably and practically, having regard to other interests involved. From that point of view he thought they would be very careful as to how they proceeded.

He had great pleasure in proposing his resolution.

Mr. Frank Hunt (Fellow) said it was his privilege to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for his Paper.

He did not propose to follow Mr. Jeeves in discussing in detail the principles involved in the Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee. The matter was so great that he felt he must limit himself to one or two observations of a general character.

In the first instance he thought there was an assumption underlying both Mr. Wallis's Paper, and also many of the criticisms of Mr. Leslie Scott's Report, that the proposals contained in this Report and those of the Committee presided over by Sir George Murray were in the nature of alternatives, and were, in fact, in opposition to one another. He thought that if they looked at the reference to Sir George Murray's Committee and compared it with that to Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee they would see that the former dealt more with administrative powers of local authorities, while the latter was specifically directed to the question of the compulsory acquisition of land by public authorities. Sir George Murray's Report was directed in the main to these administrative powers. Some confusion appeared, however, to be caused by the specific reference to powers to apply for compulsory power of acquisition of water rights; but a reference to the Report itself resolved this difficulty. It was there pointed out that while authorities charged with the duty of water supply were authorised to apply for compulsory powers of acquisition for land required for the discharge of their duties, they were unable to make such an application in respect of water rights.

There was no doubt that the recommendations of Sir George Murray's Committee were directed to administrative duties almost entirely, and a reference to the appendix to the Report confirmed that view. In that appendix some forty subjects were mentioned, and in no case was any reference made to the purchase of land.

In that connection it was to be remembered that, as pointed out by Mr. Wallis in his Paper, the members of Sir George Murray's Committee were distinguished public servants associated with the principal public departments administering the Provisional Order procedure and having perhaps a natural prepossession in its favour, yet they found themselves unable to bless that system in its entirety as one needing no improvement. The recommendations of the Committee set out on pages 44 to 48 were attempts to render that system less costly and cumbrous. Moreover, the Memorandum embodied in White Paper No. 91, referred to on page 48, supported the recommendations of the Committee, and seemed to suggest that the existing procedure needed to be improved.

Mr. Wallis appeared to suggest, in the second paragraph of page 45, that the recommendation of the Committee that confirmation by a Government department without the necessity of sanction of Parliament would remove the chief objections to Provisional Order procedure. Mr. Wallis, in his modesty, described his experience of that procedure as limited, but he suggested that that experience must at any rate have been a most fortunate one if he thought that Sir George Murray's recommendations would remove all objections to the present system. He would try to show that the main objections —and they were many—would not be touched, even if all the suggestions for amendment were adopted in their entirety.

In the first place, the Provisional Order system was administered by the Government department responsible for the service for which the land was required. A local authority might be required, perhaps under a threat of a fine by way of deprivation of grant, to acquire a site for the carrying out of their duties, and being obliged to seek compulsory powers over a site for this purpose at the hands of the same department. It could not be thought to be satisfactory to owners to feel that, in cases where they found it necessary to oppose in order to secure protection of their rights, the department compelling the action should in the first case be the judge of their opposition. It was probably because of this feeling that so many of the confirming Bills were contested even after an inquiry by the sanctioning department.

The second important point to which he would desire to refer was the impossibility in Provisional Orders of varying the code of provisions embodied in the general Act authorising a department to make a Provisional Order. In a Paper he had the privilege of reading in that hall some few years ago he had traced the changes that had been made in recent years in legislation relating to compulsory purchase: it had been, as it were, progressive legislation. But this was impossible in the case of Provisional Orders. As an example might be taken a case under the Education Acts.

One of the largest of the education authorities had for years, for other purposes, had Bills in Parliament each year for compulsory acquisition of land, and had in course of time established a special code of legislation for its area in advance of what was general. Following the transfer in 1904, the need for school sites was great, and it was desired that these should be purchased on the lines of the advanced legislation previously referred to.

The Board of Education felt unable to incorporate this special legislation in the confirming Bills, and were unable to modify the ordinary code. At the same time the Board felt unable to allow the education authority in question to obtain its own powers in its general powers Bill on the ground that it was desirable that all school sites should be dealt with in educational Provisional Orders.

There was some slight exception, and he mentioned that the President of the Board of Education explained in the year 1907 that he was unable to agree in Provisional Order procedure to any modification except "those clauses which, having been previously inserted " in local Acts, were regarded in the practice of Parlia" ment as model clauses" Well, that degree of authority was very much higher in the sense of general application than obtained in regard to legislation which was practically peculiar to the area of the particular education authority.

There was another point, which was very important too, with regard to Provisional Order legislation. It was that the Orders confirmed by Government departments tended to become somewhat stereotyped. He did not think he could improve upon the way in which Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee in their Report (pages 16 and 17) dealt with that side of the question. He would not stop to read all of it, but would just indicate some of the points made. One was that the department in question were in many cases themselves the actual promoters. As a matter of fact, the Bill confirming an Education Order was introduced into Parliament by the Board of Education. They then referred to the common failing of the officials of departments, with all their experience, having a tendency to adhere too closely to certain official formulæ and stereotyped methods. If a department rejected a proposal one year, the probability was the same department and the same officials would reject it a second year. They knew that proposals refused by Parliament one year might possibly the second year, as in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal, be ultimately passed by Parliament. But the Provisional Order procedure militated against that possibility of a reconsideration of the matter on its merits. There was another practical point, and that was that a Provisional Order could be promoted only once a year. There was a reference in the Report to the Scotch procedure of initiating proceedings twice a year. In many cases it was essential in the public interest that applications by promoters should be made at times more frequent than once a year.

He thought that it was quite clear that by simply making the changes suggested in the Report of Sir George Murray's Committee, so far as related to the purchase of land, supported as it was by the Memorandum incorporated in White Paper 91, would still leave substantially untouched the real objection to the Provisional Order procedure. He had been rather wondering how the procedure would operate in big questions where action had to be taken under Provisional Orders. There was a suggestion in the Report that one should never go to Parliament by way of Private Bill if one could get the powers by Provisional Order. Housing was a matter of which they were now hearing a good deal, and it might not be found unlikely that a large scheme would be promoted, say for a garden suburb, to be established, possibly, in that part of the county of London which was still fairly open. If they wanted powers to buy land compulsorily, it would need to be done by a Provisional Order under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. That would give one method of application with a special code for compulsory purchase and tribunal; having done so, there might be required roads, or the improvement of roads, for the purpose of improving access. One would probably proceed there under the Roads Improvement Act, and there one would have to submit another Order for the approval of the Roads Commissioners, which again would set up a separate and different machinery, with a separate code for compensation, a separate tribunal for disputed cases, and so on. Then tramways or light railways might be needed to run on those roads to enable traffic to easily pass to and from the centre. Again there would be another application to another department, again with different rules and orders, and again with a different basis of compensation, and with a different tribunal for settling price. Or, if a site for a school were needed, one would have to go to another department under the Provisional Order procedure, with different rules again, with a different basis for compensation, and a varying method for the tribunal. If a fire station were needed, he thought that would have to be secured by a special Act, there being no machinery for a Provisional Order. If land were wanted for drainage works, one would have to go to the Home Office for a Provisional Order for that.

Mr. Wallis's suggestion that a scheme something like that which Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee proposed should be additional to, and should not supersede, all existing arrangements was not one he could possibly contemplate with any equanimity. It seemed to him that the matter was already fearfully complicated. It was not good for owners, to say the least of it, whose contiguous land might be taken by half a dozen different methods with half a dozen different methods of tribunal, and possibly differences in the basis of compensation, so that he was prepared to support some method which could be found to be cheap, fair, and fairly comprehensive, to supersede all the different existing methods of obtaining land required for public purposes under compulsory powers.

He had very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis, and in doing so he wished to express to that gentleman his personal thanks for having brought together the various aspects of the matter as dealt with in the two Reports and the Memorandum embodied in White Paper 91, and he hoped that the Members of The Institution would show their appreciation of his efforts in no niggardly fashion.

Mr. A. J. BRICKWELL (Fellow) thought the Members present would not expect or desire him to detain them at that hour with any lengthy observations. The tenor of the Report and of the remarks of the several speakers that evening—and he agreed very largely with what Mr. Jeeves and Mr. Hunt had said—might be summed up in the cost and the time of obtaining Private Bills. In his opinion this was largely due to the fact that Parliament had not kept up to date the statutes, such as the Lands Clauses Acts, Public Health and other Acts, which one saw embodied in the many Private Bills which they had to peruse from year to year. It could be gathered from the Report, as Mr. Wallis suggested, that if Parliament were to bring those Acts more up to date, some of the Private Bill legislation would be much curtailed.

As regards the acquisition of land to be held by those bodies who were entitled to hold land, many of which had powers to hold it, but could not obtain the power to get it without special legislation, he contended that, as the speakers had pointed out, where bodies were entitled to hold land, there should be a more simple method of obtaining the powers than through an application to Parliament. He ventured therefore to suggest that where an existing local authority, a public or private company, or for that matter even any individual, could prove the public need for land to be acquired, there should be some method of providing them with compulsory powers under the Public Health or some similar statute Act, and applications for those powers should be conducted by a surveyor acquainted with the land.

He had very much pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Wallis for his most admirable Paper, prepared with that great care which they always associated with the author.

The following communication was received from Mr. E. J. SILCOCK (Fellow):—

The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Scott's Committee seem to be based upon a preconceived notion that the Private Bill Committees of the Houses of Parliament are overworked and cannot deal with the volume of business which they have to transact.

In the past four years during the war there certainly has been no congestion, and even in the busiest Sessions of recent years, about 1900-4, there was no such rush of Bills as to warrant the conclusion that the Committees were unable to deal successfully with the matters brought before them.

There is doubtless a prospect in the future of a considerably increased volume of Private Bill legislation in order to make up the arrears of necessary works which have been delayed during the war and also in connection with new enterprises which may be expected under the Reconstruction programme. But it must not be forgotten that such enterprises cannot be carried out without the employment of large amounts of capital, and it may well be that for some considerable time the funds will not be forthcoming for the execution of many projects now under consideration. Therefore it seems to me to be open to doubt whether there will be any justification for the removal from immediate parliamentary control of any large proportion of the work which has hitherto come before the Private Bill Committees.

The general satisfaction with the decisions of Parliamentary Committees in the past is a matter to which we, who often appear before them and perhaps know more of the merits of the cases in which we are concerned than anyone else, can testify. Indeed, this proposition is conceded by Mr. Scott's Committee, and it seems therefore undesirable, as well as unnecessary, to establish new tribunals which might possibly be found to be not so acceptable as the old.

Another main argument in favour of the proposed new sanctioning authority seems to be reduction of the costs of promoters, and this is to be brought about chiefly by decentralisation and the holding of local inquiries.

Whilst this system may, and no doubt would, be effective in reducing the cost of applications for the compulsory acquisition of small plots of land where there is little or no opposition, it is not likely that any substantial saving would occur when dealing with more important applications which involve the presence of counsel and witnesses from a distance.

As is pointed out by the author, the existing local inquiries for Provisional Orders often involve greater expenditure in fees and travelling expenses of those engaged at the inquiry than would be incurred if the tribunal were sitting at Westminster.

Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee in their Report make a very strong point of the delays which occur in obtaining Private Bills, and they indicate how delays may arise. In some cases no doubt promoters have been disappointed by the length of time occupied, but I venture to think those of us who are accustomed to Private Bill procedure will agree that the picture has been overdrawn by the Committee, and that unconsciously they have described the exceptional case and presented it as the ordinary course of events.

Sir George Murray's Committee suggest that the procedure of Parliamentary Committees might with advantage be shortened, and the cost reduced by referring Bills to Joint Committees of both Houses. If this reform were effected it would go far towards meeting the objections now raised, both as to the cost and delay of Private Bill legislation.

Much of the delay in obtaining Private Bills might also be avoided by arranging for two dates for deposit of Private Bills, say at the end of November and the end of March respectively, and this is a reform which could be carried out without intrenching upon the jurisdiction of the present Parliamentary Committees.

Whilst holding the views expressed above, I am in agreement with Mr. Wallis's opinion that if any new sanctioning authority is established its facilities should be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the procedure now available by Private Bill.

The promoting authority should, in my view, have the option of proceeding by Bill, if they prefer to do so, rather than to apply to the sanctioning authority, but, on the other hand, I think that the chief commissioner, suggested by Mr. Scott's Committee, should have the power to decide that applications made to the sanctioning authority should instead be referred to a Parliamentary Committee.

By adopting these principles a promoter who only required a comparatively small quantity of land would have the advantage (if any) of a cheaper procedure, or, at his option, if the matter were of sufficient importance, he could proceed by Bill.

On the other hand the chief commissioner could refer matters which properly should go before a Parliamentary Committee to such a body, and this would prevent promoters from utilising the sanctioning authority for authorising schemes which should not properly come within their purview.

That this is necessary may be illustrated by reference to what, in my opinion, has been an abuse to the powers of the Light Railway Commissioners, which have been exploited in many cases by promoters of what are, in fact, ordinary street tramways, but which have been authorised as light railways in order to avoid the rights of preemption by local authorities under the Tramways Acts.

If the proposed new sanctioning authority is adopted, it should be clothed with powers to sanction the acquisition of water rights and easements as well as land.

This is a reform which has long been required. It frequently happens that local authorities, and particularly rural district councils, are hampered in the provision of public water supplies to the smaller towns and villages by reason of their inability to obtain by compulsion any rights in running water.

This involves unnecessary and unproductive expenditure on works to intercept the water underground. This unnecessary cost could often be avoided if the sanctioning authority could authorise the compulsory acquisition of the necessary water rights.

Local authorities have already compulsory powers under the Public Health Acts for obtaining easements for the laying of sewers and, under certain conditions, similar powers for water mains, but there are other easements sometimes required by them. Also, in certain cases private individuals and limited liability companies require easements; the granting of these might well be relegated to the sanctioning authority.

This opens up the question of granting compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for industrial purposes. Undoubtedly there has been in the past a danger of industrial concerns of almost national importance being hampered by their inability to obtain compulsory possession of certain lands or easements.

I can illustrate this by a case which just recently came within my own experience, in which a large new steel works required an easement for a pipe line of considerable length through private lands in order to secure the water supply necessary to carry on the works. After much difficulty this easement has been negociated, but it would have been a great misfortune if through inability to obtain a suitable water supply these works could not have been established at what was otherwise a most favourable site.

I am inclined, therefore, to the view that the new sanctioning authority should be authorised to grant compulsory powers to private companies and individual promoters, both for purchase of land and easements, but that these should be exercised with the utmost care.

The suggestion that local authorities, by an extension of the Michael Angelo Taylor Act, should be empowered by simple resolution to acquire land seems to me to be rather a dangerous proposal, and with the new sanctioning authority would be an unnecessary interference with the rights of the private owner.

Whilst in favour of the proposal to establish a new sanctioning authority for acquiring land and easements, on the assumption that it is in addition to Private Bill legislation, I should be strongly against authorising the new authority to initiate new legislation apart from compulsory acquisition of land, as seems to be suggested by Mr. Scott's Committee.

It is proposed that the decisions of the authority should be final, and should not be subject to a confirmation by Parliament, except in cases where questions of policy are involved. If they are to be authorised to grant a variety of powers it would be a far-reaching change, and one for which, in my view, there is no justification.

With regard to the question of valuation and amendment of the Lands Clauses Acts, it is unnecessary to say anything at the moment until the further Report of Mr. Scott's Committee has been received, and I therefore do not propose to touch upon this matter.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the vote of thanks, which was agreed to with acclamation, said that Mr. Eustace Hills, barrister-at-law, would deal with the Second Report of the Acquisition of Land Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee in a Paper to be read on the 13th January next. The discussion would then be continued on both Papers.

Mr. Wallis, in acknowledgment, very sincerely thanked the Members of The Institution for the vote of thanks which they had been good enough to pass so cordially. He expressed appreciation of the remarks made by Mr. Jeeves, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Brickwell, and said that he would reserve any observations he had to make until the conclusion of the debate on the second Paper, when he would like to say something in regard to the recommendations of the Second Report.

Paper 444.
No. 644.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE DEALING WITH THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO

THE ACQUISITION AND VALUATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

By EUSTACE HILLS (Barrister-at-Law).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday*, 13*th January*, 1919.

John Hubert Oakley (President) in the Chair.

The President, introducing Mr. Eustace Hills, said that before the Paper was read he would like to mention that the Report of the Committee with which it dealt had been in the hands of the public only a very short time, but even in that short time Mr. Eustace Hills had been good enough to prepare what he was sure would be a very interesting Paper. This Paper, combined with the one read in December by Mr. John D. Wallis, involved some very important matters. They therefore proposed to set aside the next sessional Meeting of The Institution on the 24th of February for a general discussion of both Papers. The weather that evening was adverse to a large attendance, and as it was desirable there should be a full discussion, he hoped that Members would bear his announcement in mind.

Mr. Eustace Hills then read his Paper as follows:—

The Second Report of the Committee dealing with the Law and Practice relating to the Acquisition and Valuation of Land for Public Purposes, referred to in this Paper as "the Report," raises questions of far-reaching interest and importance.

It is no exaggeration to say that at the present time the principle and method of the compulsory acquisition of land are matters of immediate concern to the whole community. A period of wide-flung reconstruction is at hand: development by the State and by bodies armed with statutory powers will increase, and ought to increase, in area and importance, and it was presumably with this knowledge and in this anticipation that the Committee on this subject was appointed to prepare their Report.

That the present system of valuation and assessment in the case of the proposed compulsory acquisition of property requires remedy, and can be remedied, few would deny. If one follows the general line of criticism directed to it, the main subject of complaint is probably the excessive compensation that has sometimes been awarded; the main subject of comment, the large difference between the figures given in evidence on behalf of the owner and of the promoters. Some of this criticism may properly be disregarded; it is not always well-informed. Criticism is a national characteristic, and, perhaps unfortunately, so much easier, and in some ways more effective, than either construction or reconstruction. A long course of experience and practice alone demonstrate the wide difference of opinion that may sensibly exist, and may be, and often is, supported in each case by reasoned argument. Behind this, however, it must be recognised that there is some solid ground, and it is to remedy the existing defects that the Report has been presented after the examination of a large and representative body of witnesses. In discussing, in connection with the Report, these defects, and the proposed remedies, it is only possible for the moment to do so in a somewhat cursory and partial manner.

The Report itself is both exhaustive and concise, and some of the subjects dealt with, such as Injurious Affection and Betterment, might well of themselves form the subject of a Paper. One cannot do more than consider some of the main points raised, and these perhaps may conveniently be grouped as—

I.—The basis of valuation;

II.—The assessment tribunal and the procedure before the tribunal;

III.—The matters to be taken into consideration as relevant to the assessment.

Establish for these a principle and a method of application, and you have established a system that should carry into effect the desire of everyone, a general scheme of compensation, fair alike to owner and promoter; a scheme that will forward and not retard the development of the country and its resources.

I.

THE BASIS OF VALUATION.

The basis of valuation forms the first subject of consideration in the Report. What is it to be?

The subject of acquisition may have a large value to the owner and a comparatively small one to the promoters; may have to the promoters an almost incalculable value as the necessary link in a chain of far-reaching development, or may have to both a value equivalent to the price which would be obtained on a well-prepared and well-advertised sale by public auction.

The value to the owner is hardly satisfactory. If he were a willing seller, he might hold for his own price, but he is not. He is a seller by compulsion, and the State which authorises the compulsion owes a duty to the buyer as well as to the seller. Such a basis has not always been to the advantage of the seller. The land in his hands may be sterilised and of little or no value, but, speaking generally, it must tend, and has in practice tended, too much in his favour. In either case, in a valuation on this basis, the speculative element plays too large a part; it is difficult for the owner to anticipate what he will get, or for the promoters to anticipate what they will have to pay. It lacks precision where precision is, if obtainable, essential, and its application is responsible for much of the criticism of to-day.

The value to the promoters would as a basis be impossible; it would fetter instead of furthering development. The basis of market value as between a willing seller and a willing purchaser, recommended in the Report, seems to meet the difficulties. It imports a fiction, the willingness of the seller, but for the purpose of fixing a basis you may eliminate the compulsion, leaving over for consideration whether or not you give compensation for that elimination.

Market value so arrived at is in most cases comparatively easy of ascertainment, and at all events lessens the differences between the valuations. It includes potential value where the potentiality is strong enough to affect the market value, and should exclude the shadowy potentialities which have no appreciable value save in the far-seeing eyes of an enthusiastic owner. The buyer is willing, and he pays a price on that footing: the seller is assumed to be willing, and on that footing he gets his purchase money. Is he to be paid an additional sum for that assumption?

The percentage for compulsory purchase under the Lands Clauses Acts, whether it be 10 per cent. or more, which long custom has crystallised into a settled practice, may probably be regarded broadly as compensation for the compulsion exercised. In the Report it is recommended that this allowance should be discontinued, and it is pointed out that in certain cases, as is known, it is not limited to 10 per cent., and that this discontinuance has been advocated on more than one occasion when the question has been under discussion. It is suggested that there are arguments of some weight in favour of its retention, if kept within proper limits.

In the majority of cases (and the establishment of a principle must disregard exceptions) there is on the owner a real compulsion for which he gets no compensation out of the market-value price. The interests of the community demand compulsory acquisition at certain times and in certain places; to these demands the interests of the owner must give way, but it seems not unreasonable that he should receive for an expropriation against his will something more than he would have received if willing. It is possible that this percentage has been regarded too much as a rule of practice, swelling an amount already in many cases too large, and that the essential foundation of it, as a matter of principle, has become somewhat submerged.

The market value of the land may be affected by its adaptability for a particular purpose, or, to use a somewhat hardly used term, by its "special adaptability." The Committee recommend that the owner should not be entitled to any increased value for his land, which can only arise, or could only have arisen, by reason of the adaptability of the land for a purpose to which it could only be applied under statutory powers.

One member of the Committee dissents from this view on the ground that whilst he is most anxious that owners should not be given unreasonable compensation, he is strongly of opinion that the paragraph containing the above recommendation prevents an owner receiving compensation which it is perfectly reasonable he should receive, and that if there is competition in the market for the land, whether it be for public or private purposes, that competition must, as a matter of fairness, be taken into consideration in assessing compensation payable to an owner for compulsory acquisition.

Under the Lands Clauses Acts the special adaptability of the land for a particular purpose may be taken into consideration in assessing the price even where that purpose is the purpose for which the land is taken, but the assessment of value to the owner presents considerations which differ from the assessment of the market value as between a willing seller and a willing buyer.

If compulsion is for the moment eliminated, does not the owner of a site particularly suitable for a reservoir, and near a large town, whilst a willing seller, expect a larger price because of that suitability, and would not a body acting under statutory powers, and willing to buy without exercising their powers, be ready to pay a larger price because of that suitability, notwithstanding the fact that they know, and the owner knows, that the land cannot be applied to that purpose except under statutory powers, and would not they be so willing, apart from any consideration as to what they would have to pay, if they did exercise their statutory powers? In other words, is it true to say not only that the market value is affected, but that the market value, as defined, is affected? The possibility of competition from other statutory bodies is somewhat far-fetched, but the possibility does exist, though it might be lessened or put an end to by the powers proposed to be given to the sanctioning authority. It is suggested that there is, or may be, an element of market value, as defined, in a special adaptability of land for a purpose to which it could only be applied under statutory powers, whilst it is anticipated that the extravagant lengths to which the doctrine of "special adaptability" has been carried will be wholesomely curtailed by the necessity of limiting compensation for that adaptability, apart from the special point under consideration, to cases where it is shown that it appreciably affects the market value of the land.

The two exceptions to the basis of market value suggested in the Report seem to be necessary corollaries to this rule:—

(1) No enhancement of market value which arises from the use of premises contrary to sanitary or other laws.

(2) Compensation on the basis of equivalent re-instatement where re-instatement is *bona fide* intended in cases such as a church, chapel, or cemetery, where market value, as defined, would afford an unjustly low measure of compensation.

II.

THE ASSESSMENT TRIBUNAL AND THE PROCEDURE BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL.

Of the four methods provided by the Lands Clauses Acts in cases of disputed compensation, justices, surveyor appointed by justices, arbitration, and jury, the most serious question that arises for discussion is whether an arbitrator or a jury constitutes the better tribunal. Those present here to-day have this advantage that they can form and give an opinion founded on practice as well as theory. The choice is presented of a tribunal that has expert knowledge of the subject-matter, and a tribunal that, failing that knowledge, has to depend for instruction upon the witnesses called before it.

If the tribunal may be a jury, there seems at the present day no ground for giving the choice of that tribunal to one of the disputants alone. Theoretically the only advantage in a jury is that of necessity, they can bring no preconceived ideas to the matters that fall for their decision. Theoretically there would be a saving of time and expense in assessment by an expert tribunal.

In practice it has generally been found that, whilst a jury give close attention to the problem before them, their want of knowledge tends, through no fault of their own, to loss of time and uncertainty of result. The speculative element again plays too large a part, and speculation is to be avoided in the interests of the parties and of the community at large.

The problems of assessment of compensation are necessarily complex. The differences in valuation are more often differences of principle than merely of opinion and it is not easy for an inexpert tribunal to decide on the right principle when two mutually destructive ones are urged before it with equal vigour.

The Committee who present the Report are unanimous in recommending the abolition of a jury as an assessment tribunal, and their recommendation appears to be well founded. The strain of jury service presses more heavily than it did, and a relief of that strain would be welcomed. If the assessment is to be by arbitration, is the tribunal to consist of one or more than one, and how is it to be chosen? Is it to be of a permanent and semi-judicial character, or is it to be selected from a body of independent arbitrators?

Under the Lands Clauses Acts, as is well known, the decision, if by arbitration, is by two arbitrators and an umpire unless both parties concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator. There is some difficulty in appreciating the advantage of a tribunal of three. Experience shows that the arbitrators but seldom agree, and a tribunal of three increases the length, and may increase the expense of the proceedings. If it be accepted that the ultimate decision is to rest with a man of experience in the solution of such problems as are laid before him, there seems no adequate reason why he alone should not form the tribunal. In litigation judgments of first instance are almost invariably given by a single judge, and such exceptions as exist are called for by the necessity of expert assistance, a necessity in the present case advisedly avoided.

The selection of the tribunal opens another interesting field of consideration. If the parties agree, by all means let them choose their own tribunal, but if they do not agree, the tribunal could be selected, as pointed out in the Report, either out of a panel of independent arbitrators, or out of a permanent body constituted for that purpose, somewhat on the lines of the Railway and Canal Commission. The panel would be formed out of men of high professional standing and reputation, the members of it would be suitably remunerated, and would not, whilst on the panel, give evidence in cases of disputed compensation. There would be no need for the members of the panel to retire from private practice.

On the whole it is probable that a panel of independent arbitrators would form the best area of selection for the tribunal. A wider range of choice would be available for particular cases, and it is conceived that the retention by its members of private practice. within the proposed limits, would ensure that they kept in touch with changes in conditions affecting those questions on which their judgment was required, conditions which have changed in the past and will change in the future.

In putting forward this view, it is only right that careful consideration should be given to a memorandum by one member of the Committee who has not signed the Report, on the ground, to use his own words, that he was satisfied that the greater part of the difficulties experienced in the past had arisen from the uncertainty as to the price which might be exacted for the land, and that this uncertainty arose, in his opinion, from the fact that the gentlemen appointed to make the valuations were those who in private practice depended upon the landowning class for their business, and who, quite unintentionally no doubt, placed exorbitant values on the land, so exorbitant, indeed, as to deter other local authorities from going into arbitration, and that, as the recommendation in the Report stood, there was nothing to prevent the partner of the arbitrator advising or acting for one of the parties concerned.

The gist of this criticism is that there is, or may be, an unconscious bias towards high valuations, and that it is undesirable that the partner of, or one professionally associated with, an arbitrator occupying a quasi-judicial position should give evidence before that arbitrator. Experience does not support this view. That excessive valuations have been given at times is undoubted, and has already been referred to, but this excess is attributable rather to what one may call the statutory uncertainty that has existed as to the basis of valuation than to any preconception on the part of the tribunal. The tribunal acts, as other judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, on the evidence laid before it, and on that alone. The question depends on the balance of benefit accruing to the disputants concerned and to the community.

The system of referees appointed for the purposes of the Finance Act, 1910, is believed to have worked well, and if as recommended in the Report, existing official valuations affecting the property in dispute may be obtained from the Inland Revenue Valuation Department, and may be admissible in evidence, the checking of these valuations on the foundation laid by examination and cross-examination of the Inland Revenue valuer would be more efficiently performed by one who has not lost touch with private practice. The disputant of to-day demands as of right a technical and expert knowledge on the part of the tribunal from which he seeks a decision, and it is believed that he would invoke with more readiness, and more confidence, an arbitrator selected on the lines suggested than a permanent official, however high his qualifications on appointment. In practice the evidence of a partner would not receive greater weight than that of another, perhaps by analogy with similar cases rather less, but if it were considered that there really was an element of danger, the restrictions as to a member of the panel might include his partners.

The procedure before the tribunal may be more shortly touched upon.

The recommendation that full particulars of claim should be served on the promoters, stating the exact nature of the interest in respect of which compensation is claimed with details of the claim under separate heads, showing in each case how the amount is calculated, and that the promoters should be given power to withdraw their notice to treat at any time within two months after the delivery of the claim, appear to be amendments necessary and just. An unfettered jurisdiction as to costs, also recommended, is perhaps the strongest shield against unnecessary expense and the strongest inducement to a settlement by agreement.

As regards the right of appeal the position at present is rather anomalous.

On questions of fact the tribunal may, and should, be the final judge, that is one of the main advantages in constituting an expert tribunal. On questions of law there must be opportunity of appeal. At present there is, as is well known, a right to obtain the opinion of the court, by special case, on any question of law arising in the course of the reference, and there is the right, on request by either party, to have the award stated in the form of a special case.

In the former case, as the jurisdiction of the Court is consultative, no appeal lies from its decision; in the latter case it does. It is recommended in the Report that this procedure should be amended by an enactment that if a question of law is raised, it should be stated in the award, whether interim or final, in the form of a special case, so that the decision of the court of first instance should in either case be subject to appeal.

There seems to be no valid ground for the distinction between the two cases at present existing. As soon as a question of law is raised, and the court is invoked, it is in fact the judicial jurisdiction that is invoked, and it is not advisable that a party in the one case should be in a worse position than in the other. The recommendation would get rid of this anomaly and would place the parties in each case on an equal footing.

Another possible solution might be the abolition of the right to a special case during the course of the reference. Let the reference before the arbitrator be heard and determined and the witnesses released. If any question of law is raised, let the award, at the request of either party, be stated in the form of a special case. This would avoid delay, would dispose of the evidence, and would leave to the parties their unrestricted right of appeal on all questions of law.

Want of publicity in proceedings that, without being judicial are quasi-judicial, is at the present day regarded with some jealousy, and arbitrations might be public, with a power of exclusion at the discretion of the tribunal.

The remaining recommendations, viz. :—

"(*a*) The power of the tribunal to call expert witnesses, with the right to the parties of examination and cross-examination ;

(*b*) The power of the tribunal to appoint an accountant to examine books and accounts ;

(*c*) That taxation returns in the possession of the Inland Revenue shall be produced on the request of the tribunal," will all tend to the ascertainment of the true value of the subject of arbitration, and will facilitate just awards.

The question whether, as in Scotland, individual instances of sales and dealings in other properties may be given in evidence-in-chief on the assessment of compensation for the particular property raises a question which in practice is of considerable interest. Under the rules of evidence such instances are not admissible, and in England have not been admitted, on the ground that the necessary facts on which to check the evidence may not be in the possession of the counsel representing the parties, and that the admission of such evidence would undoubtedly lengthen the hearing of the case, and in effect would involve a trial of the instances adduced.

That the price obtained on the sale of a contiguous property, of like character, shortly before the hearing of the arbitration, would be of material assistance to the tribunal in arriving at a decision is undoubted. The materiality of it may be expressed as being a fact on which the witness who is giving evidence bases his opinion as to the value of the particular property. Rules of evidence which have become crystallised by a long course of practice have regard to proximity as well as relevance. Facts which cannot be dismissed as irrelevant are sometimes excluded on the ground that they do not approach sufficiently close to the particular subject of inquiry.

The difference in opinion that has existed on the point has probably been accentuated in the case of arbitrations before an inexpert tribunal. The weight, for instance, given by a jury to the opinion of a witness based on such instances would be infinitely greater than the weight given to that opinion based only on general qualifications and experience. The weight given by a jury might be too great, and before such a tribunal the danger of admission would outweigh the possible advantage.

Assuming that the recommendations of the Committee as to the constitution of the tribunal are adopted, the problem is an easier one. The tribunal itself is expert, and is capable of weighing the evidence, and of discarding it where it ought to be discarded.

The Committee, whilst not making a recommendation on the subject, record their opinion that the sanctioning authority should in framing their rules as to the admission of evidence by the tribunal provide that, subject to suitable limitations, the practice of allowing instances to be given in evidence-in-chief should be followed. Such rules would not be easy to frame, and it would probably result in the matter being left to the discretion of the tribunal in each case where such instances were tendered in evidence. With an expert tribunal it is considered that greater justice would be done by the possibility of the admission of such instances than by the present impossibility.

Whether such instances would or would not be admitted could be gauged with a certain amount of accuracy before the hearing, by witnesses part of whose function it is to make themselves acquainted with similar instances to the one under inquiry, and the somewhat anomalous practice by which instances can only be brought out in cross-examination, and so are not brought out if it is anticipated that they will support the evidential value of the figures of the witness in the box, would be put an end to, or diminished.

III.

THE MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION AS RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT.

Of these none stand out more conspicuously than the questions of injurious affection and betterment, or recoupment as an alternative to betterment.

The right of an owner to be compensated for injurious affection has in certain cases long been recognised, but there has been no general recognition of the right, and limitations based on the material sections of the Lands Clauses Acts have been imposed which, at the present time, at all events, it is not easy to support either on principle or in practice.

Adopting the classification in the Report, injurious affection may be placed under two heads:—

(1) Damage to an owner whose land is taken, arising directly from the taking, *i.e.*, by severance or disturbance of occupation.

(2) Damage arising from the construction or user of the works which may result to an owner, none of whose land is taken, as well as to an owner, some of whose land is taken.

The first head offers but little scope for discussion. Such an owner may properly recover compensation on the grounds indicated, as for damage directly caused by, and flowing from, the compulsory acquisition of his land. Where there is severance the owner is protected by compensation for damage suffered, and the provisions of Section 92 of the Act of 1845 are unnecessarily stringent against the promoters. In practice those provisions have sometimes been used as a cloak for exorbitant demands, and have sometimes resulted in an unremunerative addition to the cost of the undertaking.

An unrestricted power might well be given to promoters, as recommended by the Committee, to take part only of a property, though it is suggested that the further recommendation that they should have an option to take the whole in cases where, as the result of the owner's claim for injurious affection, they find it cheaper to do so, is not necessary. In the case under consideration part only is required for the purpose of the undertaking, and it is conceived that the promoters are sufficiently protected by an unrestricted power to take that part.

The second head raises questions of greater difficulty and perhaps of greater interest.

The outstanding distinction under the Lands Clauses Acts between the position of an owner whose land is taken, and that of an owner none of whose land is taken, is certainly not logical, and its application has given rise to artificial rules and refinements which are not to the advantage of the community and do not make for justice. An owner none of whose land is taken may suffer by the user of the authorised works damage as serious and as direct as an owner part of whose land is taken. To take two of the well-known instances as illustrations, there is no logical reason why an owner none of whose land is taken should not be entitled to compensation for user when he is for construction, or why such an owner, unlike an owner part of whose land is taken, should only be entitled to compensation for a grave and serious injury to his land, if the damage caused by the promoters would, without statutory powers, have been actionable.

The moment seems opportune to sweep away these artificial distinctions, to establish a principle on which compensation may be granted, based, not on the accidental position of the particular owner, but on the causation by the promoters and the result to the owner of direct and appreciable damage. The application of the principle must be limited and defined, and the recommendations of the Committee on this head are :—

> "(*a*) That the sanctioning authority should exercise a discretion allowing compensation for direct and substantial depreciation of market value if they are of opinion that, in the circumstances, it is reasonable and expedient to do so.
>
> (*b*) That the properties in respect of which a claim for such injurious affection may be made should be inserted in a schedule to be settled by the sanctioning authority at the time of sanctioning the scheme, and that all such claims should be made within a limited time to be similarly settled.
>
> (*c*) That the assessment should not be postponed, but should take place once and for all time upon the claim being made.
>
> (*d*) That claims such as those arising under the Waterworks Clauses Acts for damage by maintenance or user should be dealt with by the tribunal as and when they arise.
>
> (*e*) That damage caused by negligence or other unauthorised user of the works should, as at present, be the subject not of a claim for compensation but of an action at law."

The first of these recommendations contains the principle, and the others the limits in the application of it.

The limits are reasonable, and if the first recommendation were put on broader grounds than discretion, and stated as a principle, it would in effect establish that any owner is entitled to recover compensation for direct and substantial depreciation of the market value of his property, by construction or user of the works, if that property is within the schedule. By this means it is conceived that justice would be done if the question is considered in conjunction with that of betterment.

Passing on to betterment, the Committee record their opinion that the principle of betterment and the principle of injurious affection are correlative, and that their proposals as to the principle of injurious affection are dependent on their proposals as to the principle of betterment.

The principle that persons whose property has been increased in market value by an improvement should specially contribute to the cost of such an improvement has been widely recognised, and though it finds no expression in the Act of 1845, it does find expression in various forms in a considerable number of Acts.

There can be little doubt that in the past there has been, and in the future there is danger that there will be, an undue restriction on development by compulsory acquisition owing to the fact that in cases within the ambit of the 1845 Act promoters at present receive no contribution for an increase in market value of property directly caused by the authorised works however large that increase may be. The striking figures given in paragraph 33 of the Report are an illustration of this. If it be granted that the principle is approved, the difficulties begin in providing for its application, and an examination of the scheme formulated by the Committee will repay close attention.

The general lines of the scheme recommended are that—

1. As a general principle where the State or a local authority by a particular improvement has increased the

value of the neigbouring land, the State or local authority should be entitled to participate in such increased value.

2. The principle of betterment applicable in the case of undertakings promoted by the State or by local authorities should also be applicable in the case of private undertakings authorised in the public interest, but the share to be granted to them in any betterment should be subject to an over-riding limit that it shall not exceed the actual cost of the construction of the undertaking.

3. The promoters when applying to the sanctioning authority for compulsory powers should schedule the limits of the area in respect of which it is proposed to claim betterment in respect of any property, and should specify the period at the end of which they propose that claims for betterment should be made. Any person having an interest in land within the scheduled area should have a right of audience before the sanctioning authority as to such betterment.

4. Any person having any interest in land within the scheduled area should have the right at any time after the works, so far as they affect his property, have been completed, to apply to the promoters and, failing agreement, to the tribunal for the immediate assessment of the betterment (if any) of his property, which it is estimated will result from the undertaking, and, upon payment of the capitalised value of the betterment charge, or, if there be no betterment without payment, to obtain from the promoters a certificate of discharge of his land from liability to betterment.

5. Either the promoters or the owner should have the right to call on the Inland Revenue Department to make an official initial valuation for the purpose of assessing the betterment charge. This valuation should

be supplied to both parties within a limited time, either party having the power to agree to or dissent from it, and if not dissented from by either party within a limited period, the valuation should be binding on both parties. The same procedure should be adopted for the final valuation. On each occasion each party should, in default of agreement, have the right to have the valuation of the property, or its betterment, assessed by the tribunal.

At the hearing before the tribunal either party should have the right to call the Inland Revenue valuer as a witness and to cross-examine him on his valuation.

6. The principle of betterment should be applied to all interests in land having a market value.

7. In normal cases 50 per cent. should be the percentage of betterment to be taken from the owner.

8. Where the promoter is a local authority the sanctioning authority should decide, when sanctioning the scheme, whether the whole of the betterment should be retained by the local authority, or whether some proportion should be paid to the State.

9. In the case of a private promoter, if 50 per cent. of such betterment exceeds the actual cost of construction the excess should not be payable.

10. The annual charge should be 5 per cent. upon the capital value of the betterment assessed, or such other rate as may be determined by the sanctioning authority, and should rank next after rates and taxes.

11. The fact that promoters may already have statutory power to take land should not preclude them from applying to the sanctioning authority to sanction a betterment charge, and to delimit the area.

Perhaps the main features of this interesting and clearly drawn scheme are the inclusion of all neighbouring lands that are within the scheduled area, the proposal that the share taken by the State or a local authority of betterment created by their undertaking may be unlimited in amount, and the proposal that there shall be an annual charge on the capital value of the betterment assessed. The principles of betterment and injurious affection are aptly stated in the Report to be correlative, and the delimitation of area would be, in principle, the same in each case, and would be as necessary under the one scheme as under the other.

As to the share to be paid, it is recommended that in normal cases, whoever may be the promoters, 50 per cent. should be the percentage of betterment taken from the owner, but that it should be open to the sanctioning authority to grant to the promoters a larger proportion than 50 per cent., with the proviso that in the case of a private promoter, if 50 per cent. of the betterment exceeds the cost of construction, the percentage by which it exceeds should not be payable. Whether, where a local authority are the promoters they retain the whole, or what portion they retain, of the betterment is not of such immediate concern.

As regards the percentage paid by the owner, one can conceive cases in which the payment of 50 per cent. of the betterment to the State or a local authority would press hardly on him, and it is suggested either that the amount might be limited in relation to the cost of construction, or that the sanctioning authority should have a discretion to grant to the promoters a smaller proportion than 50 per cent.

As regards the annual charge, annual charges are not popular, but the only alternative would probably be that enhancement in value should be set off against the amount of compensation due on the arbitration. This would, if it were practicable, have some advantages. The betterment would be assessed at the same time as the compensation for land taken and for injurious affection, and could then be assessed as a capital sum.

It would, however, in many cases be a hardship to the owner to be compelled to pay the whole of the capital sum at once, and so long as he had the option, as he would have under the proposed scheme, of paying the capital sum, he would be sufficiently protected. The machinery of the scheme proposed provides a method of assessment of the betterment which is fairer to the parties and more comprehensive than a payment by way of set-off.

A possible alternative to betterment would be recoupment. The opinion expressed by the Committee that as a general rule the system of recoupment is not desirable, and that undertakers should not be encouraged to embark on land speculation, or the business of owning and managing property not required for the purposes of the undertaking, is strongly held by the reader of this Paper.

The compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes is a valuable right, and beneficial to the community if carefully limited. It is believed that in this country, at all events, a general system of compulsory acquisition for purposes of recoupment would not be understood, would be resented, and as a general scheme would be difficult to carry out. In undeveloped countries it may be the only means of inducing private promoters to embark on a far-reaching and expensive railway undertaking, but even where it has been carried into effect it is by no means free from criticism.

The sections in the Act of 1845 dealing with surplus lands are an instance of the jealousy with which the continued possession of lands not required for the authorised undertaking has been regarded, and whilst the opinion of the Committee as to making the sales of such lands unrestricted is endorsed, it may well be advisable to retain the time limit imposed by that Act. An exception must remain in the case of street improvements, and might be extended to include the reinstatement of displaced interests.

Effect could be given, and could only be given, to the recommendations, or any substantial portion of them, by the course suggested by the Committee, the repeal of the Lands Clauses Acts, and their replacement by a fresh code. Other important points in the Report have of necessity been omitted, but if such as have been touched on are sufficient to evoke a discussion by those present, the purpose of this Paper will have been fully attained.

Sir ALEXANDER STENNING (Past-President), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Eustace Hills, said he had had the pleasure of knowing him for a good many years, and had always found him most clear on acquisition cases and the law of compensation.

In his Paper Mr. Hills had condensed in a very useful manner the leading points of the second Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee and must have devoted a long time to so difficult and important a subject. The two Papers before them would be a most useful help to those who had to study the Reports. Up to that moment he had not had time to give the matter all the consideration he would have wished, and as the President had intimated, the subject would be deferred for further consideration. But he had made a few notes on some of the points, and perhaps might be allowed briefly to refer to them. He was rather old-fashioned, and would prefer to hold to the Lands Clauses Act as a basis. During the many years it had been working many judgments had been delivered upon it, and they all knew now what was in the Act. But times had changed, and modifications were now required. The Act had worked well for owners and others, and although local authorities thought they sometimes had to pay too much for property taken under the Act, on the whole he did not think they had done so badly.

With regard to the basis of valuation, his view was that the value to the owner was the only fair basis, as it was very difficult to determine the interpretation of market value, and to define a willing seller and a willing buyer. Special adaptability arose very seldom, generally in the nature of an argument, and he doubted whether in decisions very much attention was paid to it.

With regard to the tribunal, a single arbitrator should be appointed by the parties, and failing agreement one should be appointed, as at present, by the Board of Trade or some other body, or from a panel of referees, who should be free to act for clients, as provided in the Defence of the Realm Act, 1916. In Mr. Leslie Scott's Report it was proposed that they should not give evidence in any cases in which they were concerned, but he thought that would limit them a very great deal. In the Finance Act, of course, all referees had a honorarium, and were then bound not to act, but in Mr. Leslie Scott's Report it was not so provided. He thought they ought to have some consideration paid to them without their having to be losers, little or great, and not be debarred from giving evidence before one of the referees. With regard to the question of costs, that should be left entirely to the referee.

He did not agree with Mr. Hills in the matter of appeals. The award should be stated in the form of a special case if desired by the parties. Concerning the subject of injurious affection, he thought that should be limited, as at present, to the owner of the property taken, although other property might be affected. That was, however, one of the risks of property. For instance, a sewage farm might lead to owners of land a considerable distance away requiring compensation, thus opening a very wide field for claims to be made. He did not think in the past that anyone had suffered very much from the compensation being restricted, and he did not see much use in altering it.

The arbitrator, in making his award, should be entitled to consider the enhanced value of the property after the improvement had been carried out. That would to a certain extent cover betterment, which was a question very difficult to settle. Although the justice of the principle was admitted, he doubted whether the principle of betterment could be carried out satisfactorily in practice. Both betterment and recoupment were very difficult subjects, and he thought that if an arbitrator had had to consider in making his award what the value of the property was to the owner, a very great deal of dissatisfaction would be got over. There were many other points in which he was fully in accord with Mr. Hills, whose Paper was a most valuable one. He was sure all the Members of The Institution were indebted to him for the time spent in its preparation, and he had much pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks.

Mr. J. H. BLIZARD (Fellow) said it gave him great pleasure to second the vote of thanks proposed by Sir Alexander Stenning, who had so ably dealt with some of the many points of interest raised in a really valuable Paper. It was generally agreed that the present system of valuation and assessment of land compulsorily acquired could easily be remedied.

In order to assist the Committee a large body of experienced professional men were invited to give their views on many matters embodied in the Second Report, and the fact should not be lost sight of that of the nineteen mentioned in it, twelve were Members of The Surveyors' Institution. It was satisfactory to know and feel that The Institution had obtained so high a position, and that that position was recognised by the Government.

With regard to the basis of valuation, the value to the owner must in his (the speaker's) opinion be relegated to the past. It had always been too much in his favour as against the public interest. The State now recognised its duty to the buyer as well as to the seller, hence the reason for investigation and the suggested remedies. The basis recommended of market value as between a willing seller and a willing buyer was the only real sound proposition to meet the difficulties of the present situation. At the present day when property was required for a public purpose, a clever and experienced surveyor, one full of imagination, was retained to work up a claim: he felt that it was his duty to do the best he could for his client as far as the existing law allowed, and he did it. It was only right he should. But when everything was settled, and he had probably gained all his points, plus 10 per cent. and costs, and had satisfied his client, he was not always happy about it; he might think that what he had done was another small clog in the wheel of progress, inasmuch as he had assisted to pile up costs against the promoter. Personally he considered the customary 10 per cent. should be abolished, as the Committee suggested. If they were in the open market the question of 10 per cent. would not arise, and neither should it when property was required in the public interest.

Special adaptability had been touched upon, and the Committee recommended that it should not be considered in assessing value. They rightly said it could not arise "unless the land was adaptable for a purpose "to which it could only be applied under statutory "powers." The dissenting member of the Committee on that point apparently wanted to continue the present conditions, *i.e.*, that the compensation should be based on the owner's value. If the owner had done anything to make the land adaptable, and spent money on it for that purpose, there would be a case for consideration, but when nature had provided the adaptability, he thought the recommendation of the Committee should apply. When a body with statutory powers wanted to buy land adapted, say for a reservoir, they would prefer to give a reasonably larger price than go to arbitration; but if there was no statutory authority requiring it for such a purpose, and the adaptable land were put on the market in the ordinary way, the price would then be governed by the willing buyers and willing sellers.

It was a well-known fact that when a public authority or a public company, such as a railway company, wanted land, up went the price. Everybody knew it, and some of them had assisted to send up the price, and with the help of the Lands Clauses Act made up a claim accordingly. But that should be stopped. When a statutory authority now wanted a piece of land by agreement they would not approach the seller direct and tell him what they wanted it for. By doing this they would be asking for trouble. No, they would put someone up, as was often done, to buy on behalf of and to the advantage of the authority, and annoyance of the owner.

The compulsory acquisition of land was a serious question, and the position of seller and buyer should be carefully considered. He looked upon land as national property held by various people called owners, who had the right to hold it, and who received a marketable income from it, and sold it at the market value. It was optional whether the owner sold a piece of land to an individual, but if some of the land were required in the best interests and welfare of the community, then there should be no question as to his parting with it at the same market value as when selling to an individual. He did not believe in confiscation, but he did believe that the owner should have only fair market value for his land. He should not be allowed to get a fictitious price for it any more than that the public should try to confiscate it. In his opinion that was the line of thought that prevailed in the minds of the Committee when they decided to wipe out special adaptability. That was more or less borne out in the fifth paragraph of the dissenting member's reservation.

With regard to the procedure before the tribunal referred to by Mr. Hills, he quite agreed that the jury system should go. Arbitration as provided by the Lands Clauses Act should also go. The two arbitrators appointed never agreed, and in the end a single arbitrator or umpire had to settle the question. Why not start straight away with a single arbitrator? If the parties could not agree on an arbitrator, one could be appointed from a proposed panel, the members of which while on the panel would have to agree not to give evidence, a condition which should, in his opinion, also apply to their partners. The procedure before the tribunal was good, and dealing with claims under separate heads would save a lot of time and expense, and help promoters more fully to realise their position.

The question of costs, as the author pointed out, was perhaps the "strongest shield against unnecessary "expense and the strongest inducement to a settlement "by agreement." The award of the assessment tribunal should be final, except that either party should have the right to appeal to the High Courts on a question of law. This was fully explained by the author, as also the admissibility of evidence, and led one to feel that the Committee had dealt with the subject in all its phases, and, as Mr. Hills put it, "all tended to a true ascertain-"ment of the true value of the subject of arbitration "and will facilitate just awards." That, combined with "speeding up," was, after all, what surveyors asked for.

With regard to injurious affection and betterment, he had found that when an adjoining owner suffered from works promoted by a local authority, particularly sewage works, and other works of that kind, he had no redress except by injunction. If betterment were to continue, then there must be worsement or injurious affection, and compensation paid for it. If that was so, and it was laid down as a principle to be acted on, he thought that public authorities would be more careful with their sites for sewage works. He knew of a case where sewage works had been dumped down, and the adjoining property-owners fought the schemes, but the Local Government Board passed them. For certain reasons one of the owners left his house and tried to let it, but failed owing to its close proximity to the sewage works. Now, if injurious affection had been in existence when the inquiry was held, the scheme would not have passed, and the adjacent property would not have suffered.

With regard to betterment, they were all agreed on it, and the only question was the percentage of betterment to be taken and the method of payment.

Paragraph 19 of the Report referred to easements, but not to the extent he would have liked. He was very interested in easements, particularly sewer easements. He had eight miles of them to deal with in the near future, and it was a very serious problem. He would have liked to see that question dealt with by the Committee. Under Section 16 of the Public Health Act, 1875, power was given to enter upon land and lay sewers. That was provided for in the interests of public health and to minimise the cost of works. If sewerage were carried out in a district, the health of that particular locality was much improved in every respect; hence, from that point of view, there was betterment to which one could not fix a monetary value. In laying a sewer something, quite rightly, had to be paid for easements, but the unfortunate promoters had to face, in addition to easements, heavy claims for sentimental damage and the right to examine inspection chambers. He thought the same principles should be applied—the principles of betterment and injurious affection—to the construction of sewers. In his experience there was no injurious affection, but there was betterment from a health point of view, and the law should provide a limit to the claims. If there were betterment from a constructional point of view—*i.e.*, if a sewer laid could be utilised for development purposes—then the owner should be compensated for easement, and be made to pay his proportion of the cost of construction.

He would also like to see Section 23 of the Public Health Act, 1875, extended to apply to main sewerage works. That section now gave power to connect the house drain with the main sewer, but if it were found that by so doing greater expense was incurred by causing two or more houses to connect, a scheme might be formulated and the costs declared "private improvement "expenses," and the cost apportioned to the properties served. If that principle could be extended to cover the cost of sewers generally, it would stop a lot of claims for easements and sentimental damage. Now the costs, including easements, were paid out of loans, the ratepayers had to pay the interest and annual repayments, and not the owners of the property benefited. If something on those lines could be considered by the Committee, and became an actual fact, it would be another step in the right direction, particularly as they now had to face the serious question of reconstruction.

It was difficult to speak on such an excellent Paper as that of Mr. Eustace Hills, as generally he agreed with it. He also agreed with the Second Report of the Committee. It was a good Report, the principles underlying it being all for "speeding up." There was sound common-sense in it, which was accounted for by the fact that the Committee had the benefit of the experience of the surveyors to whom he had already referred. When the law was not altogether made by lawyers, they might expect it to run on common-sense lines. The Second Report was on those lines. Surveyors often had to interpret the law, which sometimes lawyers found it difficult to do, and when a difficult problem arose, they had to take counsel's opinion. That should not be, particularly with regard to the acquisition of land for public purposes and benefit. The position should be so clearly defined that the average man was able to understand it. He thought that the Second Report was an honest attempt to simplify procedure and obtain fair results. It might be severely criticised in detail, but the fact remained that in principle the suggestions were on the right lines, and, if adopted, should tend to speed up the whole machinery for the acquisition of land for public purposes and enable the Ministry of Reconstruction really to get a "move on."

Mr. EDGAR J. HARPER (Fellow) added his tribute to the excellence of the Paper. Mr. Hills had attained brevity and clearness on a most complicated subject, and the achievement of either would be unusual. It occurred to him that they would obtain better results in their discussion if those who had a practical acquaintance with the matter would deal with the points in which they were most interested, and the one subject he would deal with was the composition and status of the tribunal from the point of view of the promoter. He was speaking entirely as a Member of The Institution, and in no way for the Inland Revenue Department to which he belonged. His friends present would know that his interest in the subject was connected with the time he spent with the London County Council, in which he had a good deal to do with the compulsory acquisition of land. The point of view of the owner had already been dealt with to some extent, and would no doubt be further elucidated as the discussion proceeded.

When acting for promoters his difficulty had always been to find anything like consistency in the various verdicts of juries and awards of arbitrators. Now, if they could secure that consistency, a great deal of anxiety would be saved to owners as well as to promoters, and a good deal of time and money would also be saved.

That object had been attained and had existed for generations in the legal profession. Every time a client went to a solicitor with a point which might be contested, the solicitor would tell him that the point had been settled in *Smith* v. *Jones* twenty years ago. He had a code of case law; and could look up the records of a thousand cases in the King's Bench, or Court of Appeal, or the House of Lords, and thus save litigants an enormous amount of expense which would otherwise be necessary. There was nothing like that in regard to compensation cases. Yet, bearing in mind the many millions of money spent in a comparatively short time upon the compulsory acquisition of land, it would seem the necessity for saving expense was at least as great in those matters as in legal matters, and the responsibility resting on the referee or arbitrator was as great as the responsibility resting on the judge who sat on the Bench. Now they were taking steps to obtain the consistency for which he had always longed. He did not think in that room there would be any voice raised seriously in defence of the jury system, although he had heard it sometimes. They would also probably agree that they need not go through the formality of appointing one arbitrator on each side in order to get a third, who should be the umpire.

They had in the Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee a recommendation for a panel of referees, which would be a further step towards consistency, and he would not be surprised if the members of the panel found it convenient to meet in order to compare notes and set up the consistency which was such a desideratum, and which would enable the public to save money. While they had an independent arbitrator, or an independent jury, who had just the one case to deal with, and when it was done had no further responsibility, they had no concern either to reconcile their decisions with those which had been given before, or with the influence of their decision upon subsequent cases.

There was only one further step which might be taken, and that was to make the panel permanent: to make it just as important in status and salary in every way as the judges of the King's Bench Division who sat on the Bench. There was work enough, because compensation for compulsory purchase was by no means the only matter in connection with property which required the services of a skilled referee. There was plenty of work going on, and the members of the profession, he was sure, could look forward with great satisfaction to the prospect, after a stormy and hard-working career, of sitting on a sheltered Bench similar to that enjoyed by His Majesty's judges, where they would be able to devote the whole of their time and their experience to laying down general principles and standards of value which would be a guide to those who came after them in the profession.

They had a practical illustration of the value of such a tribunal in the somewhat less formal Royal Commission under the Defence of the Realm Acts. All who had dealt with claims coming before that Commission were well aware of the general mind of that Commission, and could save a good deal of time and trouble to clients by telling them what in all probability the decision would be. In that way the time of the Commission, which otherwise might have been snowed under by work, was saved, together with a saving of time and expense to themselves and their clients.

There was just one more remark to be made in that connection. Stress had been laid upon the desirability of a referee taking no part in disputed cases. It would be seen at once that the suggestion he advocated furnished a way out of the difficulty which would be acceptable both to the referee and to the parties. It would surely be more acceptable to the referee that he should be a Government independent official, with his salary assured to him, and no other interests to hinder his giving impartial decisions without fear or favour. Moreover, it would be a greater security to the persons who came before him if he was entirely detached from the work or practice of his profession, and was limited to giving those decisions. He would thus command confidence. Of course it would be a part of the duty of every such referee to see that his decision in every case was consistent with previous decisions. In that way a guide in advising clients on compensation cases would be set up for all the members of the profession.

Mr. W. J. JEEVES (Associate) said he did not propose to occupy the time of the Members at any length that evening, but perhaps he might be allowed on a future occasion to develop his argument. He only spoke then because he was not sure that he would be able to be present at the next Meeting. What he desired to say was that while he differed absolutely and entirely from the First Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee, he found himself, generally speaking, in agreement with the Second Report, and, having disagreed with the one, he should like to make it perfectly clear that he regarded the present Report as a very practical document setting out clearly and concisely the difficulties that had been met with in the acquisition of land in the past. There were matters, of course, he would like to criticise, and which he would have done if time had allowed, but he hoped to be able to come and develop his points of criticism in one or two minor particulars later. He would also like, in case he was not able to attend the next Meeting, to express his appreciation of the ability Mr. Hills had shown in his Paper, which was not only able but wholly interesting and instructive. He for one was very grateful to the author for having given his time to it, and for having given them such an excellent *resumé* of the subject.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote of thanks, said he did not propose to make many remarks on the valuable Paper they had listened to that evening, or on what had been said by the speakers in the discussion. They were living in very moving times, and bearing that in mind, he thought they all agreed that there was a necessity for a considerable alteration both in legislation and valuation in connection with the acquisition of land, and that the Report showed a really broad-minded attempt to meet the difficulties. He was quite aware that anybody reading the Report would be able to criticise some of its points. He himself, perhaps, had not such a critical mind as Sir Alexander Stenning, but he did feel, knowing what was coming before them in connection with the acquisition of land, that it was a genuine attempt to meet the case. It only remained for him to thank Mr. Hills for reading the Paper, and to ask the Members present heartily to carry the motion.

As regards the next Meeting, they would be very pleased to welcome anyone interested in the question. The Meeting would not be limited to Members of The Institution, and anybody who could add to the benefit of the discussion by solving some of the knotty points before them was invited to attend.

The motion was then put and agreed to with acclamation.

Mr. EUSTACE HILLS, in returning his acknowledgments, said he was extremely grateful for the vote of thanks which the Members had passed. He could only say in all sincerity that the preparation and reading of the Paper had given him very great pleasure.

AT

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Monday, 24th February, 1919.

JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (President) in the Chair.

The adjourned discussion of the Papers read at the Ordinary General Meetings of The Surveyors' Institution, held on Monday, 9th December, 1918, by Mr. J. D. Wallis (Member of Council), and on Monday, 13th January, 1919, by Mr. Eustace Hills (Barrister-at-Law), on "The First and Second Reports of the Committee "dealing with the Law and Practice relating to the "Acquisition and Valuation of Land for Public Pur-"poses," was resumed by—

Mr. GEORGE M. FREEMAN, K.C. (Associate of Council), who said that in accepting the invitation to speak that evening he was rather placing himself in the pillory, having been a member of the Committee whose Reports were under discussion. He was agreeably surprised when he read the two excellent Papers before them to find that on broad lines the Committee's Reports received the approval of the authors; and he was pleased to think also that that approval was to a large extent shared by the influential Members of The Institution in deciding that the Report was a wise one. He wished to say one or two words as to the general scope of the Report before dealing with matters of detail.

The Committee, when appointed, had before them a definite problem which they were asked to solve. It was felt by the Government, and by the public generally, that at the end of the war a new era would be opening before them, and that there would be an enormous development in respect of matters relating to the acquisition of land—an acquisition that in many cases would have to be compulsory—for housing, afforestation, and other objects, and which must be carried out speedily and without delay. It was further felt that if such enterprises were to be carried out satisfactorily, the present methods of procedure, which were cumbrous, would have to be altered and improved, and this applied both to the means of obtaining powers and the means of obtaining land under the Lands Clauses Act. The Committee, therefore, were asked to consider by what means the present machinery could be facilitated, and whether a more speedy method could be arrived at, whilst carefully preserving individual rights. That was the task to which the Committee set themselves. He was pleased to see from the Papers which had been read, and from the comments of Members, that the Committee had been given credit for an honest attempt to solve these difficulties in the public interest. The Committee took an extraordinary amount of trouble and pains to arrive at some means which would cause the least difficulty. They had the advantage of the experience of many experts throughout the kingdom, including eminent members of The Surveyors' Institution, and the result was they had issued two Reports which were the subject of the two Papers before them that evening. As regards both those Papers, he would like to say that they contained an admirable summary of the Reports and also contained very valuable comments upon them, and on behalf of the Committee he would like to take that opportunity of thanking Mr. Wallis and Mr. Eustace Hills for the kind way in which they had referred to the work of the Committee.

The first Paper dealt with the First Report, and on that he did not think it necessary to say very much, because in the main Mr. Wallis seemed to think the suggested provisions were improvements, and he thought that anybody who had had to deal with the present procedure would agree that there was considerable room for improvement. The great difficulty was this: at the present time all Bills, whether large or small, were indiscriminately referred to Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and if opposed they had to be fought out before those two Committees. There might be cases in which great interests were involved, where it might be wise to employ that machinery for the purpose. but the difficulty was that the same machinery was employed for very small questions. That seemed to their Committee to be a great waste of time. They had to have two Committees, where a Joint Committee would be simpler and more efficient.

In the second place they had endeavoured to arrive at a greater uniformity of procedure, and they thought it had been arrived at in this way: that there should be one Central Authority before whom all the applications for powers would be examined, and that it should rest with that authority to decide whether it was a large matter which should go before the larger tribunal, or whether it was a matter that should be made the subject of a Private Bill. There was a further safeguard, that an appeal could be made to Parliament, which was, of course, supreme in all matters. That was the main scope of the First Report. The object was to do away with that terrible waste of time which took place over very small matters. A public body might now promote a Bill for some local purpose, everyone knowing that it would be contested before Parliament, and the whole thing done over again. That seemed to the Committee, under the changed conditions of to-day, to be a waste of time and good material.

Another matter to which the Committee attributed the greatest importance was that the tribunal they were asking to be set up should have absolute discretion as to costs. That word "costs" covered a multitude of sins, and other things too, because it was well known that one could not get costs before a local inquiry, and, as a matter of fact, one hardly ever got them before a Parliamentary Committee. There had often been a wholesome fear of petitions, some of which might be frivolous, and there were cases in which there ought never to have been a petition at all. Therefore the Committee suggested that the matter should be left to the discretion of the tribunal, and that power as to costs was one of the greatest safeguards in connection with the first part of the Committee's inquiry, *i.e.*, the method of procedure. That was all he proposed to say with regard to the First Report, because he saw that Mr. Wallis at the end of his Paper was of opinion that the constitutional right for promoting Private Bills should be preserved. He thought the Committee in their recommendations had endeavoured to preserve those rights.

Coming now to the Paper on the Second Report, he thought Mr. Eustace Hills had dealt with the subject in a generous spirit. There again he was pleased to find that the author undoubtedly approved of what the Committee had done. Mr. Hills had not a word to say for their old friend the jury, did not approve of arbitrators and an umpire, and suggested if the jury system were swept away there should be power to reduce the arbitrators to one. He noticed that Mr. Hills had some qualms of conscience in regard to the 10 per cent. Personally he never understood the reason of that 10 per cent. Some thought that if anything had been left out it could be mopped up by the percentage. There were all sorts of theories in regard to it, and different opinions had been expressed by eminent experts. Perhaps it was simply given as a sort of solatium for the owner's feelings, but if they were going to adopt the principles of the Report, which provided for the fair market value, the necessity of a solatium disappeared. He did not see why any further addition should be made to fair compensation just because a public body was the buyer. Of course in numerous cases the fullest value was given, and then the 10 per cent. became absolutely unnecessary. In fact, he understood that in Scotland additional allowances up to 25 and even 50 per cent. were not unknown, which would bring the allowance into the region of a scandal.

As regards special adaptability, a theory supported by some ingenious persons, the more he thought of it the less reason there appeared for supporting it. The idea of special value to the person who wanted a piece of ground enhancing its price was a mistake. He could not see why the owner of something of no special value to him, because some corporation required it for a special purpose, should have any claim to three or four times the value. Of course, if there was competition in the market, and someone else wanted to buy it, that would govern the fair market value: but the mere fact that some public body wanted it was not evidence of special value.

The next matter for consideration was the relative one of injurious affection and betterment. The Committee wanted to make it clear in their Report that they had made these co-relative, the one not to be given without the other. It seemed to them that if they were going to allow owners to receive compensation for special damage there must be similar recognition in the opposite case. If there were a properly safeguarded area he could not see the hardship, and the members of the Committee agreed that betterment in the same way as injurious affection was right. The only difficulty was the practical method of carrying it out. As to injurious affection, they were all familiar with the anomaly. He recalled the case of the Duke of Buccleuch. A thousand pounds might be paid in respect of a little bit of land for the construction of a road which had nothing to do with it. Therefore the Committee said that the same principle should be applied all round. If they injured a man, compensate him, but if they bettered him, let him pay his fair share.

He had nothing to object to in Mr. Hills' Paper, his only criticisms being on the discussion, which, so far as Mr. Jeeves was concerned, he was glad he had not to answer as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leslie Scott, was present, and could do this. His friend Sir Alexander Stenning had been rather sorrowful over the Lands Clauses Act, and had referred to the suggestions made by the Committee more in pity than in anger. But if he could spend half an hour with Sir Alexander, he thought he would be able to convince him that their recommendations were not subversive of general morality. Having thus briefly introduced the matter for the evening's discussion, he did not think it was necessary to say anything further.

Mr. HAROLD GRIFFIN (Fellow) said there were just two items in the Report on which he hoped to be permitted to say a few words. They all recognised the difficulties and complexities in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes, but he could not help thinking that the Committee had approached the subject with a sort of fixed idea that something must be done to cheapen the cost, and that, if injustice was the result of so doing, owners of property must put up with it. He held no brief for owners who wished to make a profit out of the community or to use the necessities of the public as a means of extortion, but, surely, to start with the notion that people whose land is required should be treated as willing sellers was, in itself, to perpetrate an injustice. According to his experience, extending over a good many years, scarcely anyone whose property was not in the market for sale was a willing seller. No doubt many gentlemen present in that room had been engaged at various times in trying to obtain for clients a property possessing particular qualifications and perhaps within a certain area. It was a very rare coincidence to find such a property in the market, and it therefore generally became necessary to approach an owner whose property was not in the market. In such a case it was nearly always found that for perfectly genuine reasons the owner was not a willing seller. Again, where all the houses on one side of a street were required for an improvement, or for the extension of a manufactory, and belonged to a dozen or more different owners, very few wanted to sell just at the time they were asked to sell. Take only one class of case. Was anyone who owned the dwelling he occupied at the present moment likely to be a willing seller of his house when he knew that it would be almost impossible to get another, especially at any such price as might be assumed to be the market value? He therefore emphatically protested against the doctrine that the value of property in the open market was the proper measure of compensation where property was taken for a public or quasi-public purpose.

His second point was the proposed abolition of the customary 10 per cent. for compulsory sale. He had always understood that this allowance was given to cover the loss of income pending reinvestment, and the cost of making the new investment? Did anyone seriously contend that no loss or expense was incurred by owners under this heading? If there were such loss, why should it not be paid for by the promoters? It was most unfair to penalise unfortunate owners whose property was taken from them.

He thought these two points were serious blots on what, on the whole, was otherwise an excellent Report, and he hoped that there would be found a sufficient sense of justice still left with the powers that be to prevent these oppressive proposals from being carried into effect. Had it come to this, that as a community they could not afford to be honest, and that they were actually invited to consider these recommendations as reasonable propositions to be adopted by the Government of a nation which had been spending five and six million pounds a day, a great deal of which they had seen to be carelessly, if not recklessly, wasted? The Reports bristled with points on which one might enlarge at great length, but as to the matters to which he had referred, he trusted they would be thoughtfully reconsidered.

Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C. (Visitor), remarked that he had not had an opportunity of hearing either of the Papers read, but thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary, he had been able to read them. He did not propose to criticise those Papers, but he did desire to offer a word of criticism on the Reports. Courts of law now allowed defendants to give evidence in their own defence, and it was a fortunate thing to have heard what Mr. Freeman had had to say with regard to the Reports, and possibly they might also have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Leslie Scott.

The First Report, as they would remember, dealt with the question with which many of those present were fairly familiar, viz., the question of how powers could be obtained from Parliament to secure the opportunity of purchasing land. It was a curious fact that the reference to the Committee had already decided one very important point. Mr. Freeman had told them that the object of the Government was to secure land as economically as possible for great developments and public purposes after the war came to an end. He thought that the Government would probably have better secured their object by making capital in this country safe, and by putting an end, if they possibly could, to Labour troubles, than by merely cockering up the machinery. But what they did was to instruct the Committee to consider and report upon the defects of the existing system, which the Ministry of Reconstruction had made up its mind was faulty. In those circumstances was it to be wondered that this Committee came to the conclusion that they must make a clean sweep of every word of the Lands Clauses Act and substitute a new code!

It seemed to him that Mr. Freeman had admirably protected the interests of the Parliamentary bar. Private Bill legislation at the present time was conducted by Committees of Parliament, and the object, apparently, of this Committee was to provide the cheapest and quickest method of procuring powers. They had an idea that every Bill went before two Committees, but, as Mr. Freeman knew, it was very exceptional for a Bill to be fought in both Houses. In practice, one Committee disposed of the whole thing. But, what did this Committee recommend? A sub-committee instead of a committee. They gave an opportunity, apparently, to a Government department to have a right of appeal to Parliament itself. They gave a right of appeal, with the consent of the Chairmen of the Committees, to others who came before the new tribunal. But there was a provision for two inquiries, the first before the Sub-Committee, and the second before the Committee of Parliament. Was that going to cheapen matters? All their efforts in the past to make those methods cheap had failed. The Provisional Order system, which was not approved by the Committee—and he did not wonder at it—had been found very good where there was no opposition, but where there was opposition it had utterly failed. Take, for instance, the great inquiry into the extension of Birmingham, with twenty-two counsel, which went on for months, and was then fought in the two Houses of Parliament. The Provisional Order system meant three inquiries instead of two.

So far as the First Report was concerned, its adoption would effect very little change or be of little benefit to the public. In this search for cheapness one thing seemed to have been overlooked, viz., that there was to be an appeal in all questions of policy or principle. Take the case Mr. Wallis referred to, that of the Manchester Ship Canal. A most important principle was involved, viz., whether or not Manchester should be made a port, and a most important question of policy arose as to whether the canal should be made down the centre of the estuary or alongside it. But was it not a question of policy if a man who held property under the guarantee of the State for quiet enjoyment was asked to part with it compulsorily for the benefit of the public?

With regard to the Second Report, he would point out that it proposed an entirely new code. He thought some of the alterations were certainly not for the benefit of the public and ought not to be sanctioned by Parliament. The change in the basis of compensation was an entire error. At the present time they compensated a man on the value of the property to him. The new proposal was to value the property, not what it was worth to the man who parted with it, but the value as between a willing buyer and a willing seller. A fiction was introduced, viz., that a man was willing to sell, and that the purchaser was anxious to buy. In his criticism Mr. Hills pointed out that it was wrong to introduce that fiction, and tried to suggest that the 10 per cent. should be continued. He (the speaker) ventured to think it was all wrong in principle. Many of them were familiar with the Metropolitan Water Board case, where the vendor Stebbing had no value in the land of the graveyard at all, but this principle would give him large compensation when he did not deserve it. In many cases this new basis of market value would give too much to the owner and in other cases too little. This was entirely wrong. The compensation should be the loss to the man whose property was taken, and they could not compensate him unless they gave him what was the value to him.

One word with regard to the 10 per cent. He thought that 10 per cent. had been obviously misunderstood. It had been called an allowance for compulsory purchase, but the Report said there should be no 10 per cent. allowance at all. In many cases where land was undeveloped the allowance ran up to 40 and 50 per cent. Why? Because of the obligation on the promoters to pay the owner not only the present but the potential value of the land. They all knew that when land was close to a town they must compensate for building value. Agricultural land far from a town might have some potential value, but it could not be worked out accurately, and it was partly on the ground that they had to allow a man something for re-investment that an allowance for compulsory sale was made, and he thought it ought to be still continued.

With regard to costs, Mr. Freeman said that these should be in the discretion of the tribunal. He (the speaker) entirely differed. Section 34 of the Lands Clauses Act seemed to him to be a perfectly fair provision. A man who had property was bound to part with it when compulsory powers were obtained, and unless he had been unreasonable or vexatious he ought to be paid the costs to which he had been put. It was entirely different with a case in a Court of Law where a man brought his claim and the other man withstood it. The only modification he (the speaker) proposed was that an owner should be made to pay the costs where the Committee came to the conclusion that he had been unreasonable or vexatious.

With regard to betterment, he was not at all certain that opening the door to betterment and worsement did not introduce a very serious speculative element into the matter. As to recoupment, he was entirely in agreement with the Committee. It was quite wrong to allow promoters to speculate in land for the purpose of recouping themselves the expenses to which they had been put.

He would like to say one word as to special adaptability. There, the prospective or potential value of land must be considered, whether it was building land or any other land. He thought it was perfectly fair to consider special adaptability to the owner, but he entirely differed from those who would take it into consideration where an Act of Parliament had been necessary for the purposes of construction. Take the reservoir case, where the land, a mere strip, could never have been used for the purpose; the special adaptability was not in the land but it was given to the land by the Act of Parliament, and the owner had no right to it. Therefore he entirely concurred with the Report that special adaptability which depended upon an Act of Parliament should not be taken into consideration.

Mr. HOWARD MARTIN (Past-President) said it was a pleasure to them all to see Mr. Balfour Browne again, and once more to hear him take part in their discussion. They knew that Mr. Browne had had a highly prosperous and victorious career in past days before Parliamentary Committees and in compensation cases, but he had not, as had been the lot of some of them, now those palmy days were over, to deal with cases where local authorities declined to apply for Parliamentary powers for much needed improvements on account of the prohibitive cost, or to follow their advice to acquire land compulsorily because they feared they would be involved in exorbitant expenditure of a quite uncertain amount. That was the position with which they had now to deal. He thought therefore, in spite of their immense respect for the views which Mr. Browne had expressed, that they must accept with some reserve what he had said in defence of the system under which he had prospered so greatly.

They were not there to discuss whether the Lands Clauses Act in favourable circumstances would usually produce just verdicts and awards, or, looking at the past, whether it had in most cases produced just verdicts and awards. What they had to deal with was the fact that the public were convinced, rightly or wrongly, that in the past they had paid a great deal too much for acquiring land under compulsory powers. Further than this they intended to buy a great deal more land for public purposes in the early future, and they demanded that some alteration should be made in the existing law and practice which would enable them to have some security that they would only pay a fair and reasonable price for it. That was what the Committee had to deal with. That was the problem which they as professional men had to deal with, and it was a very different problem from that which their predecessors had to tackle.

The Committee might have promulgated a fiction in the standard of value which they recommended, but, in his opinion, it was not nearly so likely to be fictitious as the assumption that the owner of land to be compulsorily acquired by a public authority did not want to sell. He had thought at one time that the basis of value as between a willing seller and willing buyer might do injustice to the seller. He was now, however, convinced to the contrary, and had come to the conclusion that, having regard to some of the decisions of the High Court, it was more likely to result in the value to the buyer being brought into consideration, and in that way to do injustice to buyers. When the subject was under consideration he had made it his business to ask two of the surveyors best known in compensation cases, whether they could tell him of a case where the value as between a willing seller and willing buyer plus consequential damage reasonably assessed would have differed from the value to the owner, and neither of them could tell him of a single case.

He regarded the existing standard as a fair one if properly applied, but it was to be remembered that it had caused an enormous amount of suspicion in the public mind, and had been allowed to admit claims of a purely sentimental character, which had no real money value in them whatever, but appeared to have been in some cases made the subject of compensation by juries or even arbitrators.

He did not think after what Mr. Browne had said as to special adaptability it was necessary to pursue that subject further; but there could be no doubt that many thousands had been paid for the sales of reservoirs on account of special adaptability without any real justification in actual value.

As to the criticisms in regard to compensation for forced sale, evidently those who had criticised the Report in that respect had not taken the trouble to read it. The Report carefully set out that the cost incurred for re-investment ought to be claimed for and paid for, so as to leave an owner uninjured when his land was compulsorily taken.

One of the speakers on the previous occasion laid stress, and rightly laid stress, on the importance of consistency. Every surveyer should take the utmost pains to secure consistency in his valuation and awards, which he could do because he himself saw all the properties in question and knew all the particulars. But it now could be possible by looking up the reports of past awards to be able to predict with certainty what the award in some other case ought to be. Perhaps surveyors of experience would not go so far as to say it was impossible to have any two cases alike, but in a very large number of cases one would not find any two which were exactly alike. The circumstances almost always differed in some way or the other which more or less affected the question of compensation, and often without seeing the properties the differences would not be appreciated. On reported evidence no one could tell whether or not two properties were exactly alike, and in his judgment it was hopeless to turn up recorded awards in the hope of being in a position to say what the award in some future case ought to be. The late Mr. Ryde, a most eminent surveyor and father of our present Past-President, used to say that there was nothing so misleading as examples. That expressed the truth on the subject.

He spoke on a subject such as that with great diffidence and deference before so many eminent counsel having large practice in compensation cases, but as a surveyor member of the Committee, having shared the responsibility for the recommendations contained in the Reports, he felt justified and almost bound to deliver his soul as to these particular points.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P. (Visitor), remarked that, as Chairman of the Committee whose Reports The Institution had considered with such care, he desired in the first place to express his appreciation and gratitude to the President and Members for the attention they had given to the subject, and although, as one might naturally have expected, the Reports had been criticised—and certain speakers had criticised them severely—he could not help feeling much gratified at the favourable reception given to them. To have won the support of the surveyors of this country on matters so essentially within their special knowledge and experience was a great achievement, and strongly pointed to the probability of the Reports having been, broadly speaking, consistent with the realities.

He wanted to deal with the matter as a whole for a moment, and to approach it, if he might, from what he regarded as the public point of view—from which his Committee looked at it—the point of view which he believed was present to all at the end of this great war. The characteristic of land was that it was limited in extent, that there were only a certain number of people who could have exclusive possession of that land, and one of the factors of the position to-day, which he thought entered to some considerable extent into the question of industrial unrest which faced them, was that there existed in this country something approaching to a land hunger.

He believed that this was one of the factors which was at the back of the demand for the nationalisation of land now pressed so strongly in certain quarters: and he believed that the fact that land was limited in extent and that many wanted it, and that all to-day in this country felt that its possession should carry with it the duty of making the most of that land in the public interest, he believed that these facts made it essential that they should approach this land question with broad minds unprejudiced by our training in the past.

In his opinion, the ownership of land in this country, and in any other country, was subject always to an overriding trust in favour of the nation. It was only if the whole nation did not require a particular piece of land that the private owner of that land was entitled to keep the exclusive use of it. It was the recognition of that principle which was at the bottom of those two Reports, and, in his view, the recognition of that principle was the only thing which would meet the broad sense of justice and expectation which were developing in the nation at the present time in regard to land. In the Reports. the Committee had acted on the principle that, wherever it could be shown that it was in the national interest that a given piece of land should be put to some other use than that to which it was being put, it should be open to a Government department, local authority or private person, as the case might be, to make application for a compulsory order authorising the acquisition, with fair compensation to the owner. That was applicable both to building land and to the minerals under the land which, in the national interest, should be developed; to rights of way over the land, and the removal or redemption of restrictive covenants, always on terms of fair compensation. The recognition of that principle was essential to the real development of the nation's resources in the decades of reconstruction which they must face if they were to replace the country in the position of financial strength that it held before. To his mind, it was only by the free and full recognition of those principles that they could meet, and properly meet, the outcry of certain exponents of advanced opinions, prevalent among certain classes of this country, who demanded that the whole land should be taken by the nation. He believed that the nationalisation of land, or of the resources of the country, was certain to stamp out initiative and real progress, but he thought very strongly that, unless they made land available for public purposes, easily, cheaply and rapidly, they would find the demand for the larger measure of reform, or, as he thought, *not* a reform, would gain the day, and it was from that point of view that he invited The Institution to consider those two Reports.

His friend Mr. Browne, he gathered from his address, favoured the retention of the old practice of Parliamentary Committees intact, but he ventured to think that Mr. Browne was almost alone in that devotion to a past which he believed had gone. The Murray Committee, on their very restricted reference, were unanimous that the system would not do, and they recommended, within the narrow terms of their reference, that that system of departmental orders should be greatly extended and increased, because the machinery of Parliament was out of date, far too cumbersome, and far too costly. He believed the only two alternatives before the country at the present time were on the one hand an extension of departmental orders, and on the other hand the adoption of a sanctioning authority, which the Committee had recommended. He wanted to compare those two systems. The system of departmental orders was bad, because it was inimical to liberty and injurious to the true interests of the nation. Remember the days of the Stuarts. Then, the liberty of the individual was in jeopardy at the hands of the sovereign. To-day, it was in jeopardy at the hands of Government departments. They had seen this danger during the war—a good deal more of it than they wished—and unless they were very careful they would find their liberty grievously trammelled by the power of Government departments all their lives, from the cradle to the grave.

The system of departmental orders was, of course, designed with a view to justice as well as efficiency. But in its actual working, in his view, it had been inconsistent with justice. An inspector was sent down to make inquiry and report to his department, but the promoters, whether the local authority or others, had not known what were the instructions of the inspector. They had not known whether he came down with mind made up or mind open. They had not known whether on his return he had reported in favour or reported against. They had not known whether his report was pigeonholed or put in the waste-paper basket, whether considered or rejected after consideration, or anything about it. After a long delay the Government department gave its decision, which possibly was in the teeth of the report of the inspector, and, indeed, to the knowledge of many present, had in many cases been in the teeth of the report of the inspector. That was not justice. It was impossible for the public to feel satisfied with a system of granting compulsory powers under which no one might know the grounds on which applications had been granted or refused. The Government department should be kept out of legislation as they should be kept out of the administration of justice. Their function was neither legislative nor judicial, and if departmental work tended to become so, it should be fought by every weapon the nation could command in and out of Parliament.

The only alternative was to introduce the making of compulsory orders, a form of legislation of which they had seen much during the war. The distinctive result of the system of Parliamentary Committees (which Mr. Browne knew so well, and certainly no one knew better than his friend Mr. Freeman) had been to give great satisfaction in the point of fairness and common-sense, though at far too great a cost, and with much too great a delay. In their Sanctioning Authority they tried to preserve the good points of the Parliamentary Committee by having a Joint Sub-Committee or Committee of the two Houses of Parliament chosen by a Selection Committee of Parliament, and by adding to it men of affairs from outside, in order to bring in outside knowledge and experience. That was a very important point in these days in order to relieve Members of Parliament of some of their burden of work, which was now so great as to hinder the passing of necessary legislation. The immediate thing was to get legislation through more rapidly.

The Committee's proposal was on the same lines as the devolution of all local business. In that way they would preserve to Parliament the legislation of the country, its legitimate function. It was said that the proposal involved three hearings, but, in the great majority of cases, there would be only one hearing. Where, however, a Government department was of opinion that a question of policy was involved, there would be the possibility of giving a certificate for coming before the House of Commons or House of Lords under some amendment of the Standing Orders, which would mean that the Order would be treated as a Bill read a second time on coming up for the Report stage. There would be some simple procedure of that sort, and the local authority or promoters would get leave from the Chairman of Ways and Means or from the sanctioning authority: and if leave were arbitrarily or capriciously refused, there was a weapon at hand. The question could be raised in Parliament, doing away with the cost of the sanctioning authority or sub-committee of Parliament. They could always bring it up. With that reservation, he ventured to think they did, in their proposals, economise the time of Parliament and remove the causes of delay.

He would have them observe, also, that in regard to a local authority that wanted to acquire land in their own area for the purposes of statutory power, or public health, they could do it by simple resolution, and the owner of the land could complain or bring it before the sanctioning authority if the local authority had not acted *bonâ fide.* He emphasised the fact that the system was one which could be very much extended to every form of land, surface or below, and it would vastly assist the development of our mineral resources. The Mining Committee now sitting were dealing with the same subject.

If the Committee were right in their view that the ownership of land by a private individual must, in the interest of the nation as a whole, be subject to notice to give it up on fair compensation if at any time the nation required that land for national purposes, then surely it followed that the owner of the land was not entitled to any greater value than he would get if the nation were not wanting it. That was the principle they had gone upon. He ventured to think that a great majority of those conversant with the subject would agree that under the guise of value to the owner the biggest awards have been given, and not only awards, but prices extorted by owners from promoters who wanted to avoid arbitration. If a man were given the fair market value of the land as between a willing seller and a willing buyer when the nation wanted it, he thought they took a particularly wise view of the proper compensation, and they would be foolish to suggest that any individual was entitled to more. They had only to see the view taken by certain sections of the Press during the last two months about the standard that the Committee had suggested, viz., the market value as between a willing seller and a willing buyer. The criticism offered had been that it was far too large, not, as Mr. Brown said, far too little. He believed in the main that it was a fair basis, and that just as they could not give a man less than the market value as between a willing seller and willing buyer, so they ought not to give him more.

In the past he believed great lawyers had been responsible for an interpretation of the Lands Clauses Act which had admitted large awards under the head of special adaptability and so on, and for that reason, among others, his Committee were of opinion that the best tribunal to assess compensation in cases of dispute would be a single arbitrator chosen from a panel of surveyors appointed by the sanctioning authority for a term of years, and for the members to be excluded from acting professionally in disputed cases, whilst on the panel. He believed they would get from those members, from men of both individual distinction and moral probity and strength, decisions really in accordance with the value as between a willing seller and a willing buyer. Mr. Browne described that as a fiction, but they knew that there were many surveyors engaged in a large number of cases who had little difficulty in discovering the hypothetical rent. He thought, indeed, the task would be an easy one.

The last proposal was that giving the tribunal power in regard to costs. Let them not forget that the number of cases going to arbitration was very small under the existing machinery compared with the number that were settled without arbitration, and if the claimant who asked too much, or the promoters who were willing to give too little, knew that by sticking to their points they might risk incurring serious costs, he ventured to think they would manifest a sweet reasonableness which did not always exist at the present time. To his mind the provision for complete control over costs, exercised habitually both on the original application for the grant of powers and subsequently on the assessment of compensation, would go a very long way to promote reasonable settlements, and it was by reasonable settlements that the community at large and the nation would be least suspicious. It was by having compulsory powers in the background that negotiation was made easy, and land would be more easily acquired if wanted.

Of course there were many things in these Reports that he would like to have dealt with, but he had touched on some of the most important matters, because he would very much like The Surveyors' Institution, which had led the way so often in valuable reforms in this country, again to appear at the head of those who were advancing in the path of progress.

Mr. W. J. JEEVES (Associate) desired to make it quite clear that he was entirely at one with Mr. Leslie Scott in his view that the growing public demand should be met and the acquisition of land cheapened and facilitated. But for reasons enlarged upon at an earlier Meeting it did not seem to him that the recommendations of the first Report were at all required in order to achieve that end. To sum up that position he was satisfied from his knowledge of Parliamentary procedure that practically the object of cheapening procedure in the ways Mr. Scott's Committee proposed could be equally well obtained, if it were considered desirable, by an amendment of the rules of Private Bill procedure, which could be done without substituting for a Parliamentary Committee a tribunal which in its operation must be more or less bureaucratic. There, again, he agreed with Mr. Leslie Scott that we did not want more Government departments of the bureaucratic type.

But while he was wholly opposed to the First Report, he agreed with the Second. There, he thought, they touched on matters of public importance for local authorities when acquiring land for public purposes. There had been from time to time large awards due to the undue extension of the doctrines of potential value and special adaptability. There was unnecessary expense in the jury system and arbitrators. There was unnecessary expense in ascertaining the value of property. The 10 per cent. was often a hardship. With regard to the provision for costs, there again he agreed with Mr. Leslie Scott that in many cases it was also a hardship that the promoter should pay his own costs and also those of the claimant.

He thought, generally speaking, that in regard to all these matters the provisions and recommendations in the Second Report were very practical indeed, though they might perhaps be criticised in one or two particulars. For instance, it was suggested that the Lands Clauses Act was out of date, but apparently seven-eighths of it would remain. The code was not out of date, but required certain amendments.

On the question of market value as between a willing seller and willing buyer, he agreed with Mr. Howard Martin that there was very little difference whether they called it "market value" or "value to the "owner." What in either case they had to do was to limit the doctrine of special adaptability and possibly also the claim for potential value. Therefore he was inclined to think that it might be necessary, whenever the compulsory acquisition of land was sanctioned, to exclude as an element of special value the particular purpose for which such acquisition was sanctioned, and not merely as proposed when the purpose itself was one for which statutory power was required.

As to betterment there would have to be set up an immense amount of machinery, and there would be large costs incurred in getting a limited amount of betterment. The powers were rather extravagant in operation.

Subject to these few comments, he thought the Committee in the Second Report had made sound recommendations, and that if they were carried out, there would be very little complaint, if any at all, as to the difficulty of acquiring land.

Mr. H. COURTHOPE-MUNROE, K.C. (Associate), said that the three points he desired to touch on were the question of the 10 per cent., the question of costs, and the right to have the award stated in the form of a special case.

He was glad that his learned friend Mr. Freeman, a member of the Committee, had been good enough to introduce the discussion, because he had been most anxious to know why in paragraph 9 of the Report the Committee came to the conclusion that no allowance for the compulsory acquisition of land should be added to the market value. Mr. Freeman had frankly put his cards on the table, and said he did not know what the

10 per cent. was given for, but thought it was for something in the nature of a bonus. Now, before they decided to abolish the 10 per cent., or what was represented by the 10 per cent., it was very desirable to ascertain what in fact the 10 per cent. did represent. Mr. Freeman thought it represented something in the nature of a bonus, Mr. Balfour Browne dissented altogether from that view. So he (the speaker) was happy to be able to put before the Meeting the view of another eminent member of his own profession, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who, when addressing a meeting of the Constitutional Union on February 14th, 1890, said as follows:—

> " If property has now to be taken by a public body for public purposes, I agree they are called upon to give the value of that land in the market, and no less or more. It is true that 10 per cent. is usually added for compulsory purchase, and the history of that 10 per cent. is a very curious one. When the Lands Clauses Act first came to be put into frequent operation, the two great advocates, the one on the one side, and the other on the other, were the present Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. John Horatio Lloyd. They had to deal with the earliest application of the Lands Clauses Act, and when questions were put before a jury as to the amount which the owner of the land being expropriated ought to receive, it was always said, and said with much truth, 'You may give him so many thousands as the price of 'his property, but he will have to re-invest that money, 'and in order to secure him in the future enjoyment of 'an income as large as that which he has already had, 'you must provide for the costs of re-investment.' In the early cases under the Lands Clauses Act this became the subject of long examination and discussions, and the whole history of 10 per cent. for compulsory purchase is, that it was agreed by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Hawkins that 10 per cent. on the amount given

> should be taken to cover the cost of re-investment. It was a very sensible arrangement and it has been accepted ever since, so much so as to practically have become the law at the present time; and, with a very large experience, I think I may say without presumption, in matters of compensation I have never found any real objection to it."

It seemed to him (the speaker) important that when they were considering the taking away of the 10 per cent. they should ascertain the real basis on which it stood. If it were simply a bonus to the man dispossessed, as suggested by Mr. Freeman, then he agreed that it should go: but if it were found, as stated by Sir Edward Clarke, that the real history of the 10 per cent. was that the average cost of re-investment worked out at that figure, there could be no real objection to it. It had been said there was provision in the Report (paragraph 17) as to the cost of re-investment in all cases, but that was by no means clear. If paragraph 9 meant there was to be no allowance for compulsory acquisition, and the market value was to cover the cost of re-investment, then he entirely dissented from the Report. He therefore turned to paragraph 17 to ascertain what was really meant. This paragraph, which referred to claims by persons under a disability, after dealing with the matter at length, proposed that where the claimant could prove that, acting reasonably, he was put to special expense for re-investment, the cost of a single re-investment should be allowed as an item of the claim. He was not quite sure what "the claimant" there meant. Did it mean "the claimant under a disability" or "any claimant"? It ought to be made clear, and they should know exactly what was proposed. There was a decision in one of the Courts many years ago that there was no power to award anything for compulsory sale as such. But they had it now from Mr. Balfour Browne, and, going further back, from Sir Edward Clarke also, that the whole origin was that it was given as and for the cost of re-investment. If no allowance for compulsory acquisition of land was to be added to the market value, paragraph 17 should be made clear, and some other means provided for the allowance of the cost of re-investment. It would then be open for counsel in the future as in the past to argue whether that should be 5 per cent., 10 per cent., or 15 per cent. As matters stood there really was no provision. If it were to stand unchallenged that the 10 per cent. had been given as representing a bonus, and not as covering the cost of re-investment on compulsory acquisition, then he thought a great injustice would be done to landowners.

With regard to costs, he associated himself with Mr. Balfour Browne. The Parliamentary rule was sound and good. It would be an unfortunate thing for landowners throughout the country if costs were to be left entirely to the discretion of any tribunal, and the Parliamentary rule was the right rule.

One other matter upon which he was not quite clear in reading the Report (paragraph 31) was whether or not it was intended that either party should have the right to require a special case to be stated on points of law. It should be made perfectly clear that either party should have the right to require the arbitrator to state his award in the form of a special case.

Mr. JOHN D. WALLIS (Member of Council), replying to the discussion, said that the subjects dealt with were in themselves so important that the debate naturally had turned rather on the Reports themselves than on the Papers, in which an attempt had been made to bring before the Members the proposals contained in the Reports, so that he scarcely had any criticisms to reply to so far as his own Paper was concerned.

At the first discussion Mr. Frank Hunt pointed out that the Report of Sir George Murray's Committee dealt with administrative powers, and the Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee with acquisition of land. He (the speaker) quite appreciated the fact that the Report of Sir George Murray's Committee was not an alternative to or in opposition to the Report of Mr. Leslie Scott's Committee, although they both dealt with the reform of Private Bill procedure. His view of the matter was that whatever reforms were carried out for simplification of Private Bill procedure, there was still need for a new tribunal to deal with applications when land only was required, but he thought that matters of public policy, public service and general statutory powers should go to Parliamentary Committees as at present, but under the reformed procedure suggested by the Murray Committee. Assuming that local authorities and statutory companies possessed general powers to carry out duties for which they were responsible, they should be able to obtain powers for acquiring land without the necessity of going to Parliament.

The only other point he need refer to was the view expressed by Mr. Freeman that the right of promoting a Private Bill had been preserved. So far as he understood the First Report, that right would disappear; it would be exercised, not as a right, but only by permission of the sanctioning authority.

He had been asked to say a word about the Second Report. The subject was a large one and his time was limited. Shortly, his view was that on the whole that Report was a very excellent one, subject to one or two reservations which he would like to mention. Speaking with a long experience of the Lands Clauses Act, he thought that, having regard to altered conditions, they must be prepared for a drastic amendment of the Act. There were two matters which presented the greatest difficulties, one was the cost of arbitrations and the other the difficulty of obtaining, in all cases, a satisfactory tribunal. He thought reference to juries should be abolished and a reliable panel of expert arbitrators substituted. If such a tribunal had full power to deal with costs, some of the chief objections to the present system would be overcome.

Personally he would like to see the Acquisition of Land Act, 1916, applied generally with such modifications as were necessary to adapt it for ordinary purposes. The proposals of the Second Report were summarised on pages 22 to 25, and comprised 25 recommendations. He would refer to only one or two of them. The most important was the basis of compensation. His view was that the value to the owner was a better basis than market value. He did not feel satisfied with market value because it was very difficult to apply it to most of those cases which went to arbitration. In many cases, not only in the cases of churches, chapels and schools, but in the cases of works, factories and easements, and in cases where part only of a property was taken, the basis should be compensation for loss sustained rather than market value. He thought it essential that the value to the purchaser should be excluded, and that there was a danger of that value being brought in if the basis were fixed as the market value between a willing seller and purchaser. The Committee suggested that where market value did not apply the basis should be that of reinstatement, but reinstatement was the most expensive basis of compensation that could be found.

He thought the 10 per cent. allowance for compulsory sale might be dispensed with, and with regard to betterment, he suggested it might be dealt with in the same way as compensation for injurious affection. In cases where betterment or injury were direct and material, he thought the amount could be ascertained in both cases by a competent arbitrator at the time of the execution of the works. He would like to see some modification of the rather complicated proposals for an initial and a final valuation.

Subject to these remarks he desired to say that he was entirely in sympathy with the objects of the Committee, and that he was in general agreement with the recommendations contained in the Second Report.

Mr. EUSTACE HILLS (Barrister-at-Law) also replied. He said there were only two points on which he wished to say a word. The Report of the Committee dealt with the basis of value, and on that he had given his views in the Paper. But he believed, whether the basis of value to the owner was good or bad, the time had come when it had to be abandoned. He felt very sure of this, that there came a time when a certain system was out of harmony with the feelings of the people generally, and he felt very sure, too, that at the present day the basis of value to the owner, whether the reasoning was good or bad, was out of harmony with the feelings of the people of this country, and it would not be possible to continue it. If it were to be replaced, it could not be better replaced than by the way suggested in the Report.

It might be a matter of opinion, but he felt strongly about the question of the tribunal to determine the assessment. He felt that a tribunal selected from a panel of arbitrators would be in every way better than a permanent tribunal. This seemed to him an important matter. Probably there would be an Act introduced for far-reaching reforms. Was it not more likely that a tribunal would be better fitted to decide on the new principles introduced if it were selected from a panel of men who in the ordinary course were dealing with such matters day by day? Opinion was changing, and new principles were being introduced as to rights and obligations, and in the settlement of those rights and obligations he could not help feeling that the suggestion in the Report for a panel was the better proposal of the two.

The PRESIDENT, summing up, congratulated The Institution on the high standard of the discussion. He did not remember one which had been more ably carried on, or which had so closely interested the Members of The Institution. It was a question of the greatest importance to the country at large. He would like non-Members present, and especially those connected with the legal profession engaged in arbitration cases, to know how glad they had been to welcome them and hear their views. He was especially pleased to hear Mr. Leslie Scott.

When these Reports were first published he read them both very carefully, and hoped he had read them in the way Mr. Leslie Scott suggested they should be read, with that broad view the Committee had in mind when arriving at their recommendations. The proposals were of special interest to the younger members of the profession, who had perhaps been brought up to take a broader view in the light of somewhat altered conditions since the Lands Clauses Acts were passed.

It seemed to him that here was a genuine attempt at advance and to deal with public matters in a manner which would study the rights and interests of all parties. They should not forget in considering the recommendations made by the Committee that, as Mr. Freeman Mr. Howard Martin, and Mr. Leslie Scott had said, they were dealing with the whole question of the requirements of the community and the promotion of public schemes which would have to be considered by the sanctioning authority on that basis. They must look at many such matters in a different light from that in which they had looked at them in the past. In dealing with the following points he had had that necessity in his mind.

Taking the 10 per cent. he was sorry to be opposed to several speakers, but in his opinion the 10 per cent. must go. There was a tendency to add 10 per cent. or more to a sum which was already intended to cover every possibility, and that, whether 10, 20, or 25 per cent., must, he was convinced, become a thing of the past.

As to the question of the tribunal having the control of costs, he felt very strongly that would be a means of doing away with a certain amount of feeling often expressed strongly in connection with arbitrations, when costs were piling up and big claims made. He was strongly of opinion that the decision as to costs should be in the hands of the arbitrator.

Regarding the tribunal, he had always felt that a jury was a great mistake. The difficulty of dealing with a jury was to get them to see things as they ought to be seen, and would be from the point of view of the trained arbitrator. He thought a jury was an unsatisfactory form of tribunal, although it had been his duty, and rightly so in the present position of the law, to advise clients to go to a jury when he believed there was a prospect of getting a good result therefrom.

Mr. Harper, at a previous Meeting, made a strong appeal that the arbitrator should be in the nature of a judge. He thought that was entirely wrong, and agreed with Mr. Hills that the arbitrators should be trained men. and that they could retain the necessary trained mind only if they kept in touch with all branches of general business.

It would be, in his opinion, a mistake to set them up as judges, and debar them from taking private practice. The men put in these positions ought to be those who were up to date, and had kept in touch with every branch of the profession.

As to the basis of value, the Committee in their Report had recognised the fairness of consequential damage, and he was inclined to agree with Mr. Howard Martin that, if an owner received the fair market value between a willing buyer and a willing seller, plus consequential damage, he was obtaining the fair value to him. He did not follow the argument of one or two speakers that it was impracticable to arrive at the market value between a willing buyer and a willing seller. He ventured to think that the surveyor, which term embraced the valuer, was frequently engaged in advising on this basis of value.

He tendered his thanks to the authors of the Papers, and again congratulated The Institution on the interesting discussion.

PAPER 445. }
No. 646. }

BUILDING CONTRACTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR, AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

BY JOHN W. HURRELL (FELLOW).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, *held on Monday*, 31*st March*, 1919.

JOHN HUBERT OAKLEY (President) in the Chair.

A hundred years ago there were few, if any, surveyors practising exclusively as quantity surveyors precisely as that branch of the profession is understood to-day in the building world, but it is both interesting and instructive to have records left us of surveyors in practice about that period who appear to have devoted themselves largely, if not altogether, to the adjusting and settlement of building accounts. In the Library of our Institution there is at least one such record in a volume dated 1822, entitled *Skyring's Builders' Prices*, the inscription on the title-page of which is worthy of adoption by the quantity surveyor of the present day; it runs thus:—

"SKYRING'S
BUILDERS' PRICES
CORRECTED FROM THE
PRIME COST OF MATERIALS AND LABOUR
TO THE PRESENT TIME
AND
CALCULATED TO DO JUSTICE
TO THE
EMPLOYER, MASTER BUILDER, AND THEIR WORKMEN."

In an illustration at the front of this volume Mr. Skyring has depicted the surveyor by a figure of blindfold Justice holding the scales in balance standing upon a pedestal with the inscription thereon:—

"BUILDERS' DISPUTED ACCOUNTS EQUITABLY ADJUSTED."

This very interesting record suggests that disputes frequently arose at that time by reason of imperfectly defined terms of contract entered into between the parties. At that period there were probably two forms of contract adopted, one by which the architect supplied the drawings and specification upon which the builder prepared his own more or less detailed estimate and undertook to execute the work for a lump sum, and the other method by which the work was measured up, valued, and agreed by the parties.

Even at the present day there are some architects who consider the former of these two methods a satisfactory one, as it would appear to secure to the employer the completion of the building for a fixed sum such as he may only be in a position to expend. There are, however, in my opinion, several serious objections to this form of contract; firstly, the builder who contracts on this basis naturally includes beyond his approximate detailed ascertainment such a sum as he may consider will cover any deficiency in his calculations and also the responsibility of the risks he takes in the different interpretations of the drawings and specification which may be placed upon them by the employer or his architect: secondly, the employer thus pays something in excess of the value of the work if no miscalculations have been made and no responsibilities have arisen in the manner stated; thirdly, it unreasonably puts the builder or builders tendering to a considerable amount of expense in the employment of his estimating staff or of an independent surveyor, for which he receives no return should he not secure the contract.

In the United States also, I believe, this form of contract was very largely adopted until recently in works even of great importance, but I was informed years ago by the works manager of an American contractor of large experience that it invariably led to serious and expensive disputes, as only seldom is a building executed without alterations of the plans, thus leading to divergence of opinion between the parties as to their value. The contractor referred to executed some twelve years ago in the north of England a contract of over £250,000, for which my firm had prepared the quantities, which were at first considered by him more or less unnecessary, but as considerable variations occurred during the progress of the work, it was acknowledged when the measuring took place that the method of contracting based upon accurate bills of quantities was far more equitable than the American form of lump sum contract.

The numerous important building and engineering works which have been executed during the last seventy or eighty years in this country have doubtless led to the adoption of a more accurate method of ascertaining the cost of proposed building works before entering into contracts for their execution, and so has arisen the specialised profession of the quantity surveyor; and I think it may be truly said that up to the time of the commencement of the Great War very few contracts of importance were entered into except on the basis of bills of quantities prepared by the quantity surveyor. This, in my opinion, is by far the most satisfactory form of contract, resulting in an equitable adjustment of the interests of all parties, inasmuch as the work is thus paid for at its proper value, and if a surveyor of experience has been employed, few, if any, extras occur.

During the war the Government found it necessary to erect many extensive buildings with the utmost possible speed, and it was found impossible to enter into the previously established form of contract based upon bills of quantities. The alternative was therefore frequently adopted of selecting a builder capable of executing important works quickly, and paying him by prime costs, plus a profit. The objection to this form of contract is that it provides no incentive to the builder to use the utmost vigilance in the conduct of the work, either in organisation or in alertness in purchasing in the best markets, and even when a builder of known integrity is employed, there are the elements of his staff and workmen to be considered. Knowing the nature of the contract the staff would probably not take the same keen interest in economy of expenditure; and as to the workmen, some might take advantage of the position, knowing that whatever the cost of the work, their employer would be paid for it, and in fact receive profit upon any excessive costs. In this form of contract it is essential that the most complete power of scrutiny should be vested in the quantity surveyor appointed by the contract; and in several contracts of this nature, entered into since the date of the armistice, November 11th, 1918, for which my firm have been appointed surveyors, we have inserted in the contract agreement the following conditions, which I consider render this form of contract satisfactory under the existing abnormal state of the building trade. I think the probable constant fluctuations of the market prices of materials and labour during the next two or three years until normal conditions are established would render a lump-sum form of contract very complicated and difficult of financial adjustment:—

> "Prime costs to be the actual disbursements of the contractor for materials and labour in accordance with the current market prices of materials and labour as they may vary from time to time as required during the period of the contract work, together with travelling and other incidental expenses. The contractor's prime cost books of account, all invoices for material used and supplied, workmen's original daysheets, material sheets for materials for shop work and those delivered at the site, together with all transit charges to be open at all times for inspection, approval, or correction by the surveyor."
>
> "Establishment charges to include clerks' salaries, rent, rates and taxes of the contractor's general builder's establishment, excepting any portion employed (if any) for other than building purposes, all insurances, repairs only to plant and machinery caused by usage upon the contract works, depreciation of fixed plant machinery, and building aforesaid, all to be charged in proportion to the contractor's general turnover as builders upon the average of five years, but exclusive of directors' fees, whose expenses only shall be charged. These establishment charges to be certified by the contractor's auditors, the full details of which shall be subject to the inspection, approval, or correction by the surveyor."

Other forms of contract were sometimes adopted by the Government, as explained in the Report of the Treasury Standing Committee on Co-ordination of Departmental Action in regard to Contracts, of which Lord Colwyn was Chairman, which probably many of the members present have had opportunity of reading. After receiving evidence from all the Government departments, the Committee arrived at the conclusion—

> "that in principle lump sum or schedule of rates contracts are very desirable where still able to be negotiated, and the Committee strongly recommends that immediately normal conditions are re-established lump sum contracts should again be adopted."

The Report proceeds :—

> "That as a preliminary to placing any contract the most complete plans and specifications are invariably worked out, the contractor being furnished with such details (presumably bills of quantities) as to enable him to calculate with accuracy the commitment he is assuming,"

thus confirming my own views previously expressed in this Paper.

The Treasury Standing Committee referred to suggested an alternative form of contract in their Report, viz. :—

> "Contractor's profit to be fixed on estimated cost at time contract is placed, the contractor to be recouped his actual expenditure properly incurred in the works, his profit to be a fixed sum based upon percentage of the estimated cost of the works, this estimate being prepared after the plans and quantities have been worked out with some degree of accuracy. By this means the profit will be fixed when the contract is placed, and will not vary with the actual expenditure."

It is difficult to see what advantage would accrue to the employer from this form of contract, excepting only the possibility of the contractor receiving less profit by reason of it being a fixed sum upon a deficiently estimated sum based upon "quantities worked out with "some degree of accuracy."

On the other hand, it might result in loss to the employer by the possibility of the fixed profit being based upon an excessively estimated sum based upon the same imperfect quantities.

Moreover, to ascertain the probable prospective cost with any reasonable approximation to accuracy, it would be necessary to prepare the quantities in very considerable detail, and in my opinion it would therefore be better to have accurate quantities prepared, and to receive firm competitive tenders in which the builders would fix their own profit. Personally I should never recommend this suggested form of contract.

When time is of extreme importance in the letting of a contract, and there is no time for the preparation of detailed quantities, I am of opinion that a fairly satisfactory form of contract would be obtainable by the quantity surveyor preparing a schedule of approximate measurements of the principal items of work, and submitting the document to builders for tendering, the work to be measured up on completion and adjusted with the schedule of prices thus obtained.

It is now generally stated by builders that they have found, by accumulated experience during the war period, that the building artisan has not on the average been performing more than two-thirds of the work per unit of time that he was doing before the war. Whether this arises from the workmen available being generally of older type, and so not capable of doing the same quantity of work as the younger men absent in the war, or whether it is a mandate of the Trades Unions in order to avoid unemployment later, it is impossible to ascertain, but this state of things obviously increases cost of building, and undoubtedly contributes to the prevention of building contracts being entered into where the employer cannot afford commercially to build at the present extremely high rates of cost.

It is therefore of importance to discover, if possible, some remedy of this state of labour, and with this object Mr. Henry Vale of Wolverhampton has been associated with a scheme of bonus payment to workmen which was adopted in the erection of a munition factory in the Midlands, and which is said to have worked satisfactorily. The principle of the scheme was to set up constants of labour based upon a reasonable output of work, and to pay the workmen for work executed beyond the constants as a bonus. This appears to be a reasonable and equitable proposition, but it will at once be seen that it would necessitate a great amount of intricate work by the surveyors employed, in setting out and marking off at the works certain sections to be executed in the particular trade concerned, and by the contractor in arranging a probable adequate number of workmen to be employed upon each section. Moreover, it might frequently occur that the workmen would overrun the section and overlap others, thus creating complications. Also all workmen employed upon a section might not each be doing the same amount of work, and thus dissatisfaction would arise amongst them.

Mr. Vale states that—

> "Although only part of the work carried on at this factory was being measured, the extra staff required to look after the scheme included one supervising surveyor, nine surveying assistants, and five clerks."

He adds, however, that this surveying cost, during the latter part of the time, was under 5 per cent.

One can readily conceive that intricate complications would arise were such a system applied to certain trades, for instance, reinforced concrete, joinery, or plumbing; in fact, it seems to me that its application to such work would be altogether impracticable.

Mr. Vale attended the Quantity Surveyors' Committee Meeting at The Institution in May last to explain his scheme, but some of its difficulties were at once apparent, and the Committee regretted that they could not immediately give it favourable consideration, stating that a similar scheme had been tried by the London and North Western Railway Company, and had proved a failure. Also that the number of surveyors employed on the work showed its cost to be excessive for the result obtained.

The mind of the workmen in all industries has become so obsessed with the idea that his labour is unjustly used by the employer in realising excessive profits that the time has undoubtedly arrived for a just and reasonable treatment of his claims, and, in my opinion, a certain amount of co-partnership between employer and employee is the only means that will satisfy the situation and lead the workmen to execute a fair and proper output of work. This would result in the building trade in considerable reduction in cost, and so encourage building operations to the advantage of all concerned in this important industry. Such a co-partnership should be capable of arrangement, and when capital, plus the directing brain, has been adequately compensated out of profit, it appears reasonable that labour should share in any further profit accruing.

In the present abnormal state of building costs which will no doubt continue in a more or less degree during what may be called the transition period of reorganisation of the building trade, it will probably not be possible to arrange fixed contract sums placing the responsibility of the fluctuations of the market on the contractor, although in my opinion he would suffer no loss in accepting that responsibility, as in all probability decreases in the prices of materials, if not of labour, will take place during that period. Already in the North builders attach to their tenders a note to the effect that their tenders are based upon the then existing costs of materials and labour, and are subject to readjustment in the event of fluctuations of the market.

I have always held that in normal times a limit should be agreed as to additions to or omissions from a contract—it may be either in the interests of the employer or the builder—a percentage, say, of 10 or 20 per cent. of the contract sum in variations to stand upon the contract basis, and beyond that percentage variations to be subject, up or down, to the fluctuations of the market.

After the transition period has terminated, I am of opinion that, notwithstanding the experience that has been acquired through the war period, all parties concerned in building contracts will be best served by returning to the pre-war system of contract, which embraces the following equitable conditions:—

(1) Accurate bills of quantities based upon complete drawings and specifications; and when no separate specification is written, the quantities to contain complete general conditions with full specification descriptions of the necessary materials and labour in the preamble of each trade; and where necessary the localities in the work to be fully stated in the measurement items relating thereto; thus making a combined document of the bills of quantities

and specification, which is a much more convenient document for reference than the two separated.

(2) The quantities to form part of the contract, any inaccuracies therein, either in excess or deficiency, to be rectified, and variations resulting in additions or omissions to be adjusted in accordance with the schedule prices of the contracts. In order that the schedules may be properly applicable to the work, they should be submitted to the quantity surveyor for examination, and, if necessary, correction, before the signing of the contract. Where this has not been done, serious errors have sometimes subsequently been discovered, resulting in serious loss to one or other of the contracting parties.

(3) In recourse to arbitration the disputes between the parties frequently refer to claims by the contractor, arising out of variations in the contract plans from which the quantity surveyor has prepared his quantities, and it would therefore appear that in such disputes the latter is the best qualified to act as arbitrator, both as relating to measurements and prices, and I understand an amended arbitration clause is in course of preparation by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers suggesting that in such disputes a quantity surveyor should be appointed.

This brings me to the consideration of the important and responsible position held to-day by the quantity surveyor, about whose professional training so much has already been written that I propose at once to consider his position as a thoroughly qualified practitioner whose qualifications are probably as numerous and varied as those of any other profession. I think no more accurate description could be found of what his position should be than that previously mentioned in this Paper relating to Mr. Skyring's calling of a surveyor as "Calculated to "do justice to the Employer, Master Builder, and their "Workmen," by holding the scales of justice in balance between all parties.

This has always been my own conception of the true position of the quantity surveyor, whose duty in the preparation of his quantities should be to represent, in the fullest and most complete form, every requisite in both materials and labour for the execution of the building. In order to do this, he must have spent many years in close observation of the practical working methods of every building tradesman, from the excavator, through all the building operations, to the decorator.

In the performance of this work the most careful and detailed methods are necessary to ensure that everything actually set forth by the drawings and specification, or even incidental to the proper execution of the work, is included, the surveyor's mind being thus continuously occupied in the consideration of the financial interests of all parties concerned. This results in a judicial state of mind which he is frequently called upon to exercise in making decisions upon the numerous matters that invariably arise during the progress of the contract.

Not infrequently the sites of proposed buildings are surrounded by many difficulties or obstructions, and the quantity surveyor may be called upon to deal with deep foundations where faults of strata may occur, often resulting in water in large quantity being met with, the underpinning of important adjoining buildings—possibly a large electric generating station with severe vibration; or it may be a canal or river where coffer-damming is necessary; or again, important public thoroughfares with tramways; all of which require great experience in bringing them into the contract in such a way that the employer may be properly relieved of the responsibilities accruing therefrom, which should be clearly placed before the contractor by clauses stating in the fullest possible way the difficulties of dealing securely with these various important matters. Also rights of light, party-walls, encroachments and easements often occur, in connection with all of which the quantity surveyor should possess legal knowledge. I understand that the Royal Institute of British Architects have under consideration a proposed amendment of the existing law relating to rights of light, and I hope a committee of The Institution will be appointed to report on the subject with a view to agreeing with the Royal Institute of British Architects upon a joint recommendation.

It will thus be seen with what varied experience he should be equipped in order to prepare adequate general conditions, and to deal with the many important considerations essential to a complete and equitable contract agreement, in which he is generally consulted by the solicitor in important contracts. Where this experience does not exist, it often occurs that clauses are inserted in bills of quantities which do injustice to the contractor and discredit to the surveyor, a few of which I subjoin.

1. I have seen it stated in quantities that the builder before signing the contract must satisfy himself that the quantities are correct, stating that so many days will be allowed for the purpose, and that he must accept the

responsibility for their accuracy. Surely it is most unreasonable to expect the builder—who may not secure the contract—even if he had time to do it, to go to the trouble and expense, without payment, of doing work for which the quantity surveyor has been specially employed, and for which he probably received a considerable sum in payment. Such a clause is truly iniquitous.

2. It is frequently stated in quantities that—

> "The builder must ascertain for himself the nature of the ground to be excavated, and no allowance beyond the contract sum will be made for any alleged ignorance in this respect."

In small building operations this is not of much moment, but in important building schemes it should be possible for the employer or his architect to take steps to ascertain the nature of the ground whilst the drawings are being prepared; and, in fact, in many instances the drawings cannot be accurately prepared in the absence of this knowledge, and so probably a certain amount of concrete or other foundation is shown to provide for the contingency of bad ground being met with, this being deducted in the final accounts if the ground proves good. Where it is not possible to make trial holes or take borings of the site, it is generally possible to ascertain from local authorities the geological nature of the ground in the neighbourhood.

3. A clause is often inserted to the effect that—

> "The builder must give notice in writing to the architect before executing any extras, in default of which they will not be paid for."

It is generally quite impossible for the builder to do this, as he is frequently not in a position to know, as the work proceeds, that portions of it are variations forming extras over the contract, and it seems to me that it should be made the duty of the architect and quantity surveyor to give notice to the builder of extras occurring, as they are the only persons who possess the complete knowledge of all the particulars upon which the contract is based.

4. The clause is often inserted:—

> "Provide all necessary artificial lighting and watching and pay all charges for same."

This places the builder tendering in the position of guessing what may possibly be the cost of this work. It will probably be said that an experienced builder can estimate this cost in proportion to actual costs which have occurred in his experience. In small contracts this is of small account, but in very large contracts where there are numerous separate buildings such as asylums, workhouses, and hospitals it is an item of magnitude, and would be more equitably treated if a provisional sum for it were included in the quantities, to be expended in full or otherwise by day work charges checked by the clerk of works and adjusted in the final accounts.

5. In some cases, even in large contracts where important heating and ventilating schemes are required, but for which no detailed plans have been prepared, a clause is inserted that—

> "The builder must attend upon, cut all holes for, and make good after the heating and ventilating engineer,"

again placing the builder in the position of having to estimate roughly the possible cost, whereas a provisional sum to be adjusted as described above would be a just treatment of the matter.

I suggest these as a few instances which it is the duty of the quantity surveyor to deal with in an equitable manner in the bills of quantities; and though by the inexperienced in these matters it might be construed as looking after the interests of the builder, it really results in the protection of the interests of the employer, as builders are generally astute business men, and when they have before them a document such as a thoroughly detailed and equitably prepared bill of quantities, it enables them to estimate accurately and closely, without adding sums of money, which may prove to be excessive, to cover the responsibility of this or that indefinite item of work.

During the progress of the work it is the duty of the quantity surveyor, upon receiving intimation of variations from the architect or contractor, to visit the building from time to time and take the necessary measurements in preparation for the final statement of account, and this work is greatly facilitated when a carefully prepared bill of quantities is available, accurate values being thus obtained. In this work the detailed contract schedule of prices is applied to the items of variation, but frequently items occur to which the schedule is not applicable, and the contract usually provides that they shall be valued by the quantity surveyor. In order to perform this duty he must have accurate knowledge of the current prime cost values of both materials and labour, and know the proportionate values of each. This is one of the most important qualifications of the quantity surveyor who by many years of study and experience only can be sufficiently efficient to argue successfully in the interests of the employer in reduction of claims brought before him by the contractor, supported by his surveyor and estimating clerk, the latter probably having spent the whole of his career in this branch of the contractor's business. Truly the qualifications of the quantity surveyor are many.

I now propose to deal with the suggested unification of the different methods of preparing quantities which at present exist in various parts of the country, for the purpose of which a joint committee has been set up consisting of Members of our own Institution, the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. I believe it is somewhat generally supposed in the building world that the methods adopted in London and the South are in many respects more detailed and complete than those of the North of England, but with all due respect to my friends in the South I do not concur in this; indeed, I propose to show that in some respects the Northern methods are better than those of the South.

In any case the methods of the North are based upon customs which have arisen out of long experience, and are so thoroughly understood by the local builders that they are better able to prepare close estimates by those methods than by any other means, until, at any rate, they should become accustomed to any newly established methods. The same can of course be said of the Southern system, and it seems to me therefore that no useful purpose could be effected by the proposed unification.

In Scotland in 1915 a "National Code for Building "Works" was established, but any differences which existed in various districts prior to this date were probably of little importance, and in consequence readily adjusted, more particularly as the two chief building centres of Glasgow and Edinburgh are so near to each other, and consequently the quantity surveyor and builder have been accustomed to deal frequently with contracts under both conditions. Moreover, the value in the aggregate of building operations in Scotland is, as compared to those in England, I believe, about as 1 to 6, the latter being spread over a much larger area with somewhat numerous important building centres, the various methods of which would be more difficult of adjustment.

We are doubtless all agreed that it is the quantity surveyor's duty fully and accurately to represent in bills of quantities the work to be contracted for, so that builders tendering may be able to prepare their estimates without further information, and the following instances illustrate a few of the differences of method adopted in the North and South.

1. In the North a labour item in brickwork is given for building door and window or other openings in walls, given in superficial measure or by lineal measure of forming reveals, it being obvious that considerable labour is caused in the setting out of positions, arranging the bond, and in cutting and waste of the closers.

In the South this labour item is, I believe omitted, and the builder is expected to inspect the drawings, and either measure for himself this labour, or by experience to judge approximately what he thinks may be its value and add it to his price of brickwork.

2. In the North labour is given for forming and plumbing angles to piers in brick wallings, as here also labours occur in the setting out, bond and closers.

In the South this labour is, I believe, omitted, the builder being informed that he must inspect the drawings and deal with it as explained above with regard to openings.

In the case of a long shed wall, with piers at, say, 15 feet centres, and window openings between, the cost per superficial yard, including the above mentioned labours, would obviously be much greater than the same measurement of reduced brickwork in a plain solid wall, but in the South the builder is asked to approximate the difference in estimating.

3. In the North all labours are measured on masonry in elevations, the cube of stone being first given for stone hoisting and setting only, and items given afterwards for every kind of labour required to complete the design, including preparatory and all finished labours, in fact, following the mason's chisel in the execution of the work. In the case of running moulded plinths, strings, architraves, and cornices, lineal measure with scantlings and full description of labours is given as in the South.

In the South cube stone and separate labours are not always given, and I have seen quantities prepared by London surveyors dealing with elaborate masonry of important buildings giving the cube stone including all labours in one item, with sketches illustrating very expensive work, to arrive at the true cost of which the builder would himself have to take out measurements of all the labours.

4. In the North carpentry is generally given in lineal measure of various scantlings as the cost price per standard varies with the scantlings, whereas in the South carpentry is measured in cube feet without description as to scantlings.

5. In the North the work is billed in such a manner as to describe as far as possible its locality in the proposed building, being set out in parcels of work with descriptive headings, everything necessary to the com-

pletion of each being given, and thus forming a convenient document of reference at the workshop, the site, and at the final measurement and adjustment of accounts. Whereas in the South all work of the same description is usually abstracted together into a total, causing much unnecessary inquiry by the contractor whilst the building operations are in progress, and to all parties at completion.

The preceding illustrations are, as far as I know, the only important differences between the Northern and Southern methods, as a uniform measurement of slating and plastering has already been agreed, that adopted for slating having been used by my firm for thirty years.

The subjects of my Paper are of such varied detail and importance that their consideration is almost inexhaustible, but I have contented myself by dealing with them in a general way in the hope that it may lead to useful discussion and results.

Mr. ALAN PAULL (Fellow) said it was with very great pleasure that he rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hurrell for his interesting Paper.

Might he be allowed to digress for a moment, as one of those who had lost a son in the late war, to express on behalf of all who had suffered in a similar way their deep appreciation of the action of their President and Council for arranging the Memorial Service at which so many of them had just been present. The losses The Institution had sustained, and the noble example set by those who had fallen, must surely spur them all on to sustain the high position of their Institution.

Referring to the Paper, he quite agreed with the last clause in it, and would not endeavour to speak on all the points raised, but would confine his remarks to one or two of the questions brought forward.

The mention of *Skyring's Builders' Prices* caused him to look up the book in their Library. Apparently the edition he perused was not the same as that referred to in the Paper, as it was the sixteenth edition and dated 1826. He was much struck, however, by one paragraph, in which Mr. Skyring stated he was prepared to "support by dissected measurements, solid and incontrovertible argument, all just claims for work done." That was, surely, the foundation upon which their work as quantity surveyors was built, and was a sufficient answer to those architects mentioned by Mr. Hurrell as preferring to obtain estimates without the assistance of a quantity surveyor, for detailed measurements were solid and incontrovertible arguments on which settlements could be based. He had hoped that Mr. Hurrell would have mentioned the advisability of quantity surveyors being called in when terms of contract were being arranged. If that had been done when many of the war-building contracts were settled, he believed a substantial amount would have been saved to the country, for, after all, who connected with the building trade knew more of the "tricks" of the trade, if he might be allowed to use the expression without any malice being intended, than the quantity surveyor? He was brought into contact with all parties concerned in erecting a building, and naturally developed the arbitrating mind.

Glancing for a moment at the clauses mentioned on page 169 as having been inserted in contracts since November last, he suggested that the second clause could be curtailed if a percentage for "establishment charges" were agreed upon and inserted in the conditions of the contract on the basis of what the builder had been accustomed to add to his prime-cost book for such charges to ascertain if the "job" had paid. For a surveyor to set his opinion against that of a chartered accountant was, to him, a rather difficult proposition.

He refrained from any remarks on what was known as Lord Colwyn's Report as there were others present who had made a closer study than he had of its proposals.

The reason for the small amount of work now turned out by the workmen in a given time was a fascinating question. He suggested it was partly the outcome of the prime-cost basis, with its want of incentive to anyone to do his best, and that some time would elapse before the spirit now prevailing would prove to the workman that it was, in fact, against his own interest to cramp "output."

As to present-day contracts, he noticed a condition attaching to a tender received the other day from a London builder. It read as follows: "In the event of "any increase of wages taking place after the date of "this offer, attributable to Government instructions or "the award of a wages tribunal, or, in the event of the "present official maximum price of any raw material "being increased, the estimated or contract price of the "above-mentioned work or goods shall be increased by "such percentage as shall represent the increased cost "to us."

That was a very one-sided suggestion, as nothing was mentioned as to the employer getting the benefit of a falling market.

He might refer to a personal matter bearing upon unjust clauses in bills of quantities. He recollected his experience, when a junior in a big builder's office, of being set the task of checking a set of quantities before the contract was signed. It was hard going, and as a result quite a substantial amount was added to the contract. It was the last time a tender was prepared in that office with such a condition attached.

He must through lack of time, and not of interest, pass over other paragraphs in the Paper, but he would refer to the suggested unification of measurements mentioned on page 181. He considered the idea should not be put on one side as impracticable, and that if, as quantity surveyors, they declined to be associated with the scheme, it would be carried through without their aid, which would not enhance their reputation.

The differences between the Northern and Southern systems, as mentioned in the Paper, were not insuperable, but capable of adjustment. He foresaw the argument that if the scheme came into operation away would go "individuality" in quantities, each now being a law unto himself; but if it resulted in their clients realising that details in bills of quantities were not merely due to the whim of the surveyor, a great step would have been taken to a better recognition, than at present existed, of the value of their work.

He had much pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Hurrell for his Paper.

Mr. H. VALE (Fellow) had much pleasure in seconding the proposition that the best thanks of The Institution be given to Mr. Hurrell for his Paper, a Paper which certainly set forth a high standard of professional conduct, and showed a certain amount of independence of thought.

He quite agreed with Mr. Alan Paull in his remarks about unification in respect of which a joint committee had been formed consisting of representatives of their own Institution, the Quantity Surveyors' Association, and the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, and he thought it was their duty to give that committee the strongest support. There would be plenty of opportunity for individuality, notwithstanding unification.

Speaking as a provincial surveyor from the South Midlands, he was generally in agreement with the points that Mr. Hurrell made in his Paper; in fact, he was not sure that he would not go further in the case of brickwork, and separate the thinner walls from ordinary brickwork.

He would draw attention to the reference Mr. Hurrell made to the bonus system based on payment by results, a system with which he (the speaker) was associated at H.M. Factory, Oldbury. He was sorry to say that Mr. Hurrell had made a mistake, which he would rectify at once, in stating that the cost was 5 per cent. It should be 5 per cent. on labour. He (Mr. Vale) reckoned the labour as 40 per cent. on the contract, which reduced the cost to 2 per cent. on the total value of the work.

As to the various objections raised by Mr. Hurrell to that system, he would like to say that few of the difficulties mentioned did arise, and when they did, they were successfully dealt with. For instance, instead of the contractor arranging a probable adequate number of workmen, the contractor went his own way and the surveyor fitted the method to suit the work. The basis of the system was to pay the men the trade union rate in any event, and they were told that they were expected to do, as the basis, the ordinary amount of work expected by a contractor in pre-war times, and payment of any work done beyond that would be allowed them in the way of bonus. The effect of that was that they got more and better work out of the men.

With regard to Mr. Hurrell's remark that he did not see how it could be applied to certain trades, he wished to say that the joinery was not the success that was expected; the reinforced concrete he had had no opportunity of testing, but the plumbing was a pronounced success.

He should explain that the basis of the constants was to take the finished item, so to speak, and to separate it into its simple operations. These simple operations were studied and a time value set to them, and from these the constants were built up. The result of the scheme had been that 100 hours' work, based on accepted constants of labour, which before its introduction had taken 150 hours to perform, was done under the scheme in 88 hours, the remaining 12 hours being given to the men as bonus. He had watched those jobs, and had been highly delighted to see the way they got along. It had been said that it is the hope of reward that sweetens labour. Any scheme by which the artisan was asked to wait twelve months before the accounts were made up was not likely to be a success. It was felt that if he were to keep up interest in the scheme he should have quick returns, and therefore they settled up every fortnight, and found that they got better results.

The preparation of the constants was an analysis of the work involved, similar to the labours on stonework, as advocated by Mr. Hurrell. Having adopted that system, they were able to measure and value the time on the work at any stage. The study of constants was of great assistance to the surveyor in estimating, because when they came to put the value on things their old bases had all been destroyed, and if they only knew the time value of the work and applied the new condition of wages, they were getting somewhere near it. He did not claim that that scheme was perfect by any means, but it was an attempt to meet present conditions, and it was satisfactory when tried. He should like a joint committee of contractors and labour representatives to meet and settle the basis of a day's work in the various trades, with a leading surveyor to advise them, and, if necessary, to arbitrate, and then he thought those constants should be adopted for use in different districts. The system was an adaptation of American principles by Mr. C. F. Chance, who was responsible for the management of the factory where it was tried. He wished Mr. Chance could have been with them that evening to speak on the subject, but he regretted to say he was laid up, and unable to be present.

Mr. G. CORDEROY (Member of Council) desired to support the vote of thanks so ably moved and seconded to his friend Mr. Hurrell for a most suggestive and, he might say, provocative Paper.

It had one great merit as a Paper, and that was that it gave much opportunity for comment. If he commented on everything about which he differed from his friend, he would take up far too much time; but there were one or two important points upon which he would like to say a few words.

In the first place, Mr. Hurrell suggested that in pre-war days properly prepared bills of quantities were taken out for every class of work. That, broadly speaking, might be true in regard to architectural work; but as to the proper preparation of quantities for other work he was not so sanguine as his friend. It was certainly not true in regard to engineering work, and he thought he was correct in saying that quantities were not supplied by the majority of engineers. He held the opinion that there would never be proper consideration of the vital element of cost in contracts until some trained mind like a quantity surveyor's, or that of someone practising mainly in quantities, was brought to bear on the preparation of the contract documents before tender, and on the settlement of the final account.

There were two systems of contracts for the letting of tenders connected with architectural or engineering works if it was desired to proceed on a price basis settled by competition. First, there was the lump-sum contract, which should be based upon a properly prepared and detailed bill of quantities; and, secondly, there was the schedule contract. He would not detain the Meeting by discussing those two forms of contract, but, in his judgment, a great deal was to be said for a more extended application of the schedule system of contracting, especially for heavy and important work where the actual conditions could be postulated beforehand, but not its exact extent. The principle could be applied to most engineering work with great advantage.

Mr. Hurrell had discussed Lord Colwyn's most interesting and able Report. He heartily endorsed the conclusions arrived at in the Report, that a lump-sum contract, a schedule contract, or (in other words) a contract upon a definite price basis, was the proper and most satisfactory method of obtaining a reasonable tender, or full value for what was paid for. Human nature being what it was, that was the only way by which one could get an incentive to economy. All safeguards, notwithstanding the suggestions of Lord Colwyn's Committee, were open to the objection that the contractor was deprived of any incentive to exercise his energies in the direction of economy or speed in connection with his work. Those of them who had been associated with long-distance racing knew the necessity for pace-makers if the best was to be got out of the men competing There was the pace-making in their war industries after the great push on the 21st March, 1918, and those who had the means of knowing what was going on in factories knew what fine results were then obtained in a few weeks; they knew how holidays were given up, and everything done to get the greatest output. A man would not work himself to death for money, but if he were up against a price and was going to earn his living he would do his best to keep out of the bankruptcy court.

In the case of prime-cost contracts there was no particular inducement to exercise one's faculties in the direction of economy. It was impossible, he thought, to exaggerate the evils of prime-cost contracts. There was a deterioration of character in the employer and the employed if they did not exercise their faculties to the best advantage, whether of hand or brain, and he thought there would be seen to be a deterioration in the character of all engaged in business enterprise if the incentive to competition were taken away. He agreed that there should be legitimate competition, and the risks to be undertaken should be clearly put before the parties tendering, and the conditions of the contract should be drawn up with fairness to all parties. All Members of The Institution welcomed the attention which was now being given to a better form of contract, and he hoped that success would attend the conferences of various builders' and contractors' institutes now taking place. But he would give one word of warning in this connection. There was great difficulty in devising any form of contract that would be uniformly applicable to every description of work. Thirty years ago he was a great believer in a standard form of contract and bills of quantities, and the various methods of standardisation, and he was associated in particular with one eminent engineer in drawing up a standard specification applicable to every description of work. It was a bulky document; they suffered under it for five or six years, and then they had to abandon it and adopt the practice of writing specifications applicable to the particular work under consideration.

Among the many points of interest in his friend's Paper there was one on page 166 where he referred to the method, sometimes adopted, of lump-sum contracts based only on the drawings and specification. It was not so long ago since that method obtained. Thirty years ago the Admiralty always let their building work on that system, and what was the result? The competing builders got tired of making independent estimates, and used to band themselves together to pay a quantity surveyor to take out the quantities. The Admiralty woke up to this proceeding, and thought they might as well employ the quantity surveyor themselves, and prevent the unauthorised intrusion of persons of whom they had no knowledge. In a Paper which he had the honour of reading at The Institution some time ago he had dealt with this subject. Originally the person who introduced quantities into building was the contractor, and it was because he would not go to the trouble of preparing his own particulars that the preparation of detailed quantities began, and had so long prevailed.

With regard to the various criticisms by his friend of the methods adopted in the preparation of quantities, he could comment upon them in considerable detail: but he would confine himself to suggesting for their consideration that the differences between the North Country method and the South Country method were not due to difference in competence between the practising surveyors of the North and South, but were due to the different methods in which the contracts for building were let. In the North, as they knew, contracts for the erection of a particular building or engineering work were let to six or eight different contractors, while in the South they were let to only one contractor. Mr. Hurrell suggested that North Country surveyors took off stone much better than South Country surveyors. The reason why the latter ceased giving the quantities of the labours was because they saw that the various labours were all bracketed together in the contractor's estimate, and a price put to the cube stone only. It seemed, therefore, that no builder would thank them for their labour in taking out for him the quantities for the several workings. Some twenty years ago that system existed in the South, and the reason for its disuse was that South Country builders no longer had their stoneyards, but let their stonework to other persons—in fact, did their mason's-work by sub-contracts.

Then there was the question of definition of risks. He agreed that it was to the interest of the employer and the contractor that risks should be defined, but one could go to too great a length in defining those risks. He referred to the disposition to throw on the builder the onus of the nature of the ground. Provided that the employer placed at the disposal of the builder all the information in his possession, whether ascertained by means of bores or, in important cases, by a definite geological report, he would leave the contractor or builder to make his own estimate of that risk. It was a most important element in competitive tendering that the contractor should be allowed to use his own skill and judgment in estimating the risk that made all the difference in the tender. He remembered an old contractor friend of his who, when asked to tender for tramway work, said, "No; that doesn't interest me. Every-" body knows to a half-crown what that will cost. Give "me plenty of mud and water where I can back my "judgment against another man's." That was what made successful the tender of a man who carried out his own special class of work, and he should be sorry to see an attempt made to define every conceivable risk in connection with bills of quantities.

He would not allow his interest in the Paper to outrun his discretion as to time, and he hoped everybody present had found the Paper as interesting as he had.

Mr. George T. Brown, F.R.I.B.A. (Fellow), said he also desired to express his thanks to Mr. Hurrell for his Paper, which had been exceedingly interesting, and opened up many points for discussion. There were one or two to which he would refer.

First, as to the question of brick-laying. The remarks made by Mr. Vale formed a very sad commentary on the way in which the British workman carried out his work. He knew well, from his own experience in matters of brickwork, that 25 or 30 years ago a man could lay 700 to 1,000 bricks a day, whilst in pre-war times it had sunk to 300 to 350. He did not know what it was now, but he had known instances where a bricklayer doing good work had been pulled up by his mate and told he was getting on too quickly. That was the kind of thing to bring about the evolution of the bonus system by which a man is tempted by special inducement to carry out work which he ought to do in the ordinary way. He was against the scheme when it was first proposed, but he thought if a certain number of experts and trade union officials could be got together they would be able to furnish figures by which work could be more accurately estimated, and such a system would be of great advantage to the workman and to the builder alike.

He had had happy connections with quantity surveyors from time to time, and he could not speak too highly of the way they carried out their work. The quantity surveyor's main duty was to hold the scales equally and technically in such a satisfactory way that a builder could almost price a contract from the bills of quantities apart from seeing the plans at all. He well remembered, in his early days, a matter bearing on that referred to by Mr. Hurrell as to the responsibility of the builder. He recollected when there were no quantities at all, and then came the stage when the builders who came to the office to see the plans came to the conclusion that there was much waste labour unless quantities were supplied. That was what was now done, and he thought it was only fair to everybody concerned that quantities should always be supplied and be carefully prepared.

Then as to the rate of percentage on prime costs. He lately had a case where some work was placed in a builder's hands on the basis of prime cost of materials and labour plus a percentage for establishment charges and profit. The builder asked for a much larger percentage than the usual allowance, stating that while his establishment charges were, at the old rate, based on a much larger number of men employed, it was now necessary with only about one-third of the number of men—the others having had to join the Forces—to increase the percentage considerably.

He saw the justice of the claim and made a mutually satisfactory arrangement. It was, however, a case in which, if the system of constants suggested by Mr. Vale were in use, the quantity surveyor would have been much better able to deal with it than the architect.

The list of items included in establishment charges was, he thought, a very satisfactory one. He should like to say that he agreed heartily with the clause where Mr. Hurrell referred to obtaining detailed quantities. He did not think that approximate quantities were of much use.

He would like to refer to the method of taking off quantities in the north of England, which he agreed was pretty much on the lines referred to in the Paper. In billing out the quantities in the North they usually put the column of quantities and rates on the right-hand side instead of the left, as was usual in South Country methods. It was a small matter, but it was found much more convenient.

There was another matter with regard to the question of pricing schedules. Where there were priced quantites he thought it was an essential matter of fairness to the contractor that the schedule should be sealed and deposited with the architect, or with somebody who would not have access to all the details of the prices until after the work was completed. He knew cases where, when the priced quantities were available, items were taken out of the contract on which the contractor had a fair profit. This should be made impossible. The whole basis of contracting should be one of equity all round, and everything should be done to prevent the builder's position being prejudiced in any way.

The question of errors had been mentioned. He thought there should be some arrangement by which errors could be put right. He did not mean, necessarily, before the contract was signed; but if clerical errors were detected in the work he did not think either the contractor or the building owner should be penalised.

He disagreed with Mr. Hurrell when he suggested that the quantity surveyor was of necessity fitted to deal with easements and similar matters requiring legal knowledge. He (Mr. Brown) thought that was a matter outside his province.

He felt it a matter of satisfaction that the quality of bills of quantities usually produced was such that the contractor could, as a rule, know that he was dealing with schedules on which he could rely.

Mr. A. G. Cross (Fellow) said he also heartily supported the vote of thanks to Mr. Hurrell.

He was afraid he did not quite agree with all the conclusions arrived at in the Paper, but they were grateful to the author for having provided them with much interesting matter for discussion.

Mr. Hurrell had referred to the practice prevailing in the United States of inviting tenders from drawings and specifications only. A few years ago a movement for the introduction of the quantity system took place there. One or two London surveyors migrated there and tried to establish themselves in practice, and he had heard of one at least who had been successful in doing so. Further than this, he had seen copies of a monthly pamphlet, issued in San Francisco, entitled *The Quantity Surveyor*. Five years ago he was asked by the American

Institute of Architects to write an article for their journal explaining, as far as his knowledge went, the various methods of contracting in England and on the Continent.

One would infer from Mr. Hurrell's Paper that a reversion to pre-war conditions of contracting and of building contracts was possible, but no student of history would imagine that they could go through a violent upheaval, similar to the one they had experienced during the past five years, without permanent changes. Nothing would be the same again.

With regard to building contracts, within the next few years the schedule system to which Mr. Corderoy referred would, in his opinion, be much more general than it had been in the past. In work of any magnitude it always seemed to him to be the best system. Under that arrangement the builder was paid for the exact amount of work he put in and at the market value of the services he rendered.

It was much to be regretted that the uniformity of measurement work was not undertaken years ago, Their Institution, with the Quantity Surveyors' Association, some five or six years ago set up a joint committee to deal with the question, but they had been very deliberate. He certainly hoped that the infusion of some strength to that committee by the introduction of builders' representatives would have a beneficial effect.

If Mr. Vale's proposal for a bonus system should become of general application, the artisan would be paid the market value of the services he rendered, and it seemed to him that the proposal should have met with more consideration than it did at the hands of the Standing Committee. Their Institution, of all bodies, should certainly not condemn a scheme because it necessitated the employment of quantity surveyors. He was aware that many years ago a bonus system was tried, but not on exactly the same lines as that now suggested. The war had produced many changes, and what was a failure years ago might well be a success now. It was carefully considered by the council of the Quantity Surveyors' Association in connection with the views expressed in the Whitley Report, at that time just issued. The council of that association considered that any system that might provide a remedy for industrial unrest, or remedy some of the difficulties existing as to the payment of wages and the restriction of hours in that section of the labour world in which they were interested, should be supported by the professional societies.

The best service The Institution could render to the country generally, and to quantity surveyors in particular, would be to provide some remedy by which building could proceed without danger of dislocation through labour troubles. The bonus system advocated by Mr. Vale was not the only one that had been tried during the war: but it was the best, so far as he could see, and, until a better one was introduced, he pinned his faith to it.

The Paper referred to some system of co-partnership. In advocating any system of co-partnership, profit-sharing, or bonuses, one must not overlook the fact that organised labour is wedded to the principle of equality of payment. This system, which possibly originated with the parable of the labourers in the vineyard, each of whom received the same remuneration, whether he worked for one hour or ten, and which was extolled by Ruskin some years ago, had been made a fetish of by the Labour leaders.

The bonus proposals which Mr. Vale had explained met this difficulty by providing for a payment of the trade union rate in the first instance, and a further payment to those who were efficient and industrious, based upon output. He had never seen any co-partnership or profit-sharing scheme which did remove this difficulty, and, in his opinion, none would ever be successful which did not provide for a standard payment in the first instance. Unless, of course, the Labour leaders would recognise the fact (which they had hitherto ignored) that inequality of brain power, physical power, education, and application, all tended to produce inequality of service, and for inequality of service there was nothing but inequality of reward.

Mr. W. B. Brown (Fellow) said that, the hour being late, he would trouble them with only a few remarks. The principal matter which he wished to speak about was Mr. Hurrell's statement as to difficulties arising in co-ordinating the different methods of preparing quantities in the north and south of England. This had surprised him. He was in the position of a South Country surveyor who had long been connected with North Country surveyors. As long as forty years ago he had worked at Manchester in conjunction with the firm of which Mr. Hurrell was now the head, and they had found no great difficulties in co-ordinating the methods of the North and South. Mr. Hurrell pointed out that in some instances more detail was put into the Northern method, and instanced labours on brickwork and masonry, but they found in the South that even the labours on brickwork which they already took were frequently not priced. Then as to labours on masonry. Mr. Corderoy had already pointed out that the great amount of time spent in measuring such labours did not justify the result as the stone was invariably priced including all labour; still he thought that, considering the harder nature of the majority of the North Country building stone, he could appreciate Mr. Hurrell's opinion that the measurement of labours was perhaps necessary, as much of that stone had to be worked by hand.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A. (Fellow), said that he would like to have made a few remarks on Mr. Hurrell's Paper, but, as the reading of it and its discussion had brought them to 7 o'clock, he would only express his thanks to Mr. Hurrell for a most interesting and excellent Paper.

The PRESIDENT, having put the vote of thanks to the Meeting, which was carried with acclamation, intimated that there was not time on that evening for Mr. Hurrell to reply to all the various points raised, and suggested that he should send his reply in writing for future publication.

Mr. HURRELL thanked them very heartily for their kind and generous vote of thanks for his Paper, which he was delighted to have had the opportunity of reading. There were many things he wished to say in reply to the remarks that had been made, but the hour being so late he would, as the President had kindly suggested, put his reply in writing.

The Meeting then closed.

Mr. Hurrell has sent the following reply to the various points raised in the discussion:—

I have been delighted to have had the opportunity of communicating to my friends in the South some of our professional ideas in the North, and I am encouraged by the somewhat lengthy discussion upon my Paper to believe that useful results may follow. It seems to me that more frequent professional intercourse in the future than has existed in the past is desirable, and particularly in view of the proposed unification of methods relating to the preparation of quantities, which might possibly be followed by other developments.

Referring to Mr. Allan Paull's suggestion that in prime cost plus profit contracts a fixed percentage upon cost for establishment charges would be a better treatment of the subject than that mentioned in my Paper, to be certified by the contractor's auditors and checked by the quantity surveyor, I do not agree, as I have known percentages suggested by contractors varying from 7½ on large works to 15, and even 20 upon small ones, and the difficulty is to know how to settle the exact percentage upon any particular contract sum. Whereas by the arrangement suggested in my Paper the charge is correctly ascertained by the actual average business turnover during a period of years, and I consider the quantity surveyor fully qualified to examine and, if necessary, to correct the auditor's certificate. Mr. Paull suggests that the unification of the methods of preparing quantities would prevent the individuality and whim of the surveyor entering into his work, but when an experienced surveyor is doing his work in accordance with sound and businesslike customs of a locality, based upon long practical experience of the building trade, I think it can scarcely be considered as his individuality and much less his whim.

I regret to say that I have discovered nothing in Mr. Vale's further detailed explanations of his bonus scheme that alters the opinion that I had previously formed of it, although I agree with both him and Mr. Cross that any suggestions seriously put forward for the improvement of the methods of dealing with building contracts should receive the careful consideration of the profession. I think a better treatment of the labour question than his bonus scheme would be "labour "piecework," which could be more readily arranged and would possibly be an even greater incentive to large output of work. The details of such a scheme are beyond the scope of my replies to the discussion, but I should be prepared to formulate one as representing my views if this subject of labour is further discussed by the Quantity Surveyors' Committee.

Referring to Mr. Corderoy's remarks, I agree that the differences of methods in the North and South which I have mentioned, do not imply incompetence of the surveyor practising in either locality, but I suggest that it is his duty to spare no effort in applying his competence to the fullest definition of the work to be contracted for, and I do not find in anything he has said reason to alter my views on the methods adopted in the North. Mr. Corderoy correctly states that contractors sometimes do not attach prices to the labour items of masonry in the schedule quantities they submit under their contract, but I have found upon inquiry from practical masons that though they do not so attach their prices they do in fact make use of them in making their estimate, and find them of great service in arriving at a close price; but that they omit them as they are as it were a part of their stock-in-trade, which they desire to keep as their own knowledge based on long experience. I know that any builder or quantity surveyor of large experience can form a fairly approximate estimate of an inclusive cube price for stone and all labours by inspecting drawings and details, but I maintain that approximations should and can be avoided.

Mr. Corderoy is mistaken as to contracts in the North being separately let to the various tradesmen. This, I believe, is the general practice in Scotland, but in the north of England contracts are usually let to one general contractor, who sublets some of the trades, subject to the architect's approval; but the general contractor is held responsible for all under one contract agreement. Mr. Corderoy also suggests that the probable explanation of the different methods, relating to brickwork and masonry, is that the North is a stone district whilst the South is more largely brick, but this is not so, for brickwork is very largely used in the North, hence the custom of detailed labours being measured.

I noticed with some degree of surprise Mr. Brown's remark that he considers questions of rights of light, party-walls, &c., outside the quantity surveyor's province, for what reason I cannot understand, as the latter is expert in every kind of measurement; and these are generally of the simplest character which he is certainly most competent to perform. Other branches of the surveying profession undertake many different kinds of work, and I consider the quantity surveyor not only competent but justified in doing so. I think it was Mr. Brown who remarked that in pre-war times the average bricklayer's output was the laying of 300 or 350 bricks a day, but in the North I have never known so small a number laid, where I believe it is quite usual to lay 500 or 600. Many of us have probably heard the fanciful statement of 2,000 or even 3,000 bricks a day being laid by one man, but by my own observation of work I consider it quite impossible for a man to do so much work soundly and well. To lay 1,000 bricks a day I consider a good day's work for a strong man.

I was much interested to hear Mr. Cross remark that he believed there is a fine chance in America, even to-day, for a competent young quantity surveyor, for since my visit there some years ago I have held that opinion, and I hope it may reach the ears of some who may find experienced competition in the old country difficult to compete against.

Paper 446.
No. 647.

NOTES ON THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

By J. HENRY SABIN (Vice-President).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution, *held on Monday*, 28*th April*, 1919.

Sir John Hubert Oakley (President) in the Chair.

The unusual interest which has been shown recently in the condition of agriculture might provoke critical comments from those of us who remember the indifference with which the general public accepted the misfortunes of landlords and farmers in the dark days of 1879 and 1880, and many of the years that followed. But in the national interest it is not now the time for cavilling, and we who have survived must welcome the newly found zeal, even though it be based on no higher consideration than anxiety as to the condition of the nation's larder. We shall watch, I trust not only with sympathy, but with hopefulness, the dawn of a brighter day, if we do not bask in the noon which our younger brethren may in due time enjoy.

The agricultural community, in which are included land agents as well as landowners, farmers and labourers, will not resent any legitimate shepherding of its affairs, and if we who are interested have not moved as speedily as we might have done, through no fault of our own, we will endeavour to go a faster pace, and, being prepared for a high ideal, we will "hitch our wagon to a star."

The Great War having come to an end, we have immediately upon us, not a prospective matter for consideration, but the immediate carrying out of the "reconstruction of agriculture." Some of the many means proposed to this end are set out in the Report of the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee—a Report not only interesting in its matter, but, above many Blue Books, a production which can be read for its literary style as well as for its matter.

It may be objected that agriculture does not need reconstruction, except so far as it has suffered destruction by the hundreds of interferences with its conduct during the last four years, and that left alone it will reconstruct itself; that it was not by any means in a destroyed condition in August, 1914; that there were signs then of a healthy renaissance in the fact that farms let well, that better rents were asked for and willingly paid; that if some landlords were selling estates, others were spending money in necessary improvements, and that tenants were buying at, then, not unreasonable prices, and so again forming a large body of yeoman occupiers. The sky was, we thought, clearing, but the storm burst, and the storm has revealed weaknesses which many of us were aware of, but for which we saw no remedy. The storm, moreover, has proved the truth of the old saw "Ill blows "the wind that profits nobody."

If there were weaknesses in agricultural affairs, they were not entirely of our creation. The nation wanted cheap food, and for a number of years enjoyed it, not caring much whether it was produced at home or abroad, or at the producer's profit, or his loss. It has now, it is believed, altered its mind, and come to the conclusion that it must look more carefully after its larder, and that cheap food at one time, with lack of interest in the farmer's business, may mean no food at all on certain occasions. It is not, however, the landowner, nor the agent, nor the farmer, who is to blame, nor perhaps any party in particular. Had a reasonable remedy other than simple protection been forthcoming, it might perhaps have been unwillingly accepted if enthusiastically advocated, but no scheme of protection, no bounties such as were in force in years past, could have secured the country complete immunity from the risks of the past four years. Bounties to encourage the growth of wheat, and State attempts for the same purpose, are as old as the Stuarts. It is interesting to find Sir Robert Peel quoted in *Nicholson's History of the English Corn Laws*, as follows :—

> " It is of the highest importance to the welfare of all classes of this country that care should be taken that the main sources of your supply of corn should be derived from domestic agriculture. The additional price you may pay in effecting that object cannot be vindicated as a bonus or premium to agriculture, but only on the ground of its being advantageous to the country at large. It is for the interest of all classes that we should be paying occasionally a small additional sum upon our own domestic produce, in order that we may thereby establish a security and insurance against the calamities that would ensue if we became altogether, or in a great part, dependent on foreign countries for our supply."

The overt intention of the statutes and regulations relating to the export, or import, of corn for centuries was to encourage the cultivation of wheat and other grain, not entirely in the interest of landlord or tenant but of the consumer.

I must here interpolate an observation with regard to the reason advanced for the assurance of better supplies. The best brains of the civilised world—I exclude for present purposes the countries with whom we have been at war—are now engaged in an endeavour to solve the most serious problem that has ever been presented for solution, namely, means by which another such tragedy as we have seen enacted during the last four years shall be made impossible. Sir D. Hall's excellent work, *Agriculture after the War,* and the Report of the Agricultural Reconstruction Sub-Committee base their argument for better cultivation, and the more active intervention of the State in land management, on the possibility, and almost the probability, of another war. That such a foundation for the argument is admissible to a degree must be granted, but I venture to raise it to a higher plane. I suggest that if our children are made secure by a "League of Nations" from the horrors, such as indeed some of us had almost grown to look upon as commonplace, an advance in agricultural management may, for similar reasons, still be desirable. In a noble sense the nation owns its children, and it is making an effort to rear them as healthy and well-instructed citizens. In some such sense it may expect to have the nation's soil so treated as to make it yield in the fullest measure the "kindly "fruits of the earth that in due time we may enjoy "them." It has been well said *:—

> "Both landlord and tenant occupy fiduciary positions under the State. To them have been committed the ownership and occupation of the land. Not the landlord

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* *Story of a Staffordshire Farm*, by T. C. Smith.

> singly, nor the tenant singly, has a monopoly. The lord of both is the State, and by the State the two talents of ownership and occupation have been given for use. When either landlord or tenant hides his talent in the earth, the overlord may say to him, 'Thou wicked and 'slothful servant,' and impose upon him the fate set out in the parable of the talents."

But it is earnestly to be hoped that President Wilson's forecast will be realised: "That by common consent the "statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and "reasonable solution of the problems which will be pre-"sented to them, and thus earn the gratitude of the "world for the most critical and necessary service which "has ever been rendered to it." "It is to be hoped that "there will be found enough of wisdom among the "statesmen" to be "assembled to create a safeguard "against future wars."

We must, however, let byegone neglect or unconcern be forgotten, and while we will not allow it to be assumed that owners, agents, or occupiers have been indifferent to the nation's needs, we will welcome any practical assistance that may be offered to secure that when these needs arise they will be met. No man in any profession is more open to teaching than the land agent. The more qualified he is, the more readily he will admit that there is something even at "the back of the beyond" in land management. With regard to the farmers, I commend the outspoken article in *The Agricultural Gazette* of the 16th December last, in which, referring to possible, or rather probable, interference in the cultivation and management of land, it pleads for a higher standard in farming:—

> "If interference is to be avoided, or is to be removed at the earliest possible moment, it will be by

> farmers showing conclusively that it is not necessary. It may not be necessary for five-sixths of the farmers now; but as long as the sixth remains, the regulations . . . . . are likely to remain."

"Cannot," it asks, "we have a higher tone in our "farming generally?" Yet I must claim that clean farming was known before War Agricultural Executive Committees were invented.

Crabbe knew of well-cultivated land when he wrote:—

"My farm behold! the model of all farms!
Look at that land—you find not there a weed;
We grub the roots, and suffer none to seed.
To land like this no botanist will come;
To seek the precious ware he hides at home.
Let him his favourites with my neighbours see;
They have no—what? no *habitat* with me."

Nor can I agree that there has not been intensive farming and that great advances have not been made in some districts, at least, in recent years. The following are indicative figures for one station in the South Lincoln district, where it is agreed that while the production of wheat has not decreased, if indeed it has not increased, the growth of potatoes has been added:—

Loadings for 1905	...	18,453 tons	
„ „ 1913	...	29,459 „	
„ „ 1915	...	35,000 „	
„ „ 1918	...	32,000 „	(incomplete).

It may be now assumed that measures will continue to be taken to secure two important results. First, to increase the area on which corn, and in particular wheat, will be cultivated in as close a succession of cropping as possible, and secondly, to secure that all farms shall be brought up as nearly to the level of the best cultivated as may be, whether it be one-sixth or one-tenth who are among the submerged.

It is not profitable to discuss the causes which led to the laying down of grass. They are summed up in the following:—

> "When the fluctuation of prices is great, and consequently the farmer is in a most unpleasant and even unsafe situation, there is but one way to be prepared for the worst events, that of laying much land to grass. The expenses of arable land are so heavy that a low price of corn will not pay them; but those of grass are comparatively light; nor is there any means of placing himself in as safe a situation as circumstances will admit as this of laying land to grass."

This is not the less well put because it is in the words of Arthur Young, and was written one hundred years ago. Nor are his further reflections to be neglected:—

> "The farmer is careful to reflect that his land is improving during the whole period during which it is thus occupied; so that he is under a physical certainty of reaping much better crops of corn on account of the beneficial rest he may thus have given to his fields; when a rise of prices returns, he is ready to break them up again most profitably." *

Or, to quote another and later expert:—

> "It was under the hard discipline of the wet season of 1861 that a royal road to the recovery of fertility was to be found in rest from the plough." †

The two desiderata are, then, more corn and better farming, covering also the avoidance of the necessity for the "rest" referred to in the last quotation. How are these ends to be reached? First by action from without, and secondly by efforts within encouraged by the State.

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* *Farmers' Calendar.*

† *A Staffordshire Farm.*

Of the first the most imperative and only permanently effectual method is by securing such a price for the commodities grown as will afford the farmer reasonable interest on his capital and remuneration for his personal management, after providing for proper pay to his men, and payment of a fair rent to the landlord, or interest on the capital value of his land, if he be an occupying owner. This result is sought to be attained by the provisions in the Corn Production Act, 1917, which give a guaranteed price for wheat and oats for the years 1917 to 1922.

Whatever our views may have been in the past as to free trade in corn, it is logically demonstrable that if there is to be a guarantee at one end of the scheme, there must be a sufficiently corresponding guarantee at the other end. The guarantee for the labourer having been conceded permanently, and the Labour Party will see that it is so, *the employers' guarantee must be equally certain.* Our extreme friends will say that if there were no landlords to take the middle out of the profits, the demand for corn would afford sufficient return to allow of wages being maintained. But such argument betrays want of knowledge of land economy.

If land were reduced to its prairie value some return must be forthcoming for its equipment, and at the present time landlords are urged to carry out expensive improvements in drainage, reclamation, cottages, &c., and this represents, not land value, but capital invested at as great a risk, or greater, than that incurred by any tradesman or merchant. The farmers' fear is (and it is so widespread as to induce resistance to the breaking up of grass) that while the outlay may be fixed, the income may vary with a tendency downwards. Whether or not the principle of payment provided in the Act is the best, I do not propose to discuss; an evening might well be employed in a consideration of the Act; but if a permanent increase in the arable area is to be maintained, all the political parties must be pledged to uphold the value of its produce in the open market, or to make up the shortage. There will then be no other need to insist on wheat growing. It will pay, and the farmer is not a whit behind other business men in following the course which is the most profitable. The ablest expert authorities should be invoked to settle both a principle, and a method, which will secure the best result with the least cost to the nation.

While the present market prices of agricultural produce may justify the payment of the present standard of wages, the prices of wheat and oats guaranteed under the Act will not do so, much less will they provide for the increase for which a demand is threatened, nor for a decrease in the working hours at the present rates of pay. It is to be hoped that the Labour Party, who are now assuming greater responsibility in matters of State, will be content to take a reasonable view of the duties of the agricultural labourer. These workers are quite capable of looking after their own interests. Any outside pressure for unreasonable terms, such as assimilating their pay and hours to those of miners or railway men, and particularly the insistance of freedom from Saturday afternoon and Sunday work, may have effects which the instigators of such innovations do not foresee and may bitterly regret. They should know that farming does not consist of operations like making boots or getting coal, but a waiting upon nature, animate and inanimate, and that neither animals nor earth can be hurried or neglected with impunity. It has been truly said men are "not so much the keepers of herds, as "herds are the keepers of men." If the beasts are not fed, the beef will be wanting, and it will be beyond the skill of the wisest of artisans to teach cows to observe Sunday by ceasing the secretion of milk one day a week.

But it will be said that in any case the landlords will reap the benefit of the maintained or increased price. They will participate in the benefit, and they ought to. They as a class suffered loss from low prices from which the nation benefited. They ought to get some recompense. That rents generally will return to the figures of years before 1879 is neither desired, nor is it likely in this generation. We need not be misled by the high prices obtained recently for choice land. The demand has already slackened : the speculator is almost satisfied, and the ordinary buyer is not so keen. The least that owners are entitled to is fair interest on the capital value of the expenditure on the additions made to the so-called site value. It may also be that a guarantee may be required for other products. Potatoes are not always grown at a profit, nor is stock always so raised.

Adequate prices must not be the only security. It was probably not the prices which the Prime Minister meant in one of his speeches when he referred to security being necessary. The farmer is entitled to security for his investments, but the landowner is entitled to have his property made equally secure with his tenant's. There is a latent fear abroad that experiments may be tried which will render both parties doubtful whether it is prudent to jeopardise their respective interests by high farming or liberal outlay, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Government will refrain from creating distrust in one quarter by endeavouring to placate in another quarter.

But it is not the existing area only of cultivated land on which it is hoped that wheat and oats may be more freely grown. It is suggested in the Sub-Committee's Report that an increased area may be brought into profitable use from land which is either wholly uncultivated, or incapable of growing corn in its present condition, by reclamation, or by better drainage. The Report has interesting statements on both these subjects, and anyone who has become acquainted either by first-hand knowledge, or by observation in the course of travelling, with the extensive areas at places along the coast covered only slightly at high water, and with the waterlogged condition of spaces in-land, must indulge the hope that by some reconciliation of conflicting interests a considerable area may be made productive. The resources of engineers in warping and draining have not been exhausted, and the large areas of land added at the mouth of the Humber and from the Wash, some of the best wheat-growing land in the kingdom, surely give confidence that more land may be gained from the sea, and the great level of the Fens give equal confidence as to the value of a proper drainage system.

There are cogent reflections upon reclamation schemes in the Report of the Special Committee of the Council on Rural Matters issued in December, 1916, and quotations are therein given from the Report of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion not altogether favourable to schemes of this nature, but when one reflects that such areas as Sunk Island, and more remotely great extents of country such as are now represented by the Isle of Axholme, Holbeach, and other so-called marshes, the finest wheat and potato-growing land in the kingdom were once tide covered, it cannot be said that the difficulties in the way of other schemes should be insurmountable in these later days.

In some districts the main arterial drainage is, or has been, seriously neglected. Take a recent case in south-east Yorkshire, where the Board of Agriculture have given authority under their recent powers and work has been done which had been neglected for fifty years. The cost has equalled nearly a year's rent of some of the land within the district, but what a reflection on our land management that it should need a war to effect the work. Evidence of the ludicrous entanglement in which important drainage systems are involved is known to most land agents, and no one should object to the most drastic powers being given to some authority to ensure that no given drainage area shall be deprived of a reasonable outfall by the obstinacy or selfishness of its neighbour.

Nor should it be left to any union of owners to submit a drainage scheme for any area needing control. Where there is such need for the improvement by drainage, the initiative should be taken by an outside and independent authority. Where damage results from the failure of tenants or owners, the powers under Lord Lincoln's Act (Land Drainage Act, 1847, 10 & 11 Vict., c. 38) should be enforceable by the local authority, and the odium supposed to attach to the legal action by neighbours would be avoided. The same authority should have power to act where railway embankments cause obstruction in consequence of originally insufficient culverts.

In addition to the reclamation of inferior lands, the condition of common lands may be referred to. The Report of the Select Committee on Commons, before whom several of our Members gave evidence, reported that the area of common or waste lands in England and Wales, remaining unenclosed, approached 2 million acres.

If this be discounted, as I think it should be, there must be still $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 million acres unenclosed, a great portion of which might be improved and made capable of carrying more, and a better class of, stock and sheep. It is typical of the view, until lately held by the State about agriculture (and in this, the use of common land may well be included), that a witness for the Crown, in regard to the management of New Forest, is quoted as saying that "the Crown is not interested in improving the con-" ditions of the drains and cuttings" in the forest "unless " I show that there is some advantage to the Crown. If " it was merely for the benefit of the commoners, I could " not ask the Treasury to spend public money."

Here, again, the Board of Agriculture might be empowered to improve the common land, and recover the cost from the parties entitled to the rights of stray. I particularly instance Castlemorton Common, in Worcestershire, about 600 acres, which is capable of improvement in this way. I believe that either regulation, or enclosure, as recommended by the Select Committee, would be strongly resisted, but a levy for improvement could hardly be objected to provided that the parties properly entitled to common rights were made liable.

But the more efficient cultivation of estates and farms that are, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, in a backward condition is intended to be secured by the Corn Production Act, authorising the removal of tenants, and the reletting, or management, of the vacated farms for a limited period. These powers are far-reaching and will no doubt be exercised with wise discretion. Opinions about good farming vary considerably with the experience which the critic may have had. The gardening methods of Biggleswade, or Evesham, or of parts of the Spalding district, cannot be adopted everywhere, and I am satisfied that the cases of really bad farming are decreasing in number, and will continue to decrease, as the younger and better trained men take the place of those who have not forgotten the experience of their young days, when high farming was not much more profitable than poor farming. The young men will indulge in a hope whose spirit has forsaken their elders.

It is likely too that there will in the future be greater specialisation in farming as in other businesses, and the man who specialises may not give his most serious attention to wheat growing. There are farmers who bring profit to their country as well as to themselves by their expert knowledge of sheep, or cattle, or horses; they may not be so keen in converting their grass into tillage. It would be disastrous if such men were dispossessed because they did not grow sufficient wheat, or keep their fallows so perfectly clean as a hypercritical inspector demanded. No apology can be offered for bad farming. It is bad form whether or not famine is threatened. Every man's duty is to so conduct his business as to ensure the best results. The fact that the Executive Committees have found it necessary to take over so small an area of land under the cultivation orders, is evidence on the whole that the area of badly neglected land was small. I understand that the total area so taken is about 63,000 acres, of which about 13,000 acres have been let. That is about ·003 per cent. of the arable land returned in 1914, and includes land which was then returned as grass. If we assume that for every acre of which possession was taken, the occupier of other lands to the extent of 50 acres considered himself culpable and mended his ways, the result is not alarming. On 180,000 acres of land of which I have actual knowledge the total area in which Executive Committees intervened in any way has been under 250 acres, or about ·0014 cer cent., and of this 80 acres was under grass, and the tenant had no means of cultivating it, and in other cases the interference was solicited. As a rule, agents, if not welcoming an extraneous authority which will relieve them of the odium of removing elderly or incompetent tenants, will not put unnecessary obstacles in the way of any movement for securing the best cultivation of lands under their management. They have had this aim in the past, and if they have not always succeeded, it has not been from want of will, but either from reasons more or less personal in regard to the tenant or the owner, or from lack of private and public encouragement. I am persuaded that the cases will be few in which the powers provided under Section 9 of the Act will be put in force, but when such intervention in management is exercised, it will be necessary that it should be exercised in as judicious a manner and with as little of the bureaucratic spirit as possible. We constantly protest against the Continental method, but as constantly find ourselves in danger of falling into the same bad ways. We may paraphrase Herbert Spencer's enquiry "Who examines "the examiners?" by suggesting that someone will need carefully to inspect the inspectors. It is gratifying to know that The Surveyors' Institution is being more and more recognised as an authority to be appealed to on land subjects, and I think I may say that if the best counsellors will be necessary in selecting men who will have the somewhat invidious task of challenging the management, and dispossessing the tenant of any extensive area of land, and of taking the responsibility of acting as quasi-trustees for a period of five years, a reference to The Institution Council may be of value.

Is it a fact that low rents are responsible for indifferent cultivation? Sir Daniel Hall believes it is, and it may be so where it is either accompanied by insufficient capital or by an unwillingness to invest it, or by a feeling of insecurity; but where rents have been reduced by reasonable landowners to meet past losses, the reduction has not led to such a result. There has, indeed, been an eager desire to replace the losses by enterprising farming. It may be that the letting of land at a low rent because of its poor quality has militated against improvements where there has been a fear of an increase in respect of the improvement. In the course of wanderings over the hills of mid-Wales I was surprised to find grass land well capable of being raised in quality treated only as sheep runs—land that under the influence of basic slag should make good pasture. But here, *possibly*, a reason may be found in that given by a Welsh observer (an Englishman would hardly dare to advance it): "Not only is the Welsh farmer ignorant "of the use and the value of artificial manuring, but "he is ignorant of farming as an art. He lacks know-"ledge of the first principles of scientific farming." The truth of this as a general statement I venture to question, but it is true in some degree and may be especially true of a certain class of Welsh hill land occupiers.

I cannot refer in detail to other outside aids that are either promised or considered desirable. Better facilities for transit by rail, canal and road, more equitable assessments, particularly in respect of outlay for improvements, relief from charges on the rates that are essentially national and not local, the encouragement of organisation and co-operation, the guarantee of purity,

&c., of seeds, the establishment of uniformity in weights and measures, the formation of a National Advisory Committee, and last, but not least, the raising of the status of the Board of Agriculture. On this last point I am sure the Members of this Institution will be agreed. Too long the Board has shared neglect with the branch of national business whose affairs it was supposed to safeguard or direct, although it must be remembered that it is only of recent years that it had any function connected with practical agriculture, and that its right to supervise the education and training of the farmer had to be wrung from other departments. It would be, I believe, a distinct step towards its recognition as an agricultural department if it were to lose its supposed connection with the sea, and were housed as quickly as possible in the building intended for it and appropriated by the Department of Munitions.

Important assistance is promised in the greater attention to research in the direction of the discovery of plants, wheat in particular best adapted for this country. It is stated that taken all round there is probably no soil or climate in the world more suitable for agriculture than ours. This may be true if in agriculture is included the richest pastures; the soil we know is best "*in parts.*" Our country is the best for the production of hardy constitutions nurtured by the uncertain and rapid changes in its temperature. A rainfall that varies from an average of 165 inches a year to 20 inches within a distance of 200 miles indicates variety, and a fall of 7½ inches in the most important months of one year compared with 25 inches in the corresponding months in another year provides evidence of uncertainty. It is therefore not only uncertain prices that the farmer has had to face in the past and from which it is hoped he may be partly relieved in the future, but uncertain seasons, against which he can expect no guarantee. I am old enough to remember, in years before it was possible to obtain hard foreign wheat to grind with our half-matured "grown" wheat, that the baker had to apologise for "ropey" bread and the housewife could not induce the dough to rise. Much has already been done to attain the desired end, particularly by the School of Agriculture at Cambridge as well as by private enterprise, but a grain has yet to be bred that will ripen in spite of sunless summers, and stand to the machine in spite of drowning Julys and Augusts. Cambridge is confident, relying upon past success; and we must trust that our friends will be justified in their confidence of further success in breeding an English wheat which will have the same milling properties as Manitoba wheat, and, will retain such properties under all conditions of English weather.

Among other elements in reconstructive effort, co-operation among farmers as well as distinctly among smallholders ought to have its place. The agriculturist is not naturally co-operative in habit; he is too individualistic, except perhaps in criticism, yet concerted action can be cultivated and is demanded in the best interest both of the individual and of the community. Why should this not be fostered by parish council ownership of motor implements, motors for transport or of other machines for which there is only occasional use on small farms, or in grass districts where there is a small proportion only of ploughed land? These councils, or the parish meeting where there is no council, might become co-operative societies of a kind, and own machines which, if in one owner's possession would stand idle much of the time; idle capital is capital misplaced. The occupier of a small area of plough land has to place himself under an obligation, sometimes rendered tardily, to a neighbour. The common ownership by groups of relations of expensive stallions, bulls and rams, is an advantage to the persons so combining, and might be adopted with advantage for a district. Parish councils ought to become more really representative of local interests, and the big man ought not to refuse to serve because the village grocer, or some less important person, as he thinks, may be chosen as chairman. Although circumstances may not be entirely favourable everywhere, co-operation in its ordinary form may be made possible with a little encouragement. Here is an instance: A farm of 324 acres became vacant by the deaths of the tenant, and of his wife, and the succession of a son who had not devoted his time entirely to farming. The residents were the son (a bachelor), his housekeeper, and the necessary servants, some four or five perhaps in all. The farm was offered to the county council either for small holdings or to relet to a small co-operative trading society which had approached the county council to secure its hire. The council did not think it prudent to accept the tenancy. Communications were opened between the owners and the society, and these resulted in the farm being let to the latter direct, the owners undertaking to divide the farmhouse into two tenements and to build four cottages. The assistance of an entirely independent valuer was invoked to allot the portions of the land to be set out for allotments for individual occupation and for common pasture. It was conditioned that no political bias should be exercised, and that in the event of any tenant being disturbed by the society for any cause other than bad farming or non-payment of rent, he should have a right of appeal to the owners' agents, whose decision should be final. In eight years no occasion for an appeal has risen. There are now 33 actual residents in the six dwellings. The occupiers own 32 horses; they have 84 cows in milk, and 40 or 50 other stock. They are mutually helpful in hay-time and harvest, and have a small reserve after meeting all their expenses. There is room for further development in their operations, and it is hoped that this will come in time.

But co-operation cannot be forced upon unwilling subjects. Attempts to start such movements among persons not adaptable to rural conditions must fail in the future as they have failed in the past. A moderate advocate of somewhat radical measures wisely says in regard to rural life*:—

> "There is a good deal of sentiment about life on the land when men are far from its unrelenting grip, but when they are subject to its call for drudging labour at all seasons, and in all weathers with but a small (and, it might be added, uncertain) return at the end, the glamour of life is caught from other sources. Life on the land is not an idyll."

It is to be sincerely hoped that regard will be had to the absolute necessity for choosing suitable persons for any co-operative settlement schemes, whether for sailors and soldiers or others. A failure in one case would bring discredit upon all. The glamour may be encouraged by promises of health and happiness, and the reaction may be fatal to a whole enterprise, however promising it may have appeared to have been at the outset. Some schemes now proposed with the best possible intentions may be wrecked in an attempt to create a union of hands where there is no union of hearts. Mr. Galsworthy truly says, in an article in *Reveillé,* the Briton " of all men loves to paddle his own " canoe," but, I may add, he can be taught to row in concert when his fellow-oarsmen are of kindred tastes.

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* *The Rural Problem*, by Arthur W. Ashley.

> " To settle the returned soldier on the land, is a policy whose general expediency everyone admits. But since there are no public lands immediately available for tillage, the problem is not one that can be solved simply by good resolutions and ' parliamentary ' enactments. If we are to plant soldier settlements, we must either win the lands from . . . waste, or we must secure them by extinguishing private rights, having a commercial value roughly commensurate with the capitalisation of their net productive power. In either case our settlement enterprise will be loaded with fixed charges. No economic value will consist in the surplus earnings. . . . If there are none, we are not likely to go far with the project. For our problem is one of restoring our wealth, not of dissipating it in uneconomic enterprises."

The United States are faced with the same problem as we are, and this, with slight verbal alterations only, is the opinion advanced in a thoughtful article in an American Review, the writer proceeding to advocate strongly the establishment of a " community settle- " ment," in which men might become probationers, as well as active settlers, and in which co-operation in every department should be one essential element.

To turn, however, more particularly to another branch of the subject, namely, the efforts that we are impelled or counselled to make from within.

In many districts the farm labourer, while as equally skilled in his calling as any artisan or mechanic may be in his, has had a limited horizon and needs a lift up in his status. Comparisons may readily be made between the independent and usually well-housed and fairly paid men in the best parts of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the north generally, with the depressed labourer in parts of the south and east of England. These defects are mending, but not fast enough. The men are not entirely to blame. Inadequate or unsuitable education and housing, and contentment with the only wage the profits of farming have permitted, are responsible for a narrow view of life. It is only recently that any encouragement has been given to a rural bias in elementary education and to nature teaching, gardening, and homely woodwork in village schools, or that any attempt has been made to impress upon children that if at times the country is dull and dirty, the town has drawbacks from which the country is free. Every child will not cleave naturally to the soil if the soil cleaves to him. Some children will treat the earth as mud to be avoided. Others will look upon it as plastacine to be shaped into patterns of growing flowers and fruit. It is only recently too that the various public departments have settled their differences as to which should be responsible for the teaching necessary to induce boys and girls to be interested in their rural surroundings. It is a satisfactory settlement that the Board of Education shall look after the child on his introduction to rural life in the fields, and the Board of Agriculture the youth who may take to farming.

From within we must more and more assert that the common treatment of a farm hand as a mere digger and delver is unjustifiable. We must insist that the skilled herdsman, and the careful shepherd, is each in his way an expert in his trade. We ought to see that every village school shall have, as far as we have influence, its school garden and experimental plot, and that the village master or mistress shall be sufficiently well paid to make it worth while to remain at his or her post, rather than be on the constant look-out for promotion to some town. This item in reconstructive administration must not be overlooked, for the influence of an efficient master or mistress is exerted just at the critical time when tastes are being formed. Some instances of what may be done in this way were given before the Agricultural Conference on Rural Education, in which two Members of the Council took part, and a visit to some schools, such as are to be found too rarely, would afford evidence of the value of sympathetic teaching.

But the educational process must be continued. Not that every boy born in a farmhouse will take to farm work. It is unreasonable to expect it. The towns require recruiting from the provinces, and, as Dr. Johnson observed, "They must be fit for the country who are to "live in the country." While it may be assumed that farmers will come of farmers, it can neither be assumed that aptitude for farming is always bred in the bone any more than is aptitude for the law or medicine, nor that boys of non-farming stock may not make excellent agriculturists. What has to be secured is that when the youth is intended for the business he should be assured of a training such as he would receive were he to engage in any other pursuit. The Reconstruction Committee call attention to opportunities already offered for advanced instruction and make other recommendations, some of which await carrying out. In the past the training has been sometimes limited, and treated rather as on a par with the hunting and shooting which the country gentleman accepted as part of his occupation, but this view has happily passed away to a great extent. The young men growing up are more alive to the necessity for a close study of their business, are alert, open to receive new impressions, and generally show an advance in many respects on those who were cradled into the work in the years before 1879. It may be the duty of landowners and agents to encourage tenants to allow their sons to accept all the advantages they can secure not only in practice but in theory, and to accept every opportunity they have for acquiring the mysteries of one of the most diverse and interesting of all callings. Nor can I do better than refer to the excellent recommendation in our Council's Rural Report—a Report which is worthy of the subject, and no higher praise can be given.

The question of removing the oversight of the degree of Agricultural Education from the control of county councils to the Board of Agriculture is somewhat severely criticised, but the subject is too much open to discussion to permit of more than a reference to it, except to suggest that this step may be justified on the ground that some authorities are not sufficiently alive to the need of more energetic action in regard to the subject. The Committee's statement is that in some purely agricultural counties where this education is most needed the county councils have incurred no expense on agricultural education. I am not sure, however, whether this question may be treated as a matter external to our inquiry or within it.

But it is not only the labourer and the farmer who, it is suggested, have need of more advanced training. The land agent, it is alleged, is not always capable. No land agent, unless he be a very young one indeed, will imagine he has nothing to learn. It is a profession which can never be perfected any more than surgery or the law, but one can well be proud of the efforts made by our Institution to secure as near efficiency as is humanly possible so far as its own members are concerned. To this, generous tribute is given in the Reconstruction Report. But no land agent can compass perfection in all the branches and details of a farmer's occupation, and the best of agents has not always been a successful farmer, nor have the most earnest always had a free hand in the management of estates nominally in their charge. With all the advantages now offered, the rising generation of land agents ought, as a matter of course, to be superior as a class to the present generation, but I doubt if they will rise in many cases above the standard set by some of the generation that has passed away. The Opening Addresses of Presidents of The Institution, and the Papers by such past-masters of the art as William Sturge and Thomas Smith Woolley, the Address of John Horatio Lloyd, and other records in The Institution *Transactions*, will give ample evidence that no standard fixed by an outside authority can be compared with that already set up in the minds of the founders and supporters of The Institution itself. I do not see how the education is to be carried into still higher circles. No doubt every owner of land ought to feel the burden which lies upon him, but not every owner is fully capable of sustaining the burden, by reason of defective sympathy or engrossment in other important pursuits, and I fancy that few younger sons who might be owners *in posse* would care to add to their studies for other professions the acquisition of detailed knowledge of crops, rotations, stock, tenant-right, farm equipment, accounts, and the hundred other items which help to make the competent land steward, with the possibility that he would have occasion to use his knowledge only in the event of the death of his elders.

But there is much, even beside education, to secure an advance in what I describe as the internal view of what is necessary. When one compares a well-equipped farm on the best estates with the incomplete homesteads on some others, one realises what advances are still necessary in the direction of a well-furnished farm. In spite of the uninformed outcry against tied cottages, there must be some on every farm for reasons which occur to anyone acquainted with the subject. During the last four years few cottages have been erected, and there is much leeway to make up. But in addition the increased number and value of implements call for more shelter hovels, and there are other directions in which improvements are desirable. We have our opinions as to what constitutes a well-equipped set of buildings, and even on the best of estates there may be room for something more. The waste in manure exposed to the weather calls for covered yards, and on dairy farms for a manure shelter and a tank to prevent the valuable liquid from running into the ditches and watercourses and to permit of its use in more profitable ways. The waste of labour in thatching calls for the erection of hay and corn barns under which also the last wagon loads on a doubtful night may be placed secure from damage. The thankless task of continued pumping to fill tanks calls for the provision, wherever possible, of a supply of water raised by artificial means to such a height as will permit of the cattle being watered by gravitation. The drudgery of chaff and turnip cutting, of carrying sacks to the granary, and distributing the chaff, call for the establishment of petrol or other engines, and convenient hoists, lifts and carrying troughs, and, may I add, the desirability of freeing milk from all danger of contamination calls loudly for the perfection and use of milking machines with the great incidental advantage of sparing cows the indignity of being milked by men with hardened and unadaptable hands. These are items which will not only save labour, but help to dignify it. The other day an Australian chaffed a man who was *leading* a horse attached to a Cambridge roll because he was *walking*, when a very simple arrangement would permit of his driving the creature and saving his steps. There is just a spice of reconstructive agriculture in that suggestion, because it contains also the germ of a revolution in methods of cultivation. Riding not on a roller, but on the plough, the drill, and even the harrow, drawn by the future substitute for the horse may before long be a common method of locomotion. I have in most cases avoided reference to details, but these indicate a direction in which, if agriculture is to be reconstructed, movement must be made from within. A great many men returning from the Army will have a knowledge of machinery of which they were ignorant before, even if it be of only a Lewis gun. But the spirit of enterprise will have been imbibed, and this must not be allowed to flutter out. The new man is a mechanic in the true sense of the word, and he should not be compelled to return to manual exertion when mechanical appliances will relieve him. It is herein also where the outlay in labour will be capable of being reduced even if higher wages be paid. The ploughman will have to be an artificer, and how readily such an artificer may be created I had evidence when I recently found on one farm that a Nottingham lace hand had made, I believe, the best record in the district on a tractor plough.

There are many other measures which in themselves are small, but in the aggregate will help to reconstruct or rather to construct village life. The establishment of village institutes with the active, but not patronising, support of the incumbent and the dissenting parson alike ;

the introduction into every village of the telephone at moderate, and not prohibitory, rates from the nearest market town, even at the risk of its being used by the tipster: the linking up of villages with the market towns by better means than the once-a-week carrier's cart; and I could go further and suggest the lighting of villages by electricity by means of trunk cables from far-off stations actuated by water power wherever possible, making the power also available for machine work for village industries sole or aggregate.

One matter of considerable importance in some districts must not be forgotten. I mean the question of damage by rabbits and game. In regard to mischief by rabbits, the present remedy is of little use. It is not the mischief done by the home-bred beasts, if I may so denominate them, but that done by foreigners. In spite of argument to the contrary, I cannot see why the owner of adjoining land who will not keep down or destroy rabbits should not be liable for damage. The opinion is certainly crystallising among farmers that there should be a remedy. I am not sure also whether there may not be before long a demand also for the limitation of hunting fields and the exclusion of casual riders who have no interest in rural affairs, contribute to neither poultry nor fencing fund, and treat the occupier whose land they ride over rather as a superfluous member of the community. Those who enjoy the sport should not begrudge whatever it may cost in damage direct or incidental, or think that they have purged themselves by buying an occasional horse from the diminishing group of hunting farmers, or their oats from the neighbouring man who does not hunt. Unless some move is made in this direction, more drastic measures may be demanded to the regret of all true sportsmen.

There are details of farm management that need attention. It would be of great benefit to every youth intending to conduct farming on genuine business lines were he able to spend even a short time only in a good business house in a busy town, a corn merchant's office, or even in a grocer's counting-house, that he might learn the rudiments of a profit and loss account. It is this training that occasionally enables a town tradesman to become a successful farmer provided his tastes are rural, and that he is willing to rely for the practical part of the work on a competent foreman. Says Arthur Young:—

> "There is not a single step in the life of a farmer that does not prove the advantage of his keeping regular accompts, and yet there is not one in a thousand that does it."

This was a hundred years ago. It is lamentable to find here and there dairy farmers still acting on a rule-of-thumb experience as to whether each individual cow in the herd is or is not worth her keep, because "records" are too much trouble to keep.

The further provision of small holdings and allotments where circumstances are favourable and applications are the natural outgrowth of genuine demands and not artificially galvanised, will secure the assistance of all land agents and owners, but it is to be regretted that under existing regulations no appeal is permitted in respect of land taken for allotments, no matter how reasonable and just may be the owners' and tenants' objections.

I have necessarily omitted references to many subjects dealt with in the Sub-Committee's Report. I could not deal adequately with half of them. I would refer you to the Report itself which, as I have already said, is readable as a piece of literature apart from its practical value. Some of the subjects, such as the redemption of tithe rent-charge, are somewhat outside true reconstruction problems. Some proposed amendments in the Agricultural Holdings Acts may be subject to criticism, and so are many of the suggestions advanced for the assistance of tenants desiring to purchase their holdings. The extension of the Evesham custom in regard to market gardens I have always held to be most desirable, and I agree that the principle should be adopted.

I end on a note on which I began. The Surveyors' Institution both corporately and individually in its Members welcomes all the help it and they can secure in revivifying a not decayed industry. Farming cannot be an exact science while weather is uncertain and prices fluctuate, but owners, agents, occupiers and labourers may well combine to make these unstable factors as innocuous as may be. Although they all may,

> " View the future with the present hours,
> And look for failures, as they look for showers,"

they will admit that there may be a "new order to "which the yielding place of the old has been gradual," and may possibly be accelerated, and to this advance The Surveyors' Institution will wish God-speed.

Mr. C. B. Fisher (Member of Council), in proposing a vote of thanks, said that The Institution had been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sabin to read a Paper on so important a subject as "The Report "of the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Recon-"struction Committee." The value of such a Paper was considerably enhanced by the fact that Mr. Sabin could speak with an experience extending over forty years, which experience he had utilised with such ability in business.

Mr. Sabin had alluded to the fact that this Report was not only interesting, but, unlike many Blue Books, "it was as much to be admired for its literary style as "for its matter." This reflected some credit on The Institution, inasmuch as their Secretary, Mr. Goddard, was one of the joint secretaries of the Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, and that circumstance might possibly have had its influence upon the literary value of the Report. Mr. Sabin, whose Paper was also of great literary merit, had added another valuable chapter to the *Transactions* of The Institution, and for this they thanked him most cordially.

With reference to the past, he could quite well imagine that Mr. Sabin and others of his experience could call to memory agriculturists expressing the view that, if the country thought it the right policy to neglect home produce, then, if war came, the blame would not rest on the farmer, who would, in the circumstance, be entitled to make the best bargains he could. But when the war broke out, the farmers were more patriotic than to adopt that attitude, and accepted the principles adopted in the Committee's Report as to the control of prices, enforcement of cultivation, and the guarantee to labourers of a minimum wage (which was to be their share of the bargain). Naturally now, they did not want to be "let down," which was the great danger at the present time.

The labourers did not mean to be "let down." At a recent meeting of the Leicester Wages Board a resolution was proposed and seconded by labour representatives that it was essential that the Government should immediately declare their policy in the interests of agriculture, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

In those circumstances attention must be paid, as

Mr. Sabin said, to immediate reconstruction now the war was over. What was to be the policy of agriculture in future? As far as organisation went it was a matter of congratulation to those of them who had been interested in endeavouring to obtain a new organisation of the Board of Agriculture, that the Treasury had given the necessary sanction, and proposed to reconstruct the Board on a proper basis, the basis proposed following the lines of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, which had been very successful. No doubt there would also be a reorganisation of the Agricultural Board for Scotland. Unless their organisation were based on proper lines, it would be impossible to reconstitute the department with success. He hoped that the Government would now be able to take immediate further steps and declare a definite agricultural policy.

Some of them might be dismayed at the word "protection." There was no necessity to be afraid of that. It need not be a bogey to be held up against them, for every law that was passed in the country was for the protection of someone, and they need not regard every step taken as "Protection," as opposed to "Free "Trade," but the industry must be protected to give security in the future and to stimulate home production.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "You cannot pay the enor-"mous debt that this war has brought upon us unless "you increase production." That was obvious at the present time, and with their gigantic liabilities it was more necessary than ever to increase their production from the land, and this was a matter in which they were all immediately interested.

He would like to allude particularly to meat and wheat in the few moments at his disposal. If a duty of £1 per quarter were charged on imported wheat, there would be a tremendous outcry from the consumer, and he did not think it would have the desired result, which could be obtained in other ways. There were questions of subsidy and control to which some were antagonistic, but which, in his view, were more pertinent than tariff duties. Presumably a subsidy would fall on the taxpayer, while a duty on imported wheat would fall on the consumer, but in present circumstances the taxpayer need have no fear in connection with a subsidy. Subsidy meant that if they fixed prices, as was done under the Corn Production Act, the taxpayer would have to pay the deficiency to make up the guaranteed price. But what was the present financial position of the country ? Our income, enormous as it was, was more than absorbed and borrowing on capital provided the balance. It would make no difference to the taxpayer if further money were to be sent out of the country to pay for produce, or he had to pay a subsidy for something produced in this country, in that he had to provide it. Surely it was far better to produce at home when the capital would again be reproductive than to send capital abroad. The old argument of exchange of imports and exports no longer held good.

Having increased production, it was essential to make the most of what was produced. To do this some sort of control might be necessary, but only a modification of control to the extent that an excess of importations should not be made. This could be done by insisting on a fixed proportion of foreign wheat being used according to the home supply available.

Out of 1,800 mills, 300 were doing 90 per cent. of the milling trade, so the difficulty of control would not be great.

An additional reason for purchasing from abroad as little as possible was the adverse rate of exchange as compared with pre-war rates. The present rate of the dollar exchange being 10 per cent. against Great Britain in comparison with formerly—£1,000 would purchase only £900 worth of goods.

Then with reference to meat. Another point which must have consideration in adopting a policy was the effect of the American Trust on their meat trade. The Trust did not interfere with wheat, but they did not know what effect it might have on their meat trade. The producer and the consumer must both be affected by it, and until the Government had declared what policy to adopt with reference to the control of the American Meat Trust, control of imported meat must be continued. They had at the present time difficulties arising in consequence of the de-control of their home-produced cattle and de-control of foreign cattle, and serious difficulties might arise in the autumn.

He would, in conclusion, emphasise Mr. Sabin's remark as to a quotation from Arthur Young: "There is not a "single step in the life of a farmer that does not prove "the advantage of keeping regular accounts, and yet "there is not one in a thousand who does it." He was glad to say an Agricultural Costings Department had been set up—a Joint Committee of the Ministry of Food and the Board of Agriculture—with consumer and producer representatives, which was being put on a permanent basis with a director, whose salary had been sanctioned by the Treasury; he looked forward to the agricultural industry deriving great advantage from the new department in the future, which would help the Government to determine the cost of production and to ascertain to what extent, if any, it was necessary to assist farmers to obtain the best results from the land.

He would like, in proposing his vote of thanks to Mr. Sabin, to express how fully he recognised the trouble that had been taken in preparing the Paper, and how useful it would be to their Institution.

Sir HERBERT TRUSTRAM EVE, K.B.E. (Fellow), said it was a very wise rule that the seconder of a vote of thanks should not occupy more than ten minutes in his remarks, as one might speak for an hour on the Paper they had just heard. He was delighted, perhaps more than any other Member of The Institution, to hear a Paper read by Mr. Sabin, as he always seemed to have some literary hobby outside his own professional work. His Paper was of the highest literary quality, and no doubt most of the apt and interesting quotations he made were given from memory without his having had to refer to the authors of them. The success of Mr. Sabin's excellent Paper was, no doubt, due largely to the fact that he had not a provocative mind, and was gifted with a charm of manner, neither of which attributes were possessed by the speaker.

It was difficult, perhaps, to second a vote of thanks for a Paper of such literary brilliancy; but reading between the lines, as he had tried to do, he was not sure that Mr. Sabin agreed with a good deal of it.

Mr. Sabin had divided his Paper into three parts. He had first dealt largely with what he called bad farming and regulations, or Acts of Parliament which dealt with bad farming, and he (the speaker) did not propose to say anything about that as there was no difference of opinion on that question.

He had then dealt with improved methods of farming, and, lastly, with prices of cereals and prices of labour. It was very important that they should remember that the armistice was signed, and that whilst men had been on the earth so many thousand years, the war, though very long, had lasted less than five years. That there was a great difference between peace and war conditions they would all agree. Under the Defence of the Realm Regulations they ought not to have stuck at anything in order to win the war; but there seemed to be a lot of people about who, having drawn heavy salaries during the war, had got into a habit of *control*, and he asked, When were they going to get out of the habit? Was it to go on for ever? If not, he suggested that the present was the opportune time, which might never come again, and that statesmen should take advantage of it to give up control, otherwise they would be asking for trouble in a few years.

He would like to put the question, Why should agriculture be reconstructed after the war? Would some of the speakers following him give a reasonable answer? The right answer was not "Because the "Government appointed a Ministry of Reconstruction."

Mr. Sabin mentioned the League of Nations. He wished he had, with his deep-thinking mind, given them a whole page on that subject. Did they really believe in a League of Nations or not? Or did they still believe in that which had hitherto governed the world—the idea of force. If a League of Nations were to be the new ideal, and they got rid of force, was it necessary that these islands should grow a forced proportion of food as against that which was imported? There would come a time when, if this country, like France, grew all its food, they would find their shipping facilities and port accommodation suffer. There was an exact point, he supposed, as to how much should be grown and how much imported to the best advantage of the nation, but it was rather an insult to their successors that attempts should be made to control production for all time. They ought to be able to safeguard their produce—to make their house, so to speak, safe against burglars—and it was, he thought, rather an insult to their intelligence if all these Acts of Parliament, telling them what to do, were necessary.

It would be a beautiful ideal to attain to something higher, but he could not see anything in the future but the eternal fight by the farmer for higher prices and by labour for higher wages. If prices were sufficient to ensure a reasonable living on a farm of uneconomic size, then the man who farmed in a large way, with modern appliances, would be making a very large profit. Directly he did this the labourers would say, "We want more "wages." Why not? But the small farmer would say, "I "am being ruined. I must have more for my corn"; and if they were not going to guarantee the price of corn for ever, where would it stop? If guaranteed prices were going on for ever, then let them have a system that would bear examination for ever. But could one be invented which the country would stand? If they were not going on for ever, why should it not be stopped now? Did they think the country was going to put up for ever with these questions of the cost of labour and the cost of wheat? They talked of the "minimum wage." He thought it was an insult to the intelligence of the labourer that he could not be trusted to fix his own wage by free competition with the farmer as had been done for so many years before the war. Otherwise how was the cost of living to go down? Were they going to keep to this high level of living and high prices for ever? His view was that we ought to get back at once to individualism and decontrol, when he thought a fair bargain would result between farmers and labourers. He suggested that all minimum prices for cereals and minimum price for labour should be scrapped. Mr. Sabin, in his Paper, told them in wise words how to improve their agriculture, and showed how individualism could in future help to make a profit. Further, with regard to control, take the case of his friend Mr. Fisher. He had been his friend for many years before the war, but Mr. Fisher then and now were two different persons! He used to be a man he could talk to in the railway carriage, but now they did not agree on a single matter! He was control mad!

He would not go into the question of milk, but what harm would have happened if the milk price had not recently been fixed? Why not have a free market for milk? The result would have been that competition between farmers would have settled the matter. Was the milk control to be continued for ever? Now Mr. Fisher wanted to control meat! His main object in getting up to speak was to try to induce The Institution to think for itself, and get out of what he would call "the habit of control." He hoped The Institution would take a line for itself.

He thanked Mr. Sabin very much for his admirable Paper.

Mr. DRYLAND HASLAM, Junior (Fellow) said he had had no intention of saying anything that afternoon, but having been called upon, he would like to take the opportunity of raising his voice in gratitude to Mr. Sabin for his exceedingly interesting Paper. He regretted that at the discussion of such an important subject there should be such a small attendance, and he would suggest whether it was not due to the hour fixed for their meetings being now 5 o'clock instead of 8.

He would only refer to three points: First, that to bring about any successful reconstruction (if he might use the word which Sir Trustram Eve objected to), the agricultural community should know what was their position. There was great anxiety amongst people in his district as to what the future might be, and he thought what they wanted to have was security. At the present time they particularly wanted to know "where they were."

There was an old saying, "Speed the plough." He thought perhaps they might say "Speed the tractor," which would be far more profitable and enable a great deal of work to be carried out in a short time, and he thought it was desirable that some combined action amongst small farmers should take place for its general use.

Then there was the burden of national charges which should be taken off the rates in order to help and encourage agriculture.

He would like to add his thanks to Mr. Sabin for his very useful Paper.

LORD BLEDISLOE (Visitor) said he would like to add his eulogium to the admirable Paper that had been read by Mr. Sabin. Every word that fell from the pen or mouth of Mr. Sabin was well worth listening to, and he was sure he had never treated his hearers to a Paper containing more food for thought than that which he had just read.

It seemed to him, when he looked at what was called "Agricultural Reconstruction," that they had to steer a course, if they could, between what might be called the Scylla of pre-war conservatism and the still more dangerous Charybdis of unpractical idealists and sentimental faddists. He was rather afraid the tendency at the present time was to read into the word "reconstruction" a great deal which, if adopted, would bring about the ruin of our agricultural community.

Mr. Sabin said in his Paper, with, he thought, undue optimism, that the nation, though formerly it wanted cheap food, had now altered its mind. Was that so? And what did he mean by "the nation"? The nation in this respect was not represented by gentlemen sitting in that room, nor even, if he might venture to say so, by those who sat in the House of Commons. The part of the nation that had the predominant voice in the future policy of the Government was represented by the crowded populations of our great industrial centres, and he had no reason to suppose that their attitude in respect of cheap food had altered in the slightest degree, particularly as to breadstuffs. He was not sure whether the tendency would not be to decrease the existing area of cereals, with the probability of a demand for a largely increased minimum wage for the labourer. At any rate he saw nothing in the recent utterances of the agricultural exponents of the Government's policy to support Mr. Sabin's optimistic view on this subject. The statement lately made by the President of the Board of Agriculture at Taunton, if he read the report rightly, was to the effect that a very large proportion of the arable area, instead of growing corn, would have to be devoted in future to the maintenance of our live stock.

Mr. Sabin expressed the hope that the question of the effect upon agriculture of the Corn Production Act would be dealt with by discussion at that Institution. He desired to support that hope, for the Corn Production

Act, though it embodied a novel principle, seemed, in his judgment, to do the right thing in the wrong way. First it was based upon area and not upon yield, and therefore encouraged non-intensive cultivation rather than a more intensive method. He did not think that we should always be satisfied with a four-quarters to the acre standard. Why should we not look for a five or six-quarter standard as mechanical traction and other improvements came to be adopted? Another effect of the Corn Production Act was that it made no provision for a constant relation and balance between the guarantee given to the labourer in the matter of wages and that given to the farmer as regards the price of the products of the labourers' work. That seemed to him to be of great importance. One guarantee should run *pari passu* with the other, and he thought a scheme ought to be adopted that would necessarily produce an increase in the price of wheat and other cereals that was exactly proportional to what was accepted by the Government as the labour minimum wage. If he were going to produce breadstuffs in the future, the farmer must be certain that there would be a margin over and above his cost of production, and that could be secured only if there was a guarantee for a sufficiently long period—not for one year only—and one which bore due relation to the guaranteed minimum allowed for labour. The success of arable farming during the last two years was not a sure guide to success in the future. Last year was a very exceptional one. Of course, as they knew, the harvest was not altogether satisfactory in some parts of the country, but there had been exceptionally favourable conditions of seeding and of plant growth which could not be expected frequently to recur. Moreover, they should not forget that they had been using the accumulated fertility of the top spit of pasture land as a very valuable fertiliser, the value of which was going to decrease every year. The difficulty of replacing it with artificial fertilisers was bound to be, for some time, very great and expensive.

He thought that Mr. Sabin's quotation from Arthur Young, that very remarkable literary agriculturist, was peculiarly apt, and showed the extraordinary foresight of that wonderful man. When he talked about reaping much better profits from corn on account of beneficial rest he was stating a fact without probably knowing the scientific reason for it, but they could not now afford to let large areas of our land "rest," and if they were going to use, for the purpose of feeding farm crops, the valuable manurial ingredients found in the surface of old pasture they must remember that it was a condition that could not be relied upon permanently.

Mr. Sabin referred to the outlook of the landowners. To his mind it was a bad outlook unless they farmed a considerable area of land themselves, which most of them were not likely to do except with the assistance of land agents, for whose improved education Mr. Sabin made a plea. He ventured to hope that the position of land agents as a class would be much better in the future than it had been in the past. Many of them had received an excellent education in agriculture as well as estate management, but were not able to put it into practice, and he hoped that landowners, as a class, would give greater encouragement to their agents in this respect. The best way, he thought, of doing this was to give them a substantial commission on profits derived from farming land in hand, a course of action which might be extended to estate employees and lead to good results.

He was glad to hear Mr. Sabin say something about drainage. He did not know how the unfortunate landowner was going to find the capital to effect the numerous improvements which Mr. Sabin had adumbrated, and particularly how he was going to deal with the question of drainage, which was a duty for the State to undertake, or for some public authority acting under the State. It ought to make a substantial increase in the yield of our agricultural land.

He had himself been a controller for a good period of the war, and he greatly sympathised with Sir Trustram Eve in his desire that control should come to an end at the earliest possible date. He detested Government control, and he did not see how industry was to flourish with the hand of the State heavy upon it. It was difficult to see a way out as far as agriculture was concerned, but he was bound to say, whatever might be the present-day view of his friend and colleague Mr. Fisher, that he hoped it might be found possible to leave farmers, as long as they attained a fair average standard of cultivation, as free a hand as possible. Above all, he would say: Do not act in such a way as to deprive farmers of that feeling of security without which alone they could not be expected to increase food production. Any Government guarantee against loss of farming capital must be given, not for one or two years only, but for a long period ahead, so that they might continue to grow all the food the country required. Also they should look to land agents to become even more expert agriculturists in the future; with their present qualifications they were hardly sufficiently expert in this branch of their duties at the present time to meet future requirements.

Mr. J. I. Davidson (Fellow) said at that late hour he would confine what he had to say to a very small compass, but he desired to congratulate Mr. Sabin on his very comprehensive survey of the subject and on the elegant diction in which it was expressed. He could claim even a longer acquaintance with agriculture than the reader of the Paper.

It was now fifty years since he emerged from a Scottish University furnished with a diploma to practise the art which he had since followed in the Lothians of Scotland, which were amongst the most highly farmed lands in the country. Looking back through that long vista, he recalled the prosperity of the later sixties and the early seventies, and had reason to remember the subsequent disastrous seasons of 1877 and 1879 which put a period to it. For a quarter of a century afterwards agriculture struggled on under adverse conditions as regards prices, but he agreed with Mr. Sabin that immediately prior to the war matters were mending, and that farmers were doing fairly well.

The inflated prices current during the war with the concurrent increase in labour charges and other costs of production had brought about the situation with which they were now faced. The Labour representatives had suggested reductions of rent as the best means of enabling farmers to pay the current high rates of wages in the future, but inasmuch as the increased cost of labour on arable land on an average exceeded the total rent paid, it was plain that that was no remedy, even if rent was wiped out entirely. What the Government proposed to do to meet the situation should be indicated early, but judging by their attitude in connection with the fulfilment of their guarantee as to this season's crop he was not too hopeful. As far as Scotland was concerned, their proposal was most inequitable in view of the large preponderance of oats in her corn production.

Mr. M. D. BANNISTER (Fellow) wished to add his thanks to Mr. Sabin for his Paper, but he disagreed with him on the question of breaking up land. He did not feel sufficient faith in the Government to raise any hope that cereals would be kept up to such a price as would make them profitable to grow, and he thought the farmers' best hope would be to take up pedigree cattle. They had, he believed, the finest pedigree cattle in the world.

As to cattle being controlled until September, there was this saving clause, that the Committee might take cattle which, in their opinion, could not be further improved, and he thought they might rely on the Committee using their discretion as to taking second or third-grade cattle. Of course they all knew the trouble which arose last year. They were flooded with cattle during the end of September and October, and did not know what to do with them.

The PRESIDENT having put the vote of thanks to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. SABIN, in reply, said he was exceedingly obliged for the kind way in which they had received his Paper. It had given him great pleasure to write it, and he would call their attention to its real title; it was not an attempt to solve the problem, but "Notes on the Report "of the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Recon- "struction Committee," and it must not be assumed that he took an optimistic view in one direction or a pessimistic view in another. If he were asked his view as to laying down grass, he should say, unless some assurance of continuity was given by the Government, there must be a relaying down of the land broken up. No farmer was going to continue to farm his land at a loss.

He might refer to other matters, but he did not think it necessary, as they were outside the title of his Paper. He thought he had in it dealt with most of the remarks and suggestions that had been made that evening, and if they would read his Paper carefully they would find he had laid down that if there were to be a guarantee at the one end there must be one at the other. He did not mean that the nation was not to have cheap food, but that the larder must be filled—at what price he did not say!

The Meeting then closed.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 26th May, 1919.

Sir John H. Oakley (President) in the Chair.

The Report of the Scrutineers, appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Monday, 28th April, 1919, under the provisions of Article XLII. of the By-Laws, was read to the Meeting.

The Report declared that the following were elected a

COUNCIL FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

ANDREW YOUNG.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN WILLMOT
JOSEPH HENRY SABIN
JOHN McCLARE CLARK
JAMES INGLIS DAVIDSON

Members of Council.

EDWIN SAVILL
EDMUND WALTER RUSHWORTH
JOHN DAVID WALLIS
DENDY WATNEY
GEORGE CORDEROY
ERNEST ALFRED RAWLENCE
HERBERT MANSFIELD COBB, C.B.E.
EDWARD SAMUEL COX
BERNARD MARR JOHNSON
ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER
HENRY HARTLEY
CHARLES HERBERT BEDELLS
CHARLES BROWNING FISHER, C.B.E.
HARRY FRANKS
FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON HARDCASTLE
WILLIAM PATRICK RYAN

Professional Associates of Council.

STANLEY HICKS.
JOHN MAUGHAN.

Associates of Council.

GEORGE MALLOWS FREEMAN, K.C.
RICHARD FUGE GRANTHAM.

The Report of the Council on the affairs of The Institution and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1918 were read.

> It was Resolved—"That the Report of the Council and the Balance Sheet be received and approved, and be printed and circulated with the *Transactions*."
>
> It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. H. C. Newmarch and H. S. Logsdon for the efficient performance of their duties as Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their services for the coming year."
>
> It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to the President, Vice-Presidents, and the other Members and Associates of the Council, for the able manner in which they have administered the affairs of The Institution."
>
> It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution are due and be given to Mr. A. Norman Garrard (the Honorary Secretary), to Mr. Alexander Goddard (the Secretary), and the other Officers of The Institution, for the able manner in which they have executed their several duties."
>
> It was Resolved—"That the thanks of The Institution be given to Messrs. C. S. Burkett-Smith, C. J. Lake, R. B. Mann, Geoffrey L. Vigers, and H. S. Logsdon, for their services as Scrutineers."

The Chairman presented the following Prizes won by Candidates in the Professional and Preliminary Examinations, 1919:—

THE "PRELIMINARY" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £2 2*s*.

for the highest number of marks in the Preliminary Examination, 1919, to Leslie Turley Butler, who obtained 398 marks out of 500.

THE "CONSTRUCTIVE AND WORKING DRAWINGS" PRIZE OF THE VALUE OF £5 5*s.*

to Duncan Walter Clark, who obtained 84 °/₀ of the maximum marks in the subject of "Constructive "and Working Drawings."

Mr. Clark also won

THE "GALSWORTHY" PRIZE,

being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £500,

awarded to the Candidate in the Final Examination who, having passed the Intermediate Examination, while still a student, is found to have obtained the highest number of marks in the two Examinations combined.

THE "BEADEL" PRIZE,

being the Interest accruing on the Sum of £200,

for the best work in the subject of "Agriculture" in the Intermediate Examination, 1919, to Horace Lucas Samson, who obtained 78 °/₀ of the maximum marks in this subject.

THE "DRIVER" PRIZE,

being the Interest accruing on a Sum of £500,

for the highest marks gained by a Non-Student Candidate in the Intermediate Examination, 1919, to CHARLES HENRY BICKERTON, who obtained 751 marks out of 1,000.

He also won

THE "PENFOLD" SILVER MEDAL

for the highest percentage of marks (over 75 °/ₒ of the maximum) in the Students' and Non-Students' Divisions of the Intermediate Examination, 1919.

THE "CRAWTER" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £200,

for the best work in the subject of "Principles and "Practice of Valuation" in the Final Examination, 1919, to REGINALD ERNEST HAYDON, who obtained 85 °/ₒ of his maximum marks in this subject.

THE "PENFOLD" GOLD MEDAL

for the highest marks (over 75 °/ₒ of the maximum) in the Final Examination, 1919, to DAVID MALCOLM LAWRANCE, who obtained 816 marks out of 1,000.

THE "MELLERSH" PRIZE,

BEING THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON A SUM OF £100,

for the highest marks in the subject of "Timber "Valuing and Measuring (Outdoor)" in the Final

Division, to Lieut. WILFRED MONKHOUSE, who obtained 90 °/₀ of the maximum marks in this subject.

A vote of thanks to Sir JOHN OAKLEY for his conduct in the chair during his year of office was carried unanimously.

Mr. ANDREW YOUNG, President for the ensuing year, was inducted to the chair and invested by the retiring President with the chain of office.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE FIFTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Monday, 26th May, 1919.

Whilst the Council's first duty in presenting their Annual Report is to congratulate Members on the cessation of hostilities and the prospect of an early peace, the period under review covers some six months during which the struggle was of the fiercest, and the call for national effort, both overseas and at home, was most urgent. The Report for the year, therefore, must still be coloured by war conditions, though there is already evidence that the period of reconstruction, ushered in with the advent of peace, will make demands upon The Institution and its Members not less insistent than those of war.

The usual statistics of membership are given in Tables A and B. It will be noted that, in spite of the

TABLE A.

	Honorary Members.	Fellows.	Colonial Fellows.	Professional Associates.	Associates.	Probationers.	Students.	Total.
May, 1917	22	1998	81	2656	50	67	140	5014
May, 1918	26	2010	80	2580	47	78	88	4909
May, 1919	27	2050	82	2641	46	38	71	4955
	+1	+40	+2	+61	−1	−40	−17	+46

TABLE B.

	Members (or "Fellows" after 1881).	Associates.		Pro-bationers.	Students.	Total.
		Professional.	Ordinary.			
May, 1869 ...	162	38			2	202
,, 1870 ...	180	59			2	241
,, 1871 ...	190	65			2	259
,, 1872 ...	205	67			4	276
,, 1873 ...	225	74			5	304
,, 1874 ...	247	89			6	332
,, 1875 ...	275	101			11	387
,, 1876 ...	300	119			8	427
,, 1877 ...	310	133			11	454
,, 1878 ...	312	134			8	454
,, 1879 ...	330	146			10	486
,, 1880 ...	342	155			10	507
,, *1881 ...	357	164			14	535
,, 1882 ...	480	235			7	722
,, 1883 ...	557	218	74		38	887
,, 1884 ...	666	307	80		58	1121
,, 1885 ...	703	317	86		86	1192
,, 1886 ...	716	316	84		80	1196
,, 1887 ...	741	339	89		108	1277
,, 1888 ...	798	333	90		102	1323
,, 1889 ...	910	334	89		110	1443
,, 1890 ...	1095	310	89		123	1617
,, 1891 ...	1374	336	96		140	1946
,, 1892 ...	1646	342	97		172	2268
,, 1893 ...	1629	353	93		181	2269
,, 1894 ...	1626	381	84		204	2309
,, 1895 ...	1629	430	83		210	2352
,, 1896 ...	1802	465	86		220	2573
,, 1897 ...	1808	540	84		252	2684
,, 1898 ...	1835	615	85		272	2807
,, 1899 ...	1887	686	84		308	2965
,, 1900 ...	1883	757	88		336	3064
,, 1901 ...	1883	834	89		364	3170
,, 1902 ...	1891	906	86		392	3275
,, 1903 ...	1897	1025	86		396	3404
,, 1904 ...	1886	1140	80		409	3515
,, 1905 ...	1893	1312	80		384	3669
,, 1906 ...	1878	1502	74		361	3815
,, 1907 ...	1832	1638	74		345	3389
,, 1908 ...	1819	1786	77		350	4032
,, 1909 ...	1821	1876	76		385	4158
,, 1910 ...	1862	1970	75		365	4272
,, 1911 ...	1904	2105	73		338	4420
,, 1912 ...	1937	2271	62		355	4625
,, 1913 ...	1963	2633	61		354	5011
,, 1914 ...	2000	2967	57		363	5387
,, 1915 ...	2048	2860	53	49	328	5338
,, 1916 ...	2013	2791	51	63	209	5127
,, 1917 ...	1998	2656	50	67	140	4911
,, 1918 ...	2010	2654	47	78	88	4803
,, 1919 ...	2050	2641	46	38	71	4846
			Honorary Members ...			27
			Colonial Fellows ...			82
			1919 Grand Total...			4955

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* Since August, 1881, "Members" have been designated "Fellows," and, in 1883, "Associates" were divided into "Ordinary" and "Professional" Associates.

effect of military service in restricting the supply of examination candidates, there has been a slight increase in numbers. This has been due to a concession which was made to service candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination, but have been prevented by their war service from presenting themselves for the Final, and by which such candidates are permitted to come up for election as Professional Associates, on the understanding that they will sit for the Final Examination as soon after demobilisation as circumstances permit.

The effect of the war is still evident in the case of probationers and students, the supply of candidates for which classes is still restricted. It is noticeable that the number of students is smaller than in any year since 1885.

Two new Honorary Members have been elected during the year: Col. Sir Charles Close, C.M.G., K.B.E., R.E., the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, who did much to organise the Survey Companies of the Royal Engineers, in which many Members of The Institution served, and which did such excellent work during the war; and the Right Honble. Sir John Ross, Bart., Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, who is the Irish Land Court Receiver Judge, and who has in that position secured the confidence of both landowners and tenants, and is in close touch with Members of the Irish Branch.

The Council have to deplore the loss sustained by The Institution in the death of Sir John Rolleston, who was President in 1901, and who, both in his professional capacity as a land agent, valuer, and arbitrator, and in public life as a Member of Parliament, attained a highly honoured position. Up to the end he retained an active interest in the affairs of The Institution, and attended a meeting at Great George Street only a week or two before his sudden death.

In addition to Members who died on active service, and whose names will be found on a later page of this Report, The Institution has lost by death a number of old and respected Members. While special mention cannot be made of all, the Council may be permitted to refer to Mr. A. Virgoe Buckland, for many years Hon. Sec. of the Surveyors' Association, and Wm. J. Rees, an active supporter of the Benevolent Fund.

FINANCE.

The financial position of The Institution remains sound, the total payments out of revenue, in spite of higher taxation and the greatly increased cost of printing and other necessary expenses, having been kept within the total receipts from subscriptions and invested funds. It is noticeable that the cost of the *Transactions* and *Professional Notes* exceeded that for 1917 by £256.

The effect of the Armistice and the early prospect of peace is discernable in the capital value of The Institution's securities, which on 31st December, 1918, showed an increase for the first time for several years, the improvement over last year being £1,024.

By a reduction of the Revenue Balance, and by applying the entrance fees of new Members to the purpose, the loan from the Bank, which was arranged in 1917 to enable The Institution to support the newly issued War Loan in response to the appeal of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been reduced by £2,500.

TABLE C.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Revenue Balance—1st January, 1918	2,273	6	6	Total Payments out of Revenue (Current Expenses)	9,135	2	0
Total Receipts on Revenue	9,878	14	1	Purchase of £1,000 5 °/o National War Bonds, 1928	1,000	0	0
Examinations Surplus	44	13	6	Part Repayment of Loan from Bankers	2,500	0	0
Capital Account	773	17	0	Petty Cash in hands of Secretary	50	0	0
Sale of £1,000 Exchequer 6 °/o Bonds	1,014	4	6	Cash at Bankers on Current Account	1,299	13	7
	£13,984	15	7		£13,984	15	7

THE EXAMINATIONS.

From Table D it will be seen that the number of candidates for the recent Preliminary Examination was only 23, the smallest total since 1881, the year the examination was instituted. It is hoped that with the restoration of peace conditions the number of candidates presenting themselves for this examination will return to the normal, and that Members will impress upon those proposing to enter the profession the advantages attaching to success in this or in one of the exempting examinations as evidence of a sound general education, and of early connection with The Institution by enrolment in the Student Class.

The number of candidates sitting for the professional examinations was 85, a slight increase over 1917 and 1918, the totals of which were 73 and 53 respectively. Of the 85, 65 satisfied the examiners, the percentage of passes being 76·47. Fourteen candidates took the Special

TABLE D.

Years.	Preliminary Examinations.			Professional Examinations.		
	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage.
1881	13	6	46·15	2	1	50·00
1882	30	17	56·66	—	—	—
1883	44	22	50·00	25	22	88·00
1884	51	30	58·82	36	23	63·89
1885	46	37	80·43	43	31	72·09
1886	46	34	78·26	56	38	67·85
1887	53	39	73·58	58	45	77·59
1888	48	39	81·25	73	52	71·23
1889	51	41	80·39	71	51	71·83
1890	53	44	83·01	96	70	72 91
1891	76	60	78·94	92	68	73·91
1892	83	64	77·10	125	93	74·40
1893	77	57	74·00	149	100	67·11
1894	97	66	68·00	182	129	70·87
1895	121	80	66·11	196	141	71·93
1896	117	78	68·37	212	143	67·45
1897	133	91	68·42	236	151	63·97
1898	127	95	74·80	265	169	63·77
1899	145	112	77·25	290	184	63·44
1900	131	102	77·86	325	193	59·38
1901	142	111	78·45	362	246	67·95
1902	165	133	80·06	369	241	65·30
1903	151	108	71·52	424	294	69·34
1904	152	108	71·05	480	370	77·08
1905	132	88	66·66	505	399	79·00
1906	190	106	55·78	535	349	65·23
1907	171	102	59·64	554	422	76·17
1908	160	106	66·25	468	351	75·00
1909	137	95	69·34	540	356	65·93
1910	130	95	73·08	623	437	70·14
1911	137	92	67·15	768	516	67·18
1912	121	78	64·46	1,102	738	68·76
1913	146	93	63·69	1,266	724	57·19
1914	145	100	68·96	1,095	670	61·19
1915	84	61	72·61	526	290	55·13
1916	44	32	72·72	140	80	57·15
1917	34	26	76·47	73	52	71·23
1918	32	24	75·00	53	40	75·47
1919	23	19	82·60	85	65	76.47
TOTALS	3,838	2,691	69·80	12,500	8,344	66·93

Examination, which has been set up for military candidates desirous of completing the examination test in a single year in place of sitting for the Intermediate and Final; of these, 13 were successful in passing.

To meet the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination, but were prevented by military service from sitting for the Final, the Council have agreed to accept, in lieu of the latter, other examinations of an equal standard and cognate thereto. When no such examination has been passed, military

TABLE E.

England and Wales.

—	Sub-Division I. Land Agency			Sub-Division II. Valuation.			Sub-Division III. Building and Quantities.			Sub-Division IV. Mining.			Percentage of Candidates who Passed.
	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	Examined.	Passed.	Referred Back in Typical Subject.	
Intermediate Examination, Students	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	50.00
Intermediate Examination, Non-Students	3	2	—	7	2	2	10	5	—	—	—	—	45.00
Final Examination	5	4	—	13	12	—	8	7	1	1	1	—	88.88
Direct Fellowship Examination	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	50.00
Special Examination	2	2	—	5	5	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	92.85
Totals	13	10	—	26	20	2	26	18	1	2	1	1	73.13

candidates will be allowed 10 per cent. advantage in the pass marks.

In the Typical Subjects only 11 candidates sat, all of whom were successful.

The number of examinees sitting at Glasgow was 7, of whom 2 entered for the Intermediate, 1 for the Final, 1 for the Direct Fellowship, 1 for the Special Single, and 2 for their Typical Subject only; of these 1 candidate was referred back in his Typical Subject, and 1 failed altogether, the other 5 satisfying the examiners.

The Examiners.

As usual, a list of The Institution examiners is given below. Three changes have taken place since last year, Mr. A. Burnett Brown replacing Mr. Dendy Watney as one of the examiners in Constructive and Working Drawings; Mr. W. R. Davidge taking the London Building Acts in place of Mr. J. Douglass Mathews, to whom The Institution is indebted for the ability and time he has for so many years devoted to the examination in this subject; and Mr. M. C. Duchesne undertaking the responsibility for Outdoor Forestry in place of Mr. Edwin Savill.

The Council desire to record their warm thanks to all the examiners for their valuable services.

Mr. J. E. Bidwell.
Mr. Thomas Binnie.
Mr. A. Burnett Brown.
Mr. G. T. Brown.
Mr. E. F. Buckley.
Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
Mr. J. Bury.
Mr. C. Chart.
Mr. A. B. Cliff.
Mr. Robert Cobb.
Mr. Donald Currie.
Mr. W. R. Davidge.
Mr. J. J. Done.
Mr. J. E. Drower.
Mr. M. C. Duchesne.
Mr. James Edgar.
Mr. W. H. Eve.
Mr. William Fraser.
Mr. Gordon T. Frew.
Mr. H. Freyberg.
Mr. J. Gilchrist.
Lt.-Col. J. Grimwood, D.S.O.

Mr. M. L. Gwyer.
Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle.
Mr. T. W. A. Hayward.
Mr. Eustace Hills.
Mr. F. Hudleston.
Mr. John Hume.
Mr. F. W. Hunt.
Mr. W. J. Jeeves.
Mr. H. J. Johnson.
Mr. F. J. Lloyd.
Mr. W. McCracken.
Mr. R. B. Mann.
Mr. James Mather.
Mr. P. T. Maw.
Mr. W. Menzies.
Mr. R. F. Middleton.
Mr. H. P. Monckton.
Mr. E. C. P. Monson.
Mr. E. J. Naldrett.
Mr. T. A. O'Donahue.
Mr. E. C. Pinks.
Mr. R. G. G. Reed.
Mr. K. Robinson.
Mr. W. G. S. Rolleston.
Mr. W. T. Scruby.
Mr. Sydney A. Smith.
Mr. S. L. Thacker.
Mr. Gilbert Thomson.
Mr. D. T. Thring.
Mr. A. Vernon.
Mr. H. T. Wales.
Mr. Alexander Walker.
Mr. A. T. Walmisley.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. M. H. Young.

Special Diploma Examinations.

The holding of the Special Diploma Examinations has been resumed, and 14 candidates having signified their desire to sit for the Diploma in Forestry, an examination will be held in that subject in September next. The date fixed is later than has been customary, the change being made in order to give candidates, who have only recently been demobilised, a longer period in which to prepare for the examination. The Council note with satisfaction that the Report of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction and the establishment of the Interim Forest Authority have aroused a greater interest in sylviculture, the future importance of which in the United Kingdom is likely largely to increase. Candidates will be eligible to compete for the Daniel Watney Prizes, which are given to those passing first and second on the list.

The Council desire to impress upon Members the advantage of making themselves specialists upon subjects connected with their profession, and the opportunity offered by the Special Diploma Examinations for this purpose.

On the suggestion of the Rating Surveyors' Association, it has been decided to establish a Special Diploma in Rating, in addition to those already in existence ; and the Council hope that an increasing number of Members will present themselves for the Forestry, Sanitary Science, Rating or Land Surveying Examinations, and that these diplomas may become more and more recognised as indicating a high standard of professional knowledge in the respective subjects. The Rating Surveyors' Association have kindly offered a prize of Ten Guineas in this subject.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Institution Scholarships, which were withdrawn during the war owing to the lack of candidates, will now again be offered. Members may be reminded that they are from £50 to £80 per annum in value ; are tenable for three years at any recognised University in the United Kingdom selected by the successful candidate ; and in any course of education, approved by the Council as bearing upon one or other of the branches of the surveyor's profession, which the candidate desires to follow.

It is hoped that Members will co-operate with the Council in making known to young men about to enter the profession the opportunity offered by the scholarships of obtaining the highest form of initial training for their future business. They feel that the competition for these scholarships among the sons of Members and other young men should be keen, and that to have been an Institution scholar should be recognised as a first step towards a leading position in the profession.

The next examination for the scholarships will be held in January, 1920. The Secretary will be pleased to send the conditions governing them and any other information on application.

The Council are glad to report that two scholars, whose studies were broken by their war service, have returned to their Universities; but they have heard with great regret that one of the first holders of an Institution Scholarship, who showed promise of making a distinguished position for himself, Major H. D. Morton, O.B.E., recently died of pneumonia following influenza. Major Morton held his scholarship at Cambridge, and was afterwards elected Fellow and Bursar of King's College.

THE PUBLICATIONS.

Apart from the Opening Meeting, on which occasion the President gave an interesting Address on the Fifty Years' History of The Institution, the Ordinary General Meetings have been again confined to five. Three of these were employed in the reading and discussion of Papers on the recommendations of the Acquisition of Land Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, of which Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., was Chairman; Mr. J. D. Wallis, contributing a valuable Paper on the First Report, dealing with procedure in obtaining compulsory powers for the acquisition of land, and Mr. Eustace Hills, K.C., treating in an equally interesting manner with the Second Report, which touches mainly on the tribunal and the basis of compensation. The discussions indicated that surveyors were largely in accord with the Committee as to the need for amendment in existing procedure and methods and as to the substantial justice of the recommendations made.

Mr. J. W. Hurrell, an old member of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, read a Paper entitled "Building "Contracts and the Functions of the Quantity Surveyor," a subject particularly opportune at the moment, when housing and building questions are receiving so much attention: while Mr. J. H. Sabin introduced a discussion on the Report of the Agricultural Policy Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, an equally apposite subject in view of the proposed reorganisation of the Board of Agriculture and the greater public attention now being extended to the industry.

The publication of the *Professional Notes* has necessarily during the war been limited to three numbers. They have contained memoranda issued by the Council for the guidance of arbitrators appointed by the President under the Corn Production Act; on the effect of the sale of agricultural estates on food production; on compounding and the inclusive payment of rates; on the increase in the value of tithe rent-charge and in the cost of repairs and other upkeep of agricultural estates; and on the excess profits duty. A Report on Housing by Private Enterprise, prepared by a conference of professional and trade societies interested in the subject, which was convened by The Institution, appeared in the August number. The Council regret that a greater effort was not made by the Government in their Housing Bill to secure the cooperation of private enterprise in meeting the existing shortage of working-class dwellings, the need being more than sufficient to tax to the full the energies of every form of housing effort.

THE STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

A list of the Standing Committees will be found on pages 290-2 of this Report. A number of important matters have been referred to Special Committees, and on these the Council have had the advantage of the services of other Members possessing special knowledge of the particular subjects. They desire to take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to both Members and non-Members for their valuable assistance.

Among the subjects dealt with by these Committees may be mentioned the Compounding and Inclusive Payment of Rates; Procedure by Arbitration under the Corn Production Act; the Report of the Liquor Control Committee; the Taxation of Woodlands; and, in particular, the four important Government measures, the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Bill, the Housing Bill, the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Bill, and the Land Settlement (Facilities) Bill. In view of the speed with which these measures were taken through the different stages in the House, the Reports thereon had to be prepared without delay, and the Council feel sure that Members will appreciate the manner in which Members of the Committees which dealt with them gave unsparingly of their time and attention during the period of urgency. The several reports will appear later in the *Professional Notes.*

The Board of Enquiry into applications for exemptions from military service continued its sittings until 4th November, 1918, when happily the position abroad made further sittings unnecessary. The value of the work done by the Board, and the impartiality of its decisions, have been recognised, both by the profession and by the Military and Appeal Tribunals, who referred so many cases to the Board for their report.

Although difficulties of travel have affected the meetings of the Mining Surveyors' Committee, they were enabled to do useful work in connection with the Petroleum Production Act, while the Chairman, Sir Francis Brain, was in daily attendance at the sittings of the Royal Commission on Coal Mines, and together with Mr. W. Forster Brown gave evidence before that body.

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee have done useful work during the year, representatives having given evidence before the Building Materials Supply Committee and other Government enquiries dealing with questions connected with housing and building contracts. It has been decided to invite the co-operation of builders on the Joint Committee which have for some years been engaged in drawing up proposals for securing uniformity in methods of measurement, and in future representatives of the Federation of Builders will serve with those of The Institution and the Quantity Surveyors' Association on the Joint Committee. The Quantity Surveyors' Committee have also drawn the attention of Government Departments and local authorities to the importance of proper quantities being supplied when obtaining tenders for housing schemes.

A Bill promoted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, having for its object the prevention of acquisition of rights of light and air merely by the effluxion of time, was considered by another Committee, and the proposals contained in the Bill were approved, subject to a sufficient interval being given to allow reasonable protection to property to which rights might shortly be expected to attach under existing law.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The following table shows the Provincial Committees with their Chairmen and Secretaries :—

TABLE F.

Committee.	Chairman.	Hon. Secretary.	Number of Members.
Northumberland and Durham	W. W. Sanderson	C. McGhie	98
Cumberland and Westmorland	W. J. Heskett	T. Brown, Jun.	36
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	F. J. Kirby	D. O. Dunlop	322
Yorkshire	C. E. Fox	R. E. Horsfall	235
Salop and Hereford and Mid-Wales	W. T. Hall	A. M. Hickman	46
Nottingham, Lincoln, and North Derby	W. H. Pain	E. J. Turton	97
South Wales and Monmouth	Illtyd Thomas	F. H. G. Osmond-Smith	141
Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and South Derby	J. Willmot	E. G. Bigwood	222
Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland	C. B. Fisher	M. T. Woolley	66
Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk	H. Donne	L. G. Hawkins	172
Berks, Bucks, and Oxon ...	M. C. Duchesne	A. S. Shorney	107
Beds, Essex, Herts, and Middlesex	C. P. Hall	A. W. Merry	279
Devon and Cornwall ...	J. E. Tory	J. F. Bowden	97
Somerset, Glo'ster, and North Wilts	J. H. W. Wheeler	R. H. K. Price	133
Hants, Dorset, and South Wilts	R. Robey	H. E. Duke	193
Kent	H. Dann	R. Cobb	178
Surrey	G. F. Page	Thomas Brent	204
Sussex	H. G. B. Wyatt	H. G. B. Wyatt	114
North Wales	W. E. Jones	J. M. Porter	33
Irish Committee	F. Vernon	B. J. Newcombe	157
Scottish Committee	J. I. Davidson	W. Fraser	213

During the continuation of hostilities the Council, recognising the great demands made locally upon Members in respect of war work of every description, and the difficulty which they were experiencing in carrying on both this work and their own businesses owing to shortage of staff, endeavoured not to make more calls upon the Provincial Committees than was absolutely necessary. But the demobilisation of the Army has made it possible to call upon the Provincial Committees for their advice and assistance in dealing with the important legislative proposals connected with land which have recently been introduced. The three principal measures now before Parliament dealing with Housing, the Acquisition of Land, and Land Settlement, were circulated to the county organisations for their observations, in order that the Council might be in a position to voice the united opinion of the profession from all parts of the country. Valuable memoranda and suggestions have been received.

The Council hope that with the return of peace conditions the usual Meetings of the Committees will be resumed and the corporate life of The Institution in the provinces revived. To assist in this, some revision of the regulations governing Provincial Committees is under consideration, and copies of the draft Rules have been circulated to the branches for their observations. It is proposed to give the Committees a freer hand in the conduct of their business, and greater opportunity for initiative than was possible under the old Rules.

The President or Secretary have attended Meetings at Newcastle, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Shrewsbury, Maidstone, Reading, and Brighton during the last few months, and hope to visit other districts later, with the object of discussing with country Members proposals for increasing the value of The Institution to those practising in the provinces, and linking up the country branches more closely with the central organisation. A Meeting of Provincial Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries has been held in London for the same purpose, and it is hoped that useful results may follow. The Council attach great importance to these local Meetings. It is only by Members, young and old, meeting together to discuss freely matters connected with their business or with The Institution, that an active corporate life in the provinces can exist, and the fullest value from their professional society be obtained.

THE JUNIOR MEETINGS.

The organisation in connection with the Junior Meetings is again being set going, and it is hoped that the Meetings will be revived during the coming session. The Council attach great importance to this organisation, not only owing to its value in training the younger Members to take their part in the Ordinary General Meetings of The Institution later, but as a means of bringing them together, and helping them to realise their part in their professional society. The Council will always be pleased to consider proposals by which the value of the Junior Meetings can be extended and made available to the largest possible number of younger Members. At the same time they will welcome speakers from this class at the Ordinary General Meetings, and hope that names of those desirous of taking part in the discussions may be sent in to the Secretary, in order that they may be called upon to speak.

Members will have seen with pleasure the portrait of the late Major Conrad Dinwiddy—to whom as Hon. Secretary and Chairman of the Junior Meetings this organisation owes so much—which has been hung on the upper landing of The Institution. The portrait, which is by Mr. W. Frank Calderon, was presented to The Institution by the Rating Surveyors' Association, of which Major Dinwiddy was a member.

THE EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

A circular has been issued to all Members of The Institution, Government Departments, and many public bodies, reminding them of the register of members requiring employment which is kept at The Institution, and asking them to take advantage thereof in the event of their having vacancies to fill. In view of the considerable number of well-qualified men now being demobilised and requiring employment, the Council wish again to urge upon Members and others the claim which these men have upon the nation and upon individuals to do all in their power to enable them again to settle down to civilian work and to obtain a livelihood in their profession.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The long list of those connected with The Institution who have died in their country's service has been lengthened during the year by the addition of a further 46 names, and now totals 271. The following are the names which have been added to the Roll of Honour since the issue of previous lists :—

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
WALTER BENNER (P.A.) ...	Lieut., Sherwood Foresters, att'd. T.M.B.	
MAURICE BOLLING (S.) ...	Pte., 15th London Regt.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue.
B. V. BRUTON (F.)	Capt., Warwickshire Regt.	Messrs. Burton & Knowles, Gloucester.
G. H. BRYANT (F.)	Major, R.E.S. ...	Royal Engineer Service.
F. W. CHADWICK (P.A.) ...		

ROLL OF HONOUR—(*continued*).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
E. CLOUGH (P.A.)	2nd Lieut.	
H. A. CONINGSBY (S.) ...	Pte., Artists Rifles ...	Articled to Surveyor, U.D.C.
D. W. DARLING, D.C.M. (P.A.)	Pte., 2nd London Sanitary Co., R.A.M.C.	
G. M. DUNN (F.)	2nd Lieut., R.G.A. ...	W. Newton, Dunn & Son, London.
C. H. EILOART (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., Irish G'rds	Messrs. Eiloart, London.
R. A. ELLIS (P.A.)	Capt., Mont Yeo., att'd. R. W. Fusiliers	Messrs. R. Ellis & Son.
L. V. ELWELL (P.A.)... ...	Capt., R.E.	
ROBERT FINDON (P.A.) ...	Lieut., R.E.	
A. S. FRASER (S.)	2nd Lieut., R.E. ...	Messrs. J. Birkett & Sons, Penrith.
H. W. FROUD (P.A.)	Lieut., Durham Light Infantry	
P. M. GLASIER, D.S.O. (P.A.)	Lieut.-Colonel, London Regt.	Messrs. Glasier & Sons, London.
E. M. GREGSON (S.)	Capt., Loyal North Lanc. Regt.	Mr. G. E. Gregson, Preston.
G. H. GRELLIER (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., R.G.A. ...	Messrs. Grellier & Son, London.
R. L. R. GROGAN (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut., R.E. ...	Messrs. H. Grogan & Co., London.
W. G. HENDERSON (P.A.) ...	Cameron Highlanders	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue.
A. L. HICKS (P.A.)	Lieut., Leicestershire Regt.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue.
ALFRED HUGHES (P.A.) ...	Lieut., R.E.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue.
S. H. H. IXER (P.A.)	Lieut.. R.N.V.R. ...	P.W.D., Hong Kong.
H. JACKSON (P.A.)	2nd Lieut., R.G.A. ...	C. W. Lister-Kaye, Worksop, Notts.
A. S. JENNINGS (S.)	Corpl., R.A.M.C. ...	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue.
E. JOHNSON (Examinee) ...	Rifleman, 4th Batt. London Regt.	Articled to Messrs. E. & S. Smith.
K. G. KELLY (S.)	Lieut., Mach. Gun Corps	
W. A. LAWRY (P.A.)	Gunner, R.G.A. ...	
W. V. LAWTON (P.A.)... ...	Lieut., R.E.	
P. S. LUCE (P.A.)		

ROLL OF HONOUR—(*continued*).

Name.	Rank and Regiment.	Previous Position.
B. McCraith (F.)	Major, North Midland Field Co., R.E.	In private practice.
J. G. Miles (P.A.)	Capt., Norfolk Regt....	
H. Miller-Crook (P.A.) ...	Corpl., A.S.C. ...	
C. R. G. Mitchell (P.A.) ...	Lieut., Dragoon Guards	Agent in Lord Wemyss' Estate, Gloucester.
R. C. Morgan (P.A.)... ...	Capt.	Partner in firm of Messrs. Messenger & Morgan, Guildford.
E. B. B. Newton (F.) ...	Lieut., R.E.	Borough Surveyor, Paddington.
J. T. Paton (P.A.)	Lieut., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Callendar Estates Office, Falkirk.
E. C. L. Picard (P.A.) ...	Capt., East Anglian R.E.	Glynde Estate Office, Sussex.
E. H. Plumpton (P.A.) ...	Sapper, Hants (Fortress) R.E.	
E. Potter (P.A.)	Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regt.	Partner in Messrs. F.L. Mercer & Co., London.
A. B. Pritchard (P.A.) ...	Capt., Staff. Yeomanry	
G. N. Reeve (P.A.)	Lieut., Manchester Regt.	
A. M. Sargent (P.A.) ...	2nd Lieut.	
J. P. Sworder (P.A.)... ...	Lieut., Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt., attached Hereford Regt.	
T. M. Tyson (S.)		
C. W. Weeks, M.C. (S.) ...	Capt., R.F.A.... ...	
C. T. Whiteley (P.A.) ...	Lieut., Royal Warwickshire Regt.	
A. S. Woolnough (P.A.) ...	Lieut., D.C.L.I. ...	

Through the generosity of the President, Sir John Oakley, a Roll of Honour, containing the names of all who had fallen up to the time of the Armistice has been placed in the Entrance Hall of The Institution. The work has been carried out by Mr. Allan Vigers, a son of the late Mr. Robert Vigers, Past-President, and the Council believe that the great reputation which

Mr. Vigers had already made for himself by the memorial in the Cathedral at Cape Town, to those who fell in the South African War, and by similar work elsewhere, will be enhanced by the beauty and dignity of that which he has done for The Institution. Members will agree that it is worthy of its object, than which no higher praise can be given.

It is proposed later to compile a complete record of those Members who have served in the war.

On the 31st March a Memorial Service to those who have fallen was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. There was a very large attendance of Members and of the relatives and friends of those in whose honour the service was held. In the absence, through illness, of Canon Carnegie, a short but most suitable and effective address was given by the Rev. H. F. Westlake, and the service closed by the sounding of the "Last Post" by the buglers of the Scots Guards, and the singing of a hymn entitled "The Supreme Sacrifice," the beauty of which gave rise to many inquiries as to the names of the writer of the words and the composer of the music. They are Mr. J. S. Arkwright and the Rev. C. Harris, D.D., respectively, and copies of words and music can be obtained from Messrs. Skeffington & Sons, 34, Southampton Street, W.C. 2.

The Council are pleased to report the following honours obtained by Members since the last Report:—

Military—Seven D.S.O.; three D.F.C.; twenty-two M.C.; one Croix de Guerre (Belge).

Civil—One K.C.B.; one Knight; seven C.B.E.; ten O.B.E.; seven M.B.E.

The total record of distinctions obtained by Members of The Institution since the commencement of the war offers some indication of the value of the national work done by the profession during those strenuous years, and provides a record in connection with which Members may feel a legitimate pride.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides those already referred to, a large number of other matters have been dealt with during the year, among the most important of which has been the work done by The Institution in connection with demoblisation and assistance given to demoblised officers and men desirous of entering the profession.

With regard to the former, The Institution early got into touch with the Director-General of Demobilisation and Resettlement, and was appointed the authorised body to advise on the return of pivotal men, whose release from the Army might enable constructional work again to be set going and thus to provide employment for other men on demobilisation. The Council believe that the work thus done proved of value not only to Members but to the nation. A Member of the Council was also nominated to act on the Committee of the Appointments Department, and did good work in drawing up a scheme, in which Members of The Institution have generously co-operated, for placing demobilised officers as pupils in the offices of Members. The Secretary of The Institution was permitted to act on the Central Advisory Board which was sent to France for the purpose of advising soldiers as to existing conditions at home and as to the prospects of entry into various professions and industries. The decision of the Council was justified by the advice and assistance the Secretary was able to give. In addition, District Selection Committees have been set up for a similar purpose in different parts of the kingdom, on which Members of The Institution have kindly consented to act.

At the end of December last it was suggested to the President that he should issue an appeal to all branches of the profession on behalf of the King's Fund, which had been opened by a generous donation from His Majesty, and was being organised by the Ministry of Pensions with the object of supplementing in special cases the flat rate of allowances to disabled men where additional assistance was required to enable them to start in business, or in other ways to obtain a livelihood so far as permitted by their disabilities. Having called together representatives of other professional bodies and secured their support, the President issued his appeal, which has resulted up to the present in his being able to hand over £2,552 to the Fund. Similar collections have been made by other professions and industries.

On the introduction of the Budget in 1918, the Council drew the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the serious effect which the proposed increase in income tax, Schedule B, to twice the rental value was likely to have on woodlands, and how great would be the check upon replanting and new planting caused by such an additional impost. Members will have noted with satisfaction that the reasons given against the proposed new tax proved effective, and that woodlands were exempted from the additional burden. They will also have noticed that the representations made by The Institution and other bodies as to the urgent necessity of putting into operation the recommendations of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction have had effect, and that an Interim Forest Authority has been set up under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P., for that purpose.

On the National Agricultural Council, which has been established during the year for the purpose of enabling the three principal classes concerned in agriculture—landowners, occupiers, and labour—to speak with a united voice on matters connected with their industry, The Institution has nominated two delegates in response to an invitation from the newly constituted Council; the Secretary, also, is acting as hon. secretary for the time being to the new body.

For some years past the Council have impressed upon the War Office authorities the invidious position in which the staff of the Royal Engineer Services, many of whom were Members of The Institution, were placed by the fact that their Army rank was merely honorary. They have urged that this important branch should be given substantive rank, similar to the R.A.M.C. and other technical branches of the services. The Council are pleased to report that their representations have borne fruit, and that honorary rank has been done away with in connection with the Royal Engineer Services.

On the termination of hostilities pleasing letters of greeting have passed between The Institution and the Société Nationale des Géomètres de France and the Société L'Union des Géomètres Experts de Bruxelles, the President and Secretary being honoured by election as corresponding members of the latter body.

With the return of peace conditions, the Council look forward to resuming and extending the activities and usefulness of The Institution.

The Council feel that they cannot conclude their Report without offering their warm congratulations to the President, Sir John Oakley, on the honour which has been conferred upon him by His Majesty, and through him upon The Institution and its Members.

BALANCE SHEET,

1918. ASSETS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Cash at Bankers and in hands of Secretary:—		
	Current Account (including £50 Petty Cash) ...	1,349 13 7	
	Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	436 4 4	
	"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	0 14 9	
	"Prize Endowment" Income Account	145 17 0	
			1,932 9 8
	Furniture		1,324 13 3
	Library, Forestry, and Geological Account		3,189 17 8
	INVESTMENTS:—		
	The Leasehold Premises (999 years from 1893) No. 11, Great George Street, S.W., at cost ...		20,230 19 8
£ s. d.			
7,095 16 9	War 5 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 94½ ...	6,705 11 4	
3,399 4 4	New South Wales 3 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 76	2,583 8 1	
3,314 18 7	India 3ₒ/° Stock at 60½	2,005 10 8	
1,811 1 11	New South Wales 4 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 82	1,485 1 11	
1,240 3 1	Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock at 64½	799 18 0	
1,000 0 0	5 % National War Bonds, 1928, at 99⅞...	998 15 0	
			14,578 5 0
	Library, Forestry, and Geological Account.		
£ s. d.			
2,055 9 5	War 5 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 94½ ...	1,942 8 5	
401 16 9	West Australian Government 4 % Inscribed Stock at 81	325 9 9	
			2,267 18 2
£ s. d.	*Prize Endowment Account.*		
503 1 11	India 3 °/ₒ Stock at 60½	304 7 5	
278 0 3	Midland Railway 2½ °/ₒ Debenture Stock at 52	144 11 4	
254 0 0	North British Railway 4 °/ₒ No. 1 Preference Stock at 76	193 0 10	
426 0 0	War 5 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 94½ ...	402 11 5	
440 10 8	India 3½ °/ₒ Stock at 70½	310 11 6	
500 0 0	Courage & Co. 3½ °/ₒ B Debenture Stock at 56½	282 10 0	
			1,637 12 6
£ s. d.	*Scholarship Account.*		
2,922 13 10	War 5 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 94½ ...	2,761 18 10	
1,988 1 7	Metropolitan Water Board 3 % B Stock at 64½	1,282 6 2	
2,324 14 0	New Zealand 4 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock (1943-63) at 85	1,975 19 11	
1,813 3 0	Queensland 4 % Inscribed Stock (1940-50) at 84	1,523 0 11	
			7,543 5 10
£ s. d.	*Penfold Scholarship Account.*		
1,600 0 0	Canadian Pacific Railway 4 °/ₒ Debenture Stock at 80*		1,280 0 0
	Amounts due, but not received at date, viz.:—		
	Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	1,008 0 0	
	Hire of Rooms	76 13 0	
	Rent of Offices (Tribunal of Appeal)	33 5 0	
	Rent of No. 11, Great George Street	225 0 0	
			1,342 18 0
			£55,327 19 9

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* Deposited with the Treasury under Scheme B.

31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

1918.	£	s.	d.
Accumulations Account	36,229	10	3
Library, Forestry, and Geological Account	5,894	0	2
"Prize Endowment" Capital Account	1,638	7	3
"Prize Endowment" Income Account	145	17	0
Scholarship Account—General	7,543	5	10
" " "Penfold"	1,280	0	0
Sundry Creditors, Due to	1,346	19	3
Loan from Bankers	1,250	0	0
	£55,327	19	9

We report that with the assistance of the Chartered Accountant we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and in our opinion such Accounts are correct. The foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct state of The Institution according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of The Institution.

H. C. NEWMARCH,
H. STEWART LOGSDON,
Auditors.
14*th March*, 1919.

We have examined the receipts and payments affecting the Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1918, and find the same in good order and vouched. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, and certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on 31st December, 1918.

TANSLEY WITT & CO.

5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.
14*th March*, 1919.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1918. Jan. 1st.	To Cash at Bankers on Current Account ...			2,223 6 6
	,, Petty Cash in hands of Secretary ...			50 0 0
	INCOME ACCOUNT :—			
Dec. 31st.	To 1,568 Fellows' Subscriptions at £3 3*s.*	4,939 4 0		
	,, 86 Fellows' Subscriptions, Arrears at £3 3*s.*	270 18 0		
	,, 46 Fellows' Subscriptions in advance for 1919 at £3 3*s.*	144 18 0		
	,, 16 Differences of Subscription on Transfer at £1 1*s.*	16 16 0		
			5,371 16 0	
	,, 1,006 Professional Associates' Subscriptions at £2 2*s.*, and one part subscription	2,113 13 0		
	,, 184 Professional Associates' Subscriptions, Arrears at £2 2*s.*, and one part subscription	386 19 6		
	,, 57 Professional Associates' Subscriptions in advance for 1919 at £2 2*s.* ...	119 14 0		
	,, 16 Professional Associates' Subscriptions on reinstatement at £2 2*s.*	33 12 0		
			2,653 18 6	
	,, 15 Students' Subscriptions at £1 1*s.*...	15 15 0		
	,, 9 Students' Subscriptions in advance for 1919 at £1 1*s.*	9 9 0		
			25 4 0	
	,, 28 Probationers' Fees at £1 1*s.* ...		29 8 0	
	,, Hire of Rooms		462 0 0	
	,, Public Trustee Guarantees		0 19 8	
	,, Dividends and Interest		589 17 5	
	,, Rent of Leasehold Property, No. 11, Great George Street, S.W.	675 0 0		
	Less Ground Rent on the same ...	247 10 0		
			427 10 0	
				9,560 13 7
	,, Sale of £1,000 Exchequer 6 % Bonds ..			1,014 4 6
	SCHOLARSHIPS ACCOUNT :—			
	To Dividends...			318 0 6
	EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT :—			
	To Candidates' Examination Fees ...	313 8 6		
	,, Sale of Syllabus	26 5 10		
			339 14 4	
	Less Examiners' Fees, Hire of Hall, &c.		295 0 10	
				44 13 6
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—			
	To 32 Fellows' Entrance Fees at £5 5*s.* ...	168 0 0		
	32 Fellows' Differences of Entrance Fee at £2 2*s.*	67 4 0		
			235 4 0	
	,, 171 Professional Associates' Entrance Fees at £3 3*s.*		538 13 0	
				773 17 0
				£13,984 15 7

31st December, 1918. PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1918. Dec. 31st.	By Mining Rents and Royalties Report ...				77	17	6			
	„ Housing Report				54	8	11			
	„ Referees' Decisions, Reporting ...				0	11	0			
	„ *Transactions:* Reporting and Publication				432	15	7			
	„ *Professional Notes:* Reporting and Publication				327	16	11			
	„ Salaries and Pension				2,974	17	6			
	„ Wages and Pension				359	8	9			
	„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, General...	204	0	0						
	„ „ „ „ *Transactions* ...	92	10	10						
	„ „ „ „ *Professional Notes*	36	16	4						
	„ „ „ „ Housing Report...	17	15	3						
					351	2	5			
	„ Rates, Taxes, Corporation Duty, and Insurance	1,765	11	10						
	„ Staff Endowment Insurance	248	17	4						
					2,014	9	2			
	„ Fuel, Light, and Water				268	18	3			
	„ Ground Rent, *less* Tax	787	12	6						
	Less Amount received from the Tribunal of Appeal ...	120	0	0						
					667	12	6			
	„ Stationery and Books of Account ...				132	4	9			
	„ Repairs				18	6	9			
	„ Printing and Lithography				507	1	4			
	„ Parliamentary Papers and Periodicals...				47	5	6			
	„ Provincial Committees				400	6	10			
	„ Housekeeper's Account and Sundries ...				400	7	4			
	„ Law Charges				83	16	0			
	„ Donations for Professional Objects ...				15	15	0			
								9,135	2	0
	„ Purchase of £1,000 5 % National War Bonds, 1928							1,000	0	0
	„ Part Repayment of Loan from Bankers							2,500	0	0
	„ Petty Cash in hands of Secretary ...							50	0	0
	„ Cash at Bankers on Current Account ...							1,299	13	7
								£13,984	15	7

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1918.							
Dec. 31st.	To Balance carried forward to 1919, viz. :—						
	"Penfold Gift"—						
	£503 1*s.* 11*d.* India 3 % Stock at 60½	304	7	5			
	"Beadel Bequest"—						
	£278 0*s.* 3*d.* Midland Railway 2½ % Debenture Stock at 52	144	11	4			
	"Crawter Bequest"—						
	£254 North British Railway No. 1 Preference Stock at 76	193	0	10			
	"Watney Gift"—						
	£320 14*s.* 9*d.* War 5 °/ₒ Inscribed Stock at 94½	303	1	11			
	"Mellersh Bequest"—						
	£105 5*s.* 3*d.* War 5 % Inscribed Stock at 94½	99	9	6			
	"Driver Bequest"—						
	£440 10*s.* 8*d.* India 3½ % Stock at 70½	310	11	6			
	"Galsworthy Gift"—						
	£500 Courage & Co. 3½ °/ₒ B Debenture Stock at 56½	282	10	0			
	Cash in hand	0	14	9			
					1,638	7	3
					£1,638	7	3

"PRIZE ENDOWMENTS"

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1918.							
Dec. 31st.	To Paid for "Beadel Prize"	5	0	0			
	,, Paid for "Driver Prize"	12	0	0			
	,, Paid for "Crawter Prize"	10	0	0			
	,, Paid for "Penfold Prize"	22	15	0			
	,, Paid for "Galsworthy Prize"	8	12	6			
	,, Paid for "Mellersh Prize"	4	1	0			
					62	8	6
	,, Balance carried forward to 1919... ...				145	17	0
					£208	5	6

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1918.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1917 (including 14*s.* 9*d.* cash balance)	1,556	15	2
Dec. 31st.	,, Increase in Value of Investments	81	12	1
		£1,638	7	3

INCOME ACCOUNT.

1918.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1917 ...				130	16	
Dec. 31st.	,, Dividends (*less* tax) as under :—						
	"Beadel" Bequest	5	2	7			
	"Driver" Bequest	11	3	8			
	"Crawter" Bequest	7	9	11			
	"Penfold" Gift	10	18	10			
	"Watney" Gift	11	4	6			
	"Galsworthy" Gift	12	13	9			
	"Mellersh" Bequest	3	13	8			
					62	6	11
	,, Excess of Expenditure carried to General Prize Account				15	2	7
					£208	5	6

LIBRARY, FORESTRY, AND

1918.		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31st.	To Purchase of Books, Maps, &c.:—						
	General Library	37	14	0			
	Loan Library	1	5	0			
					38	19	0
	,, Amount of Depreciation written off ...				258	12	9
	,, Annual Subscriptions:—						
	British Fire Prevention Committee ...	2	2	0			
	London Society	1	1	0			
	Topographical Society	1	1	0			
					4	4	0
	,, Honorarium to Curator				52	10	0
	,, Printing and Stationery				1	19	6
	,, Binding				15	8	0
	,, Insurance				4	14	0
	,, Grant for Forestry Museum				50	0	0
	,, Sundry Disbursements				1	3	6
	,, Balance carried forward to 1919:—						
	Cash at Bankers	436	4	4			
	£2,055 9*s.* 5*d.* War 5% Inscribed Stock at 94½	1,942	8	5			
	£401 16*s.* 9*d.* West Australian Government 4% Inscribed Stock at 81 ...	325	9	9			
	Value of Books, Forestry, and Geological Collection	3,189	17	8			
					5,894	0	2
					£6,321	10	11

CAPITAL ACCUMULATIONS

1918.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Dec. 31st.	To Depreciation on Furniture	69	14	4
	,, Increase in Liabilities	287	18	0
	,, Balance carried forward to 1919	36,229	10	3
		£36,587	2	7

GEOLOGICAL ACCOUNT.

1918.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1917	6,062	5	6
Dec. 31st.	,, Increased Values at this date:—			
	Books purchased	38	19	0
	,, presented	1	11	9
	Investments	28	0	8
	,, Dividends	83	12	0
	,, Donations	107	2	0
		£6,321	10	11

ACCOUNT.

1918.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance brought forward from 1917	34,395	0	9
	,, Balance brought from Examinations Account ...	44	13	6
	,, Balance brought from Receipts and Payments (Capital)	773	17	0
	,, Balance brought from Receipts and Payments (Income)	743	12	1
	,, Increase in Value of Investments	623	2	9
	,, Increase in Outstanding Accounts	6	16	6
		£36,587	2	7

ADDENDUM.

In view of the small number of candidates who presented themselves for the professional examinations, the examiners have not, as a rule, found it possible to draw any general conclusions on the work done. It has, therefore, been decided not to issue the usual *précis* of the examiners' reports.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE SESSION 1918-19.

Agricultural.

Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
Powell. R. H.
Burrows, A. J.
Brown, G. Turville
Buckland, H. D.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Savill, Edwin

Building.

Bedells, C. H.
Corderoy, G.
Freyberg, H.
Garrard, A. N.
Johnson, B. Marr
Martin, Howard
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Stenning, Sir A.
Vernon, A.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy

Council Selection.

Bidwell, C.
Brain, Sir Francis
Clark, J. M.
Garrard, A. N.
Hanson, J. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Stenning, Sir A.
Stewart, G. F.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Vernon, A.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Watney, Daniel
Willmot, John
Young, A.

County Districts and Country Meetings.

Dann, H.
Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
Franks, Harry
Garrard, A. N.
Hall, W. T.
Hanson, J. H.
Martin, H.
Pain, W. H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Rawlence, E. A.
Ryde, A. L.
Stewart, G. F.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Watney, Daniel
Wyatt, H. G. B.
Tory, J. E.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES—(*continued*).

DINNER.

Bidwell, C.
Garrard, A. N.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Watney, Daniel

EDUCATION.

Brown, W. Forster
Clark, J. M.
Corderoy, G.
Cox, E. S.
Cross, W. H.
Davidson, J. I.
Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
Fox, Ernest
Freyberg, H.
Garrard, A. N.
Hanson, J. H.
Hartley, H.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Silcock, E. W.
Vernon, A.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Young, A.

ELECTIONS.

Cox, E. S.
Davidson, J. I.
Franks, Harry
Garrard, A. N.
Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Hanson, J. H.
Hartley, H.
Hicks, Stanley
Jones, Thomas
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E., O.B.E.
Stenning, Sir A.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Vigers, L. R.
Wallis, J. D.
Willmot, J.

FINANCE.

Garrard, A. N.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Jones, Thomas
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Rushworth, E. W.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.

FORESTRY.

Bidwell, C.
Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
Cox, E. S.
Duchesne, M. C.
Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
Garrard, A. N.
Maughan, J.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Rawlence, E. A.
Savill, E., O.B.E.
Somerville, Dr. W.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Watney, Daniel
Wood, L. S.
Young, A.

LIBRARY AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Bedells, C. H.
Garrard, A. N.
Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
O'Donahue, T. A.
Rushworth, E. W.
Sabin, J. H.
Savill, E., O.B.E.
Vigers, L. R.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Young, A.

MINING SURVEYORS.

Amstrong, H.
Brain, Sir F. W. T.
Brown, W. Forster
Childe, H. S.
Forster, T. E.
Geddes, C. D.
Greaves, P. C.
Hanson, J. H.
Jones, Thomas
Leech, A. H.
Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.
Martin, H.
O'Donahue, T. A.
Redmayne, Sir R.
Thompson, F. W.
Turner, D. N.
Wales, H. T.
Wallis, J. D.
Wallwork, J.
Willmot, J.

List of Standing Committees—(*continued*).

Parliamentary Bills and General Purposes.

Bedells, C. H.
Bidwell, C.
Clark, J. M.
Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
Corderoy, G.
Cox, E. S.
Cross, W. H.
Dann, H.
Davidson, J. I.
Fisher, C. B., C.B.E.
Freeman, G. M., K.C.
Gardiner, R. S.
Garrard, A. N.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Hanson, J. H.
Hartley, H.
Johnson, B. M.
Leeder, E. H.
Lewis, Col. G. A., C.M.G.
Martin, H.
Maughan, J.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Page, G. F. K.
Punchard, F. B.
Rawlence, E. A.
Rushworth, E. W.
Ryde, A. L.
Sabin, J. H.
Sanderson, W. W.
Savill, E., O.B.E.
Silcock, E. J.
Stenning, Sir A.
Strutt, Hon. E. G.
Vigers, L. R.
Wainwright, T. T.
Wallis, J. D.
Watney, Dendy
Willmot, J.
Young, A.

Professional Practice.

Bedells, C. H.
Clark, J. M.
Cobb, H. M., C.B.E.
Corderoy, G.
Davidson, J. I.
Fox, Ernest
Garrard, A. N.
Geddes, C. D.
Hanson, J. H.
Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Hartley, H.
Hicks, S.
Horne, W. E., M.P.
Johnson, B. M.
Leeder, E. H.
Martin, H.
Oakley, Sir J. H.
Rushworth, E. W.
Sabin, J. H.
Sanderson, W. W.
Savill, E., O.B.E.
Slater, C. F.
Stenning, Sir A.
Vigers, L. R.
Watney, Daniel
Watney, Dendy
Willmot, J.
Young, A.

Quantity Surveyors.

Brown, W. B.
Corderoy, G.
Drower, J. E.
Gleed, R. C.
Hardcastle, F. H. A.
Hurrell, J. W.
Kenwrick, G.
Lawrence, W.
Mann, R. B.
Paull, Alan
Watson, John (Hull)
Young, M. H.

Holders of Special Diplomas form Sections, acting as Committees, for the purpose of advising the Council upon matters coming within their respective provinces.

APPENDIX TO VOL. LI.

Obituary.

FRED BATH (Fellow), who died in December last after undergoing an operation, was in his 72nd year, and had been in practice at Salisbury for 46 years. He was the architect of the Albert Bridge Flour Mills, Battersea, and of the County Hall, Fisherton Schools, and New Sarum House at Salisbury, the Memorial Church at Sherfield English, and many other buildings in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somerset, Middlesex, and Surrey. Mr. Bath, who had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1882, carried on his practice until his death, but owing to ill health had taken a less active part in his profession during the last few years of his life.

JOSEPH ASKEW BELL (Fellow), of Ollerton, was elected to the Fellowship of The Institution in February, 1888. He served his pupilage in the Rolle estate office, South Devonshire, under Mr. R. H. Lipscomb, and after a term of service with Mr. C. G. Bolam in the Savernake estate office in Wiltshire he returned to the former estate as sub-agent, which post he held until his appointment four years later to the agency of Lord Savile's Nottinghamshire estate. Mr. Bell died in July, 1918.

ALFRED VIRGOE BUCKLAND, O.B.E. (Fellow), was a son of the famous railway surveyor, Mr. Virgoe Buckland of Cannon Street. He was educated at Marlborough, and was about to enter Oxford University when the death of his father necessitated his joining the firm, which he did in partnership with Mr. Garrard, who was later succeeded by his son, Mr. A. Norman Garrard. That partnership was dissolved during the first year of the war.

Before 1914 Mr. BUCKLAND was largely employed in connection with the acquisition of land and wayleaves for tube railways, the extension of Waterloo Station, and in purchasing property elsewhere for the London and South Western and the Midland Railway Companies. He acted as surveyor to the Cordwainers' Company, the Guardian Life Assurance Company, and Magdalen College, Oxford, while his expert knowledge and wide experience were frequently employed in giving evidence before Parliamentary Commissions.

It was natural that during the war competence and ability, such as Mr. BUCKLAND possessed, should be utilised in the service of the country, and he went to the War Office in 1916 as one of the Deputy Chief Valuers and Compensation Officers to the Directorate of Land and the Ministry of Munitions. Later he was concerned with Reconstruction and the Surplus Government Property Disposal Board. In no small degree his devotion to duty cost him his life, as shortly before his death, which occurred in February, 1919, he returned to his work, when not fully recovered from a serious breakdown, after taking a rest under doctor's orders.

Mr. BUCKLAND was elected a Fellow of The Institution as long ago as 1885, and had been for many years honorary secretary of the Surveyors' Association, which his father was largely instrumental in founding in 1864.

A thorough sportsman, he had of late years become a keen golfer, but it was as a swordsman that he was best known. He had represented Great Britain at many Continental fencing tournaments, and until the war put a stop to such contests, his services were in frequent requisition as umpire.

ALFRED ANDREW BURNETT (Fellow), who had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1890, was the second son of the late Mr. John J. Burnett, J.P., of Southampton, whom he succeeded as the agent of Queen's College, Oxford, in that town. He was also secretary of Snare's Brewery, Limited, the Hants Mineral Water Company, and the Alum Bay Pier Company.

Mr. BURNETT was a Pastmaster of the Royal Gloucester Lodge of Freemasons and a life member of the Southampton Masonic Benevolent Institution. His death, after an illness of three months, took place in July last at his residence at Shawford, near Winchester.

WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN CASTLE (Fellow), who died at his residence in Upper Norwood at the age of 81 years, was a son of the late Henry James Castle, F.S.I., in whose office he received his professional training. For many years before his death he had been senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Castle & Co., 40, Chancery Lane, surveyors and valuers of railways, gas, and waterworks. Mr. CASTLE had also been engaged in most of the important rating appeal cases in connection with poor law assessments. He was a very old Member of The Institution, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1872.

HORACE CHESTON (Fellow), whose death occurred in February last, was educated at Haileybury College and articled to Mr. John Whipcord. For over 45 years Mr. Cheston had carried on a highly successful practice as an architect and surveyor in the City, and a large unmber of buildings of every description, including many of the branches of the London County and Westminster Bank, were designed by him.

For nearly 30 years he was one of the London district surveyors, which post he resigned in 1917 on account of the cessation of building operations as a result of the war. Another professional appointment held by Mr. Cheston for nearly 20 years was the surveyorship to the Governors of the Bridewell and Bethlehem Royal Hospitals, for which institutions he carried out many alterations and improvements.

Mr. Cheston had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1891, and for many years did valuable service as an examiner in the subject of constructive and working drawings. He was also a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

HENRY JOHN GAYFORD (Fellow), whose death occurred at the beginning of the current year, became a Member of The Institution in 1884, and was elected a Fellow in 1889. He served for twelve years in the East Raynham estate office of the Marquis of Townshend, at the end of which time he was appointed agent to the estate, which comprised over 23,000 acres in Norfolk. Mr. Gayford later become agent for the estates of Mrs. Mary Fontaine and other landowners in the same county.

JAMES MAURICE NORMAN (Fellow), who died in July last at 39, Gloucester Gardens, W., at the age of 72, had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1876. He was head of the firm of Messrs. Norman & Sons, Uxbridge, which has secured a wide reputation over Middlesex and the adjoining counties as land and timber surveyors and valuers. The firm founded the Uxbridge Cattle Market, and continued its management for many years with notable success.

Mr. NORMAN was the first chairman of the Uxbridge Urban District Council, an active member of the Middlesex County Council, of which he was elected an alderman, and a director of the Uxbridge Gas Company. He was also closely connected with the agricultural organisations in Middlesex and Bucks, and took a great interest in the water supply and tramway questions.

JAMES PAIN (Fellow), of Fareham, Hants, who died in November last, served in the office of Messrs. Cronk of Sevenoaks and London, after which he was engaged under Messrs. Harman & Matthews of Walbrook, leaving that firm later on to take up an appointment under Mr. Charles Bidwell of Ely.

Later Mr. PAIN practised as a member of the firm of Messrs. Hall, Pain & Goldsmith, at Fareham, Hants, where he became well known in agricultural circles.

Mr. PAIN was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1883.

WILLIAM JOHN REES (Fellow), whose death took place at Bettws-y-Coed, Wales, in October last, at the age of 76 years, was one of the best known estate agents in the principality, where his knowledge of urban, rural, and mineral values, especially in South Wales, was probably unrivalled. Nearly 50 years ago Mr. Rees succeeded his uncle as agent of the Penllergaer and the Grove estates, the management of which he continued to be responsible for up to the time of his death. Under his control the development of both these estates advanced rapidly, his far-sighted management keeping always ahead of the ever-growing requirements of the prosperous industrial and residential neighbourhood in which the estates were situated. His practice in compensation cases, both as arbitrator and umpire, was also large.

He was also prominent in public life, being a J.P. for Glamorgan and Swansea, and for many years a member of the Swansea Corporation. He was mayor of the city in 1883.

Mr. Rees was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1891, and interested himself keenly in the Benevolent Fund, being a member of the Committee up to the time of his death. Quite recently he had been responsible for collecting a handsome donation to the Fund from members of the South Wales Branch of The Institution.

Sir JOHN FOWKE LANCELOT ROLLESTON (Past-President) was born in 1848, the son of the late Rev. W. L. Rolleston, Vicar of Great Dalby, Leicestershire, and later of Scraptoft in the same county. His mother was a daughter of Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby, the head of one of the oldest Leicestershire families, and through both her and his father he was connected with a number of well-known landowning families in the Midlands.

Educated at Repton and King's College, London, he commenced business as a land agent and surveyor in Leicester, nearly fifty years ago, and though doubtless in the early days of his practice he was helped by his family connections, the position in his profession which he attained later was due to his own individual energy and capacity.

In 1876 he was elected a Fellow of The Institution, and in 1888 became the first chairman of the Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutland Branch, for the formation of which he was principally responsible. The interest which he showed in the local work of The Institution marked him out for promotion, and in 1891 he was elected to the Council, becoming President in 1901, an office which he filled with much distinction.

As a land agent he was responsible for the management of estates in Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Notts, and elsewhere, but as his ability became more widely known, his services as a valuer and arbitrator were in constant demand. Probably the most important work he was called upon to perform was in connection with the preparation of the estimates and the purchase of land for the extension of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire (now the Great Central) Railway to London. Mr. ROLLESTON, as he was then, acted for the Company for some 40 or 50 miles of the new railway through Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. His face was, for many years, a familiar one in the Committee rooms of the House of Commons and in the arbitration rooms at Great George Street, few cases of importance from the Midlands being contested without his services being called upon either by promoters or claimants. Subsequently he was frequently nominated to act as umpire, a position which he preferred. In that capacity he sat in many important cases, among others being *The Bradford Corporation v. Stansfield.*

Many will regret that in the latter years of his life Sir JOHN, as he had then become, to some extent abandoned the professional work in connection with which his reputation had been made, and entered the more exciting domain of finance. As chairman of the Investment Registry, Limited, he had at one time to defend himself against more than one journalistic attack, but he did so with characteristic tact, courtesy, and ability, and while his friends could not but regret that these attainments were largely lost to the profession, they were happy to find that one who had held so leading a position among them was able to make good his cause in another sphere.

Sir JOHN was a man of many interests outside his professional and financial work. In early days he took an active part in local affairs, being for many years a member of the Leicester Town Council. Later he became the leader of the Unionist party in that town, and courageously undertook to fight what seemed a lost cause in that centre of advanced Radicalism. Twice he suffered defeat, but in 1900 his courage and tenacity were rewarded, and mainly perhaps owing to his own personality and popularity, rather than to any large turnover in political opinion, he was returned at the head of the poll for a constituency which had been steadfastly Liberal for a generation. Shortly before this his great political and local services had been recognised by the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him in 1897. He held the Leicester seat until the Unionist *débacle* in 1906, afterwards contesting successfully East Herts, for which division he sat until his retirement from Parliament in 1916. An ardent Imperialist and prominent Tariff Reformer, he took an active part in advancing what he honestly thought to be the true interests of the country in these directions, and it was on such topics that his voice was usually heard in the House.

To his intimate friends, however, Sir JOHN will best be remembered as a scholar, a traveller, a sportsman, and a most charming host. Those who had the privilege of meeting him in his own home at Glen Parva Grange, near Leicester, will acknowledge that few men possess so completely as he did the ability of making themselves at one with their guests. His many-sided character, his wide knowledge, and his full life, made him a congenial companion to "all sorts and conditions" of men; while his charm of manner and capacity of interesting himself in the pursuits or concerns of others helped to bring out the best side of his guests, and made the house party at Glen Parva, or the little dinner in Curzon Street, a pleasurable memory long after the event.

It is not easy to attempt a summary of Sir JOHN's character and career. Probably, in the eyes of his professional colleagues, the latter may have suffered to some extent by the many-sidedness of the former, which distributed his undoubted powers over too wide a field to permit the concentration which might have enabled him to take a predominant position in a more restricted sphere. It was, however, to this many-sidedness that the charm of his personality was so largely due, and those who knew him best will probably agree that his conception of his duty in life was justified by the good work he was enabled to carry out in so many directions.

RICHARD SQUIRE (Fellow), who died in March last at his residence in Streatham, had been a Fellow of The Institution since 1884, and as partner for nearly 40 years in the firm of Messrs G. Gouldsmith, Son & Co., of 2, Pont Street, Belgravia, was an active member of the profession. Among his numerous business transactions was the sale of portion of the Lyons' estate, and he took part also in other leading transfers of real property.

Mr. SQUIRE was a man of genial personality, and won the respect of all who knew him.

MARTIN VIGERS (Fellow), whose death at an advanced age took place on the 22nd of February last at his residence in Streatham, had carried on business for many years as a surveyor and valuer in the city of London. He was a brother of the late Mr. Francis Vigers and Mr. Robert Vigers, and was elected a Fellow of The Institution in 1885.

Mr. VIGERS was instrumental in forming the "Lease-"holders' Fund Corporation," which was afterwards incorporated with the Rock Insurance Company. He was also associated with Messrs. Vigers & Co., of 4, Frederick's Place, E.C., in the extension of the London Chatham and Dover Railway, and was interested in the Artisans' Dwellings Schemes promoted in 1875 and subsequent dates.

LIBRARY.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.,

1st June, 1918, *to* 31*st May*, 1919.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Accountant, Editor of ...	"The Accountant," 1918-1919.
Adams, H.	"History and Antiquities of Norfolk," 1781. Ten vols.
Adams, H., & Dyson, H. R.	"Loads on Highway Bridges."
Adkin, B. W.	"Local Taxation."
Agricultural Gazette, Editor of the	"The Agricultural Gazette," 1918-1919.
American Institute of Mining Engineers	"Bulletin," 1918-1919.
Architect, Editor of the ...	"The Architect," 1918-1919.
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	"The Journal," Vol. 13, 1918-1919.
Bremner, D. A., O.B.E. ...	"Reconstruction of Industry."
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	International Institute of Agriculture :— "Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases." "Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence."
Board of Trade Journal, Editor of the	"The Board of Trade Journal," 1918-1919.
British Architect, Editor of the	"The British Architect," 1918-1919.
British Empire Producers' Organisation	"Annual Report," 1918.
Builder, Editor of the ...	"The Builder," 1918-1919.
Building News, Editor of the	"The Building News," 1918-1919.
British Engineers' Association	"Steel Structures," Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4.
Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture	"The Journal," 1918.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
Concrete, Editor of...	"Concrete," 1918-1919.
Concrete Institute	"Recommendations for Reinforced Concrete Work."
Contract Journal, Editor of the	"The Contract Journal," 1918-1919.
Contractors' Journal, Editor of the	"The Contractors' Chronicle," 1918-1919.
Davidge, W. R.	"The Growth of London."
Dibdin, Sir L., and Downing, E. D.	"The Ecclesiastical Commission."
Engineer, Editor of the ...	"The Engineer," 1918-1919.
Estates Gazette, Editor of the	"The Estates Gazette," 1918-1919.
Farmers' Club	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Field, Editor of the... ...	"The Field," 1918-1919.
Geologists' Association ...	"Proceedings," 1918.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	"Transactions," 1918, Vol. 30.
Illinois University	"Bulletins," 106, 107.
Illuminating Engineer, Editor of the	"The Illuminating Engineer," 1918-1919.
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), Editor of the	"The Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," 1918-1919.
Incorporated Council of Law Reporting	"Weekly Notes," 1918-1919.
Indented Bar Bulletin, Editor of the	"The Indented Bar Bulletin," 1918-1919.
Institution of Civil Engineers	"Proceedings," Vol. 204.
Institution of Electrical Engineers	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers	"Proceedings," 1918.
Institute of the Land Surveyors of the Transvaal	"Journal," 1918.
Institution of Mining Engineers	"Transactions," Vol. 55.
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Labour, Ministry of ...	"Labour Gazette," 1918-1919.
Land Agents' Record, Editor of the	"The Land Agents' Record," 1918-1919.
Land Agents' Society ...	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Land Values, Editor of ...	"Land Values," 1918-1919.
Local Government Journal, Editor of the	"The Local Government Journal," 1918-1919.

DONOR.	TITLE OF WORK.
London Society	"Journal," 1918-1919.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society	"Transactions," 1918.
Mackenzie, K. J. J. ...	"Farming, Past and Future."
Mining World, Editor of the	"The Mining World," 1918-1919.
Mirams, A. E.	"Ahmedebad City-Wall Improvement Scheme."
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record, Editor of the	"The Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record," 1918-1919.
National Housing Association	"Housing Betterment."
New Zealand Institute of Surveyors	"Journal," 1918.
Patric, Dr. Gladys	"Study of Housing in California."
Production, Editor of ...	"Production," 1918-1919.
Property Owners' Journal, Editor of	"The Property Owners' Journal," 1919.
Quarry, Editor of	"The Quarry," 1918-1919.
Royal Engineers' Institute...	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Royal English Arboricultural Society	"Quarterly Journal of Forestry," 1918-1919.
Royal Institute of British Architects	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Royal Sanitary Institute ...	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society	"Transactions," 1918-1919.
Royal Statistical Society ...	"Journal," 1918-1919.
Scott, Leslie, K.C., M.P. ...	"Agricultural Organisation."
Society of Architects ...	"Journal," 1918-1919.
South Wales Institute of Engineers	"Proceedings," 1919.
Stone, Herbert, F. N. ...	"The Ascent of the Sap and the Drying of Timber."
Surveyor, Editor of the ...	"The Surveyor," 1918-1919.
Surveyor-General of New Zealand	"New Zealand Survey Report," 1917-1918.
Town Planning Review, Editor of the	"The Town Planning Review," Vol. 8, 1919.
Under-Secretary, New South Wales	"New South Wales Public Works Report," 1918. "Mining Report," 1917.
Under-Secretary, Nyassaland Protectorate	"Nyassaland Protectorate Report," 1918.
Vale, H.	"The Old Order Book of Hartlebury Grammar School, 1556-1572."

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Allison, H. W.	2	2	0
Allott, J. R. L.	3	3	0
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Symonds, C. V.	3	3	0
Thomas, E.	2	2	0
Thompson, C.	3	3	0
Thompson, C. W. W.	2	2	0
Williams, J.	2	2	0
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The Surveyors' Institution

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

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1914 *Howard Chatfeild Clarke*
1915 John Henry Hanson.
1916 George Francis Stewart
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The Surveyors' Institution

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

Is established—

1. To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Surveyor, viz.—the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein; the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work.
2. To promote the general interests of the profession, and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

THE INSTITUTION was established in 1868, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and has a total membership of 4,926.

THE INSTITUTION consists of four classes, viz.—FELLOWS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY MEMBERS, with a class of STUDENTS attached.

A Fellow must have qualified for that position by having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying in one or other of its branches as above defined, and have held for at least five years a responsible position in the profession; and must have passed the Examinations called for by the Rules of Examination, or some other Examination in the United Kingdom or the Colonies which the Council may declare to be equivalent thereto.* A Fellow has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters F.S.I. after his name. A Fellow has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Chartered Surveyor."

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* *The Council possess only a very limited dispensing power as regards the Examinations.*

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, a Surveyor by profession, in practice on his own account or employed as an Assistant in a Surveyor's Office, and qualified for the class by having passed the Examinations. A Professional Associate has the right, conferred by the Charter, to use the letters P.A.S.I. after his name. A Professional Associate has also the right, under By-Laws allowed by H.M. Privy Council, to describe himself as "Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor."

An ASSOCIATE must be more than twenty-one years of age, not a Surveyor by profession, but his pursuits must be such as to qualify him to unite with Surveyors in the advancement of professional knowledge.

An HONORARY MEMBER must be a person who, either by reason of his position or experience, or his eminence in science, may be enabled to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institution, but who is not engaged in practice as a Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland. He has the privilege of being present and taking part at all Ordinary General Meetings, and of access to the Library, but no right of voting, discussing, or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institution; nor is he called on to contribute to its funds.

STUDENTS (who must not be under eighteen years of age) qualify as such by passing the Preliminary Examination. Candidates for Studentship who can produce a Certificate of having passed one of the Examinations mentioned in the Rules, are exempted from this Examination, and may be admitted by the Council on the recommendation (according to a form) of a Member of the Institution. Students are expected to enter for the Professional Examinations under the conditions laid down in the Rules of Examination.

A Student is entitled to the use of the Library and Loan Library, to attend the Meetings, and to receive the Transactions. For further privileges as to fees and percentage of marks, see paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Rules of Examination.

Scholarships open to Students and tenable for three years have been instituted at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities, of the value of £80 and £50 per annum. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institution.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination may connect themselves with the Institution by enrolment as PROBATIONERS on payment of an annual subscription of One Guinea. Probationers are entitled to attend Meetings, to use the Institution buildings, museum and library, and to receive the Transactions. They can retain the position for three years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Any person desirous of being admitted into the Institution (excepting to the class of Students) must be proposed and recommended according to a form, in which the full name and qualifications of the candidate must be distinctly specified. This form must be subscribed by him, and signed by at least six Fellows, or four Fellows and two Associates, certifying a practical knowledge of the candidate ; or, by four Members of the Council, of whom the President shall be one, after careful enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant.

The proposal so made, being delivered to the Secretary, will be submitted to the Council, who, on approving the qualifications, will nominate the candidate for election by ballot.

The following are the rates of contribution to the funds :—

	Annual Subscription.			Admission Fee.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Student	1	1	0		—	
Probationer	1	1	0		—	
Associate	2	2	0	3	3	0
Professional Associate	2	2	0	3	3	0
Fellow	3	3	0	5	5	0

No person can become a Member (other than an Honorary Member) of the Institution, unless and until he pays as his first Subscription to the Institution, in the case of becoming a Fellow of the Institution, the sum of Eight Guineas, in the case of becoming a Professional Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas, and in the case of becoming an Associate of the Institution, the sum of Five Guineas.

All Fellows, Professional Associates, and Associates, are required, within twelve months after their election, to deliver to the Council an original Paper on some subject connected with the profession, or to make a donation to the Library or Collection.

The affairs of the Institution are under the management of a Council, which is elected annually, consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, sixteen Fellows, two Professional Associates, and two Associates.

The Session of the Institution commences annually on the second Monday in November, and continues to the end of May. The Ordinary General Meetings are held as far as possible on alternate Mondays during the Session. At these Meetings original communications are read on professional subjects, and their merits fully and freely discussed. Every Member has the privilege of introducing visitors to these Meetings. Members are entitled to a copy of any printed publication issued by the Institution after their admission.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER),

12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JANUARY 1st, 1919.

Honorary Members.

Date of ction and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
Nov. 1904	Armstrong, The Rt. Hon. Lord	Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dec. 1880 M. Nov. 1910	Bankes, The Right Hon. Lord Justice Eldon	45, Eaton Square, S.W.
Jan. 1895	Bedford, His Grace The Duke of, K.G.	15, Belgrave Square, S.W.
April, 1910	Chalmers, Sir Robert, G.C.B...	Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
Dec. 1889	Chaplin, The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount	6, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Nov. 1918	Close, Colonel Sir Charles, C.M.G., K.B.E.	Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
Jan. 1887	Cobham, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount	Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Nov. 1910	Cozens-Hardy of Letheringsett, The Rt. Hon. Lord	50, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Nov. 1908	Devonshire, His Grace The Duke of, K.G.	Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
Jan. 1909	Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., D.C.L.	Nobles, Dormansland, East Grinstead.
June 1917	Downing, Stanford Edwin ..	Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.
Nov. 1906	Elliott, Sir Thomas Henry, Bart., K.C.B.	The Royal Mint, Tower Hill, E.C.
Mar. 1882 M. Nov. 1905	Hamilton, His Honour Judge Henry Best Hans	3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1901	Howe, The Right Hon. The Earl, G.C.V.O.	Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.
Nov. 1915	Jersey, The Right Hon. The Earl of	Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
Jan. 1911	Johnston, Colonel Sir Duncan, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	8, Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.
Mar. 1893	Lincolnshire, The Most Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., G.C.M.G.	53, Prince's Gate, S.W.
Nov. 1915	Milner, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	47, Duke Street, St. James', S.W., and Sturry Court, near Canterbury.
Nov. 1888 M. Feb. 1906	Moulton, The Right Hon. Lord, K.C.B.	57, Onslow Square, S.W.

Date of Election and Transfer.	HONORARY MEMBERS.	Address.
A. Jan. 1885 C.F. Jan. 1914	PARMOOR OF FRIETH, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.C. ..	1, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
June 1917	PROTHERO, THE RIGHT HON. ROWLAND, M.P., M.V.O.	8, Richmond Terrace, S.W.1.
Nov. 1916	REDMAYNE, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B...	Claremont Lodge, Cobham, Surrey.
Nov. 1917	SALTER, ARTHUR CLAVELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE	2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1915	SELBORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.	49, Mount Street, W.
A. Dec. 1877 H.M. April 1906	SUTTON, SIR HENRY	49, Lexham Gardens, W.
A. May 1886 H.M. Nov. 1905	WHEELER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE THOMAS WHITTENBURY, K.C. ..	32, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.

Total number of Honorary Members, 26.

Fellows.

The names of those Fellows who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus*
The names of those Fellows who have gained Prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus§

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1884	ABBOTT, ROBERT THOMAS G. ..	Whitley House, Malton, Yorkshire.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*ABRAMS, BENJAMIN PERCY ..	87, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
Oct. 1913	*ABRAMS, JOHN EDWARD	Kirkstall, Kingsheath, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*ACTON, WILLIAM BIRCHALL ..	Superintendent of Inland Revenue and Conservancy, Conservancy Office, Kisumu, British E. Africa.
Oct. 1912	ADAIR, GERALD A., B.E. (*Dublin*), A.M.I.C.E.	South Eastern Railway Company, Dublin.
Oct. 1897	ADAM, THOMAS	27, Union Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1884	ADAMS, HENRY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	60, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*ADAMS, THOMAS	Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*ADDIE, JOHN HEATHCOTE.. ..	Patshull Estate Office, near Wolverhampton.
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1918	*ADDIE, ROBERT	9, Devanha Gardens, Aberdeen.
Feb. 1881	ADDIE, WILLIAM FORRESTER ..	Powis Castle Estate Office, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*ADDISCOTT, HENRY HUGH ..	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1891	*†ADKIN, BENAIAH WHITLEY ..	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Dec. 1881 F. Nov. 1886	ADKIN, CHARLES DUNCAN.. ..	Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.
Oct. 1912	*AISH, CLIFFORD AUGUSTUS ..	526, Oxford Street, W.
Feb. 1899	AITKEN, JOHN MALCOLM	Castlemilk Estates Office, Norwood, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
Sep. 1895	ALEXANDER, HENRY GEORGE SAMUEL, COLONEL	Carrickmore House, Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
Feb. 1908	ALLAN, ROBERT	Halfway House, Whitburn, N.B.
Oct. 1917	ALLOTT, JAMES RAYNEY LEACH	Avenue Villa, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1898 F. May 1917	*ALLPRESS, HORACE EDWARD ..	35, Perrymead Street, Eel Brook Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1902	*ALLSEBROOK, ARTHUR, B.SC. (*Edin.*)	Link Elm, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*ALLSOP, BENJAMIN GEORGE KIDSTON	141, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7920	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*Almond, William John	6, Albion Street, Hull.
7660	Nov. 1916	Alton, Henry Bindon	76, George Street, Limerick.
3073	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1902	*Ambler, Sydney Wood ..	Estates Office, Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.
2503	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1893	*§Amos, Frank	3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent.
7564	Oct. 1915	Anderson, John	20, York Place, Edinburgh.
3172	Oct. 1897	Anderson, Robert	Property Agent, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow
597	A. Jan. 1881 F. Mar. 1884	Anderson, Robert	Knowsley, Prescot, Lancs.
1635	Dec. 1889	Andrew, Thomas Hawkes ..	"Barnburgh," Pennsylvania Hill, Exeter.
3342	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*Angel, Francis Houghton ..	7, Wolseley Gardens, Gunnersbury, W.
5589	Oct. 1909	Anthony, Ernest John.. ..	95, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
3953	A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1903	*Appleby, John Henry James..	Corona, Chester Road, Northwood, Middlesex.
4886	Oct. 1906	*Apps, Benjamin Charles.. ..	1, Bury Street, Guildford.
2649	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1896	*‡§Aris, John Whitton, M.A. (*Oxon*)	Lois Weedon, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
1133	Apr. 1884	Armistead, Richard, A.M.I.C.E.	10, Booth Street, Bradford, Yorkshire
3782	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*Armstrong, Albert Leslie ..	14, Swaledale Road, Sheffield.
7546	Feb. 1915	Armstrong, Henry	Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5590	Oct. 1909	Armstrong, Reginald Graves	Estate Office, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.
791	Apr. 1882	Armstrong, Thomas John ..	14, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1730	Feb. 1890	Armytage, Sir George, Bart.	Kirklees, Brighouse, Yorkshire.
7565	Oct. 1915	*Arnall, George	153, St. John's Hill, S.W.
3042	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*Arno, Samuel	67, Dunsmure Road, Stamford Hill, N.
1280	A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1896	*§Arnott, John	Church Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
3075	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*Ashenden, Leonard Thomas..	Westgate, Canterbury, Kent.
7644	Nov. 1916	Ashworth, John	77, King Street, Manchester.
4898	A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*Askwith, Arthur	29, Nevilledale, Durham.
1750	A. Feb. 1890 F. July 1901	*†Assiter, Harry G.	The Weald House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.
5616	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1916	*Atack, George Albert Severne	District Valuer's Office, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn, Lancs.
3785	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*Austin, Frank Holman, Capt.	16, Fonnereau Road, Ipswich.
1408	A. Dec. 1887 F. Oct. 1891	*Austin, Richard	Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1878	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1903	*Aylen, Cecil Hugh	20, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.
1913	Jan. 1891	Aynsley, Robert John	Fencer Hill, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.
‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1905	Bacon, Frederick Joseph, C.B.E.	Rating Department, Treasury, S.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*Baddeley, Bernard Beresford	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1896	*Bailey, Louis Hewitt	4, Eaton Road, Ilkley, Yorks.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1906	*Bailey, Percival Henry Ashby	"Glenthorn," Wolstanton, Staffs.
Nov. 1916	Bailey, Thomas Henry	13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
May 1891	Bailey, William Smith	4, Kirkgate, Newark-upon-Trent.
Sep. 1895	Baillie, John Robert, Col.	Abercorn Estate Office, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
Nov. 1891	Baines, Matthew Talbot, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.
Oct. 1905	Baker, Ernest John	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, Dunfermline.
Nov. 1916	Ball, George J., Major	Palmerston Road, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*Ball, James Robert	L. and N.W. Rly. Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1891	*Ball, William Alfred	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*Bamford, Walter Herbert	23, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1893	*Bancroft, Frederick Herbert	78, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Feb. 1901	*§Banks, Frederick Stuart Angus	Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Leicester.
Oct. 1907	Banks, John William	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1912	*Bannister, Montagu Douglas	Buntinghill, Cuckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1903	*Barker, Charles	Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1898	*Barker, Geoffrey Lionel	Teigngrace House, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
Mar. 1891	Barker, Horace Richard	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1891	*Barnes, George Frederick	New Square, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1911	*Barnes, Harry	4, Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*Barns, Stephen Allen, M.B.E.	51, Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, N.16.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1911	*§Barr, James	221, West George Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1906	Barrett, James	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
Sep. 1895	Barrington, John Beatty	Barrington Street, Limerick.
May 1891	Barton, Harry Howell	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2750	Sep. 1895	Barton, Henry Dupre Malkin	The Bush, Antrim, Ireland.
4362	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*Barton, Sydney Frederick ..	Forest View, The Drive, Walthamstow N.E.
3642	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Basley, Harold Pullam.. ..	163, North Street, Brighton.
6480	Oct. 1912	*Bate, Ernest Montagu	Belle Vue, Fourth Avenue, Frinton on-Sea, Essex.
1986	Mar. 1891	Batey, Henry Simpson	51, South King Street, Manchester.
726	Feb. 1882	Bath, Fred, F.R.I.B.A.	Crown Chambers, and Sandown House Church Fields, Salisbury.
1918	Jan. 1891	Bather, John T...	9, The Square, Shrewsbury.
2161	Nov. 1891	Batstone, Rowland Robert..	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
3789	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1912	*Batterbury, Norman Boniface	Brook House, Francis Street, W.C.
3346	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*Baverstock, Harold Bridge..	Godalming, Surrey.
4364	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*Baxendale, Frederick Giesen	Corbally, Arbrook Lane, Esher, Surrey
2481	Feb. 1892	Baxter, George	1, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5329	Feb. 1908	Baxter, John	243, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
3643	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	Baylis, Albert Edward ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charle Street, S.W.
4856	A. Feb 1906 F. July 1916	*Baynham, Edmund Christopher	7, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
1881	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1898	*Beadel, Maurice Frederick..	97, Gresham Street, E.C.
2163	Nov. 1891	Beale, Robert J., A.R.I.B.A. ..	17, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W
5585	Oct. 1909	Beale, Sydney Benjamin ..	Sutton House, Brighton Road, Sutton Surrey.
2753	Sep. 1895	Beamish, William Henry ..	60, South Mall, Cork.
4109	A. Feb. 1903 F. Jan. 1910	*Beasley, Thomas Calvert Platt	Harston, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
5821	Feb. 1910	Beattie, George Lennox ..	5, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.
5873	A. Oct. 1910 F. Jan. 1917	*Beaumont, Raymond Pilbeam	149, Western Road, Brighton.
2164	Nov. 1891	Beck, Arthur Clement	Sandringham, Norfolk.
1457	Feb. 1888	Beck, Edward William	16, Bank Street, Norwich.
5591	Oct. 1909	Beckett, W. Frank	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
1561	Jan. 1889	Beckwith, Henry Langton, Col.	Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
4133	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*Beddall, Herbert Bowman, M.B.E., N.D.A.	9, Strangways Terrace, Truro.
959	A. May 1883 F. May 1887	*Bedells, Charles Herbert (*Member of Council*)	6, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2651	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1903	*Beken, George Kingsnorth..	
1594	A. Feb. 1889 F. Dec. 1895	*Belcher, Edward John.. ..	Wantage, Berks.
7670	Nov. 1916	*Belfrage, James Herbert ..	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3790	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*Bell, Albert Henry..	Nithsdale, Dyke Road, Brighton.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	**FELLOWS.**	**Address.**
A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1894	*Bellingham, Archibald Turner	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*Benn, Percy Arthur	Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Lichfield, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1908 F. May 1917	*Bennett, Stephen Augustus, A.M.I.C.E.	Monmouthshire County Council Offices, Newport, Mon.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1915	*Bentley, Harold Edwin	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*Berry, Charles Windsor	51, North John Street, Liverpool.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1905	*Betenson, Frederic Roger	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Dec. 1883	Bettridge, Edward	28, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	Bettridge, John Charles Lebon	West View, Stratford Road, Shirley, near Birmingham.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*Beven, Septimus	47, King Edward Road, E.9.
Mar. 1869	Bidwell, Chas., M.A. (*Cantab.*) (*Past-President*)	Ely, Cambridgeshire.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*Bidwell, John Evans, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	11, Benet Street, Cambridge, and Fox Hill, Great Shelford, Cambridge.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*Bidwell, Phillip Shelford	St. Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*Biggs, Walter Woodbridge	Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	*Bigwood, Ernest Guy	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Oct. 1911	Bigwood, Ernest J.	158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	Bilson, John, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Parliament Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
Jan. 1891	Bingham, Frederick Henry	5, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.
Oct. 1898	Binnie, Thomas	207, Hope Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1912	*Binns, Henry William	141, Park Road, N.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*Birch, Francis Julian Laurence	Hillylands, Oakhill, Bath.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1895	*Birch, Richard Elwyn, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Bryncelyn, St. Asaph, Flintshire.
A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1889	*Birch, Walter de Hoghton	Hoghton Estate Office, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire.
Nov. 1888	Bird, James Binfield	Kingswood, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
May 1884	Bird, Walter	24, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.
A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1889	Birkett, Tom	Foxton House, Penrith, Cumberland.
Oct. 1911	*Biscoe, Francis Edwin	2, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.
May 1890	Bishop, Charles	Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.
Oct. 1893	*Blackbourn, Henry	8, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells, and 21, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Dec. 1886	Blackford, Arthur	4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
Sep. 1895	Blackley, Travers Robert	Drumbar, Cavan, Ireland.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.		FELLOWS.	Address.
3455	Feb. 1899		Blair, Alexander	9, Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
7483	Oct. 1914		Blair, Thomas	Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, Hadding tonshire.
3200	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1898	*†‖	Blake, Edwin Holmes	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1262	Mar. 1885		Blake, Frederick	46,Commercial Road,Portsmouth,Han
883	Feb. 1883		Blake, William John	45, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
2170	Nov. 1891		Bletsoe, Henry Hopkinson	Thrapston, Northamptonshire.
4138	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1912	*	Bliss, Francis George	106, Cheapside, E.C.
1988	Mar. 1891		Blizard, John Henry, A.M.I.C.E.	Lansdowne House, Castle Lan Southampton.
7486	Oct. 1914		Bloomer, Josiah	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcester shire.
7547	Feb. 1915		Blosse, Henry Lynch	Worcester Chambers, Swansea.
2935	A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1905	*	Blount, Edward	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
4139	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*	Blunt, Francis Edward	Valuation Department,Inland Revenu 12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
4372	A. Oct. 1904 F. Sep. 1905	*	Boddington, Percy Edgar	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street Exeter.
1882	A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*	Body, Arthur, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Princess Square, Plymouth, Devon and 48, Corn Street, Bristol.
330	Feb. 1874		Bolam, Charles Godfrey	Dunchurch, Rugby, Warwickshire, an 1, Great George Street, S.W.
6464	Oct. 1912		Boland, Charles James	Chief Valuer, General Valuation Office Ireland.
408	Dec. 1875		Bolden, John Leonard, M.A. (*Cantab.*), C.V.O.	28, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W
5880	A. Oct. 1910 F. May 1917	*	Bolton, Frank Holmes	"Eversley," Whaley Bridge, Cheshire
5592	Oct. 1909		Bolton, Samuel H.	6, Churchill Terrace, Ball's Bridge Co. Dublin.
199	May 1869		Bond, Erasmus	Beachy Down, Edensor Road, East bourne.
3502	Oct. 1899	*	Booker, Frank William	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
2653	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*	Booth, Gilbert William	45 and 46, Chandos St., Charing Cross W.C.
7662	Nov. 1916		Borrowes, Eustace	49, Rathdown Road, Dublin.
1883	A. Nov. 1890 F. June 1891	*	Boulting, Frederick Edward	182, Oxford Street, W.
3647	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1906	*	Bourchier, Claud J.	Estate Office, Monasterevan, Co. Kildare.
1795	May 1890		Bourne, Robert Elliott	Elwell, Totnes, Devon.
5882	A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	*	Boustred, Henry Norman	Friern Barnet Road, N., and 12 London Wall, E.C.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.
‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1902	*BOWDEN, HARRY	Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
	A. May 1891 F. Nov. 1899	*§BOWDEN, JOHN FRIENDSHIP ..	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
	Apr. 1890	BOWDITCH, HENRY	103, George Street, Croydon.
	Oct. 1914	BOWEN, DAVID, CAPT., R E. ..	C.R.E. Office, Brockton Camp, Staffs.
	Nov. 1918	BOWEN, JOHN, B.E.	County Offices, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
3	Feb. 1915	BOWEN-JONES, WILLIAM THOMAS	Cae Synamon, Carnarvon.
3	Apr. 1890	BOWLEY, JOHN CROSS	St. Tudno, Mountney Road, Eastbourne.
55	Jan. 1890	BOYD, JOHN JERMYN	Heath View, Weybridge, Surrey, and Estate Offices, Hamilton Place, W.
11	Nov. 1916	BOYTON, SIR JAMES, M.P.	6, Vere Street, W.
55	Nov. 1886	BRACKETT, ARTHUR WILLIAM ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
14	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1892	*BRACKETT, FREDERICK HENRY ..	27, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
22	A. Oct. 1897 F. Apr. 1902	*BRACKETT, WILLIAM NEWBEGIN	Market Place, Retford, Nottinghamshire.
23	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1912	*§BRADSHAW, ARTHUR GEORGE ..	Town Hall, Lancaster.
11	Nov. 1916	*BRADSHAW, HUBERT	Valuation Department, 32, Full Street, Derby.
14	A. Dec. 1888 F. Nov. 1893	*BRADY, RALPH HOLLINSHED ..	17, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire, and 42, John Dalton St., Manchester.
6	Oct. 1917	BRAGGE, GEORGE STEPHENSON	13, Grove Avenue, Moseley, Birmingham.
51	Oct. 1915	BRAIN, SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
3	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*BRAMLEY, FRANCIS HERBERT ..	The White Building, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield.
41	Jan. 1888	BREACH, BENJAMIN I'ANSON ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
64	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*BREALEY, REGINALD WOODHOUSE	Burns Croft, Leek, Staffordshire.
24	Oct. 1895	*BREEDS, ARTHUR OWEN	37, Russell Square, W.C.
95	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*BRENT, THOMAS	Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, Norbury Manor Estate Office, London Road, Norbury, S.W., and 8, Norbury Crescent, Norbury, S.W. (Surrey Committee.)
06	Oct. 1909	*BRESSEY, CHARLES HERBERT ..	91 & 93, Bishopsgate, E.C.
34	A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1918	*†BRIANT, BERNARD	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
21	Jan. 1891	BRIANT, ROBERT	200, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
76	Oct. 1908	*BRICKWELL, ALFRED JAMES ..	Surveyor's Office, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
58	Sep. 1895	BRIDGE, HENRY POWELL	Racket Hall, Roscrea, Tipperary.
70	Feb. 1887	BRIDGFORD, ERNEST JAMES ..	65, King Street, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4341	Oct. 1904	*Briggs, Arthur	Dearnlea, Langley Road, Prestwic Manchester.
3080	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1900	*Brighton, George Lawrence	6, North Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
2506	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1896	*Brinkworth, Robert Edwin ..	18, Bathwich Hill, Bath, and Chi penham, Wiltshire.
2655	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*Brinsley, Herbert George William	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
4141	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1909	*Broadbent, William	Hopwood, Horsforth, near Leeds.
2759	Sep. 1895	Broadley, Edward Barry, Major	73, South Mall, Cork.
2177	Nov. 1891	Brocklebank, John	58A, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lanca shire, and Todmorden, Yorkshire.
2178	Nov. 1891	Brodrick, Frederick Stead ..	York Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.
4377	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*Brook, Harry	District Valuer's Office, 39, Kimbolto Road, Bedford.
3515	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1917	*Brooker, Frederick George	The Corner Cottage, Sevenoaks.
1990	Mar. 1891	Brooks, Charles William, A.R.I.B.A.	Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, Bloom bury Square, W.C.
2938	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1897	*Brooks, John McMullen	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
2939	A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*Brooks, Philip Fuller	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1834	Nov. 1890	Broster, Robert Buck	Craven Bank Chambers, North Street Keighley, Yorkshire.
2135	A. May 1891 F. May 1893	*Brown, Alexander Burnett ..	Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Stranc W.C.
3353	A. Oct. 1898 F. Mar. 1903	*Brown, Arthur Allen	83, High Street, Croydon, Surrey.
3456	Feb. 1889	Brown, Charles	Kerse Estate Office, Falkirk, Stirlingshi
6993	Oct. 1913	Brown, Clarence	H.M. Office of Works, King Charle Street, S.W.
7550	Feb. 1915	Brown, Edward Otto Forster	706-7, Salisbury House, Finsbur Circus, E.C.
7743	Nov. 1918	Brown, Francis Daniel	65, Bath Street, Glasgow.
1500	Nov. 1888	Brown, Frank John	Tring, Herts.
6481	Oct. 1912	*Brown, George Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.	51, Fawcett Street, Sunderland, Durham.
2507	A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1899	*Brown, George Turville. ..	11, Little College St., Westminster, S.W
6543	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*Brown, James	11, Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
5094	Oct. 1907	*Brown, Reginald, M.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Osterley, Longford Avenue, Southal Middlesex; Town Hall, Southall; an 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W
7488	Oct. 1914	Brown, Westgarth Forster ..	Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.
2061	May 1891	Brown, William	63, John Street, Glasgow.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
May 1886	Brown, William Blumfield..	104, High Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1911	*Brown, William Ernest.. ..	39, Pepper Street, Chester.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*Brown, William Henry.. ..	40, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E., and 19, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
Sep. 1895	Browne, Ernest H.	Brookfield, Tullamore, King's County.
A. Apr. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	Browne, Flint	30, Watling Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*Browne, Hugh Gillespie ..	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Oct. 1902	Brunicardi, Dominic N.	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Feb. 1892	Bruton, Henry William.. ..	Albion Chambers, Gloucester.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sept. 1917	*Bruzaud, George Joseph ..	Highfield End, West Byfleet, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*Bryden, Charles John Baxter	167, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*Buckingham, Claude Somerset	11a, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
A. Dec. 1885 F. Jan. 1889	*Buckland, Alfred Virgoe, o.b.e.	8, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Dec. 1871	Buckland, Frank Bowry ..	Windsor, Berks.
Jan. 1890	Buckland, Henry Duneau ..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
A. May 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*Buckland, Sidney Crawford..	4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., and Windsor, Berks.
Nov. 1891	Bull, Walter	4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1917	*Buller, Francis Charles ..	The Estates Office, Electric Railway House, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1915 F. Dec. 1918	*Burch, Arthur Edwin	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, New Street, Weymouth.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apl. 1915	*Burch, Herbert	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1911	*Burge, James Thomas	Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*Burgess, Henry Herbert Philip	c/o United Kingdom Provident Institution, 196, Strand, W.C.
Sep. 1895	Burke, Henry Anthony.. ..	Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh.
Feb. 1912	Burke, Martin Joseph.. ..	H.M. Office of Works, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	Burke, William Creaghe ..	Cloonee, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*†Burkett-Smith, Cecil Sydney	31, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1914	*Burman, William	Estate Office, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield
May 1890	Burmester, John William Stanley, f.r.i.b.a.	13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*Burn, Joseph	Prudential Assurance Company, 142, Holborn Bars, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Burnet, Frank	180, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Dec. 1881	Burnett, Sir David, Bart. ..	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Sep. 1904	*Burnett, John	Gopsall, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4643	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*Burnett, Leslie Trew	12, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
3655	A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1901	*†Burr, Harry	Estate Office, Letchworth, near Hitc Hertfordshire.
4644	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1908	*Burr, Thomas Arnold	Byron House, 85, Fleet Street, E.C.
3355	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jun. 1904	*Burroughes, Charles Fitzpatrick	13, Upper King Street, Norwich.
379	Feb. 1875	Burroughes, Thomas Henry	
1832	A. Dec. 1886 F. Jan. 1890	*Burrows, Alfred John	41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
1216	Dec. 1884	Burtenshaw, Albert	Hailsham, Sussex.
3356	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*Burtenshaw, Albert King	Hailsham, Sussex.
5123	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1916	*Burtenshaw, Arthur Howard	Division Office, R.E., St. Albans.
2940	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*Burton, Amos, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Stol upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
3357	A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1902	*Burton, Reginald Robert	London County Council, Spring Garde S.W.
5584	Oct. 1909	Bury, Joshua	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
5892	A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1918	*§Buss, Harold George	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fiel W.C.
2657	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1899	*Butler, Albert Ernest	28, Broad Street, Wokingham, Berkshi
3205	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1900	*Butler, Charles	Union Offices, Queen Street Sou Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
3802	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*Cable, Charles Vincent	66, Princes Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
2184	Nov. 1891	Cable, James M., A.R.I.B.A.	56, Ludgate Hill, E.
1638	Dec. 1889	Cæsar, Charles Edward	105, Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E.
2185	Nov. 1891	Calvert, Arthur Richard	18, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
5331	Feb. 1908	Cameron, Angus	Seafield Estates Office, Elgin, N.B.
2942	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1896	*Campbell, Hugh Bruce	Heydon Hills, Weedon, Northants.
4110	A. Feb. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*Canch, Thomas Richard	3, Greenbank Crescent, Morningsi Edinburgh.
3969	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*Candy, Walter Emmanuel	Encombe, Wareham, Dorset.
6131	Oct. 1911	*Cantlay, Robert William	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
7750	Nov. 1918	Carbury, John	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
6185	A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1916	*Carpenter, Alfred Joseph	89, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne H S.E.
7663	Nov. 1916	Carroll, James	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
2769	Sep. 1895	Carson, William B.	Broomfield, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
7751	Nov. 1918	Carter, Thomas Henry	Estate Office, Castletown, Mountra Queen's County.
2943	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1898	*Cartwright, Alfred Stott	Council Office, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
2188	Nov. 1891	Cartwright, Joshua, M.I.C.E.	21, Parsons Lane, Bury, Lancashire.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Mar. 1891	Castell, Charles Smith	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Mar. 1872	Castle, William Henry Baldwin	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Apr. 1888	Cave, Thomas Newman	Horton, Northamptonshire.
Nov. 1890	Chalk, Henry Philip	Linton, Cambridgeshire.
A. Feb. 1897 F. June 1899	*Chamberlain, George Arthur Raddon	Whitegates, Enville, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1896	*§Chambers, Sir Theodore Gervase, K.B.E.	Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.1.
A. Feb. 1907 F. Apr. 1916	*Chambers, Waddelow Nix	c/o Messrs. Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks.
Sep. 1895	Chambré, C. B. M.	Northland Row, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.
Oct. 1905	*Champion, Philip	Wavertree, Downs Park, Herne Bay.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*Chandler, John	Valuer's Office, 1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1910	*§Chapman, Charles Albert	101, Connaught Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.
Feb. 1897	Chapman, George James, Major	Royal Engineer Office, Scroop Terrace, Cambridge.
Oct. 1906	Chappell, Frank Richardson	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W., and 153, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.
Oct. 1908	*Charles, Arthur	Noseley Estate, Billesdon, Leicester.
May 1890	Charles, Richard Stafford	Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.
A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*†Chart, Christopher	Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.
Mar. 1890	Chart, Robert Masters	The Vestry Hall, Mitcham, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*Chattell, Francis Loriot	Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
Oct. 1912	Chatterton, Abraham	Kilgarron, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
Oct. 1910	*Cheeke, William Alexander	Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
A. Dec. 1888 F. Oct. 1910	Cheney, Edwin John, C.B., M.A., M.R.A.C.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1904	*Chesterton, Sidney James, M.B.E.	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Mar. 1890	Chesterton, Sidney Rawlins	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Mar. 1891	Cheston, Horace, F.R.I.B.A.	3, Tudor Street, E.C., and Avondale, Wakehurst Road, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1915	*Cheverton, Alfred Douglas	164, High Street, Southampton.
Nov. 1891	Chew, Henry Victor	25, Portland Place, Kemp Town, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*Chichester, Richard Herbert	Estate Office, Badminton, Glos.
Feb. 1890	Child, Fred	65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 1, Station Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire.

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Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3058	Oct. 1896	CHILD, HENRY JOHN, MAJOR ..	Royal Engineer Office, Devonport.
7489	Oct. 1914	CHILDE, HENRY SLADE	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
1112	A. Feb. 1884 F. June 1891	CHRISTY, ARCHIBALD ERNEST ..	12, Great St. Helens, E.C.
7656	Nov. 1916	CIMA, GERALD JOSEPH	H.M. Office of Works, King Charl Street, S.W.
5900	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*CLARK, ALFRED HENRY	4, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
5078	A. Feb. 1907 F. July 1918	*CLARK, HENRY DENTON, CAPT.	1, Stanley Place, Chester.
2484	Feb. 1892	CLARK, JOHN McCLARE (*Vice-President*)	Haltwhistle & Hexham, Northumberla
3364	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1905	*CLARK, NATHANIEL	Tanfield Hall, Tantobie, S.O., Co. Durh
681	Jan. 1882	CLARK, SAMUEL	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
1801	May 1890	CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER	Charlcot, Bedale, Yorkshire.
3657	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*CLARKE, ERNEST SEYMOUR ..	2, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
1994	Mar. 1891	CLARKE, GEORGE ERNEST.. ..	12, Coleman Street, E.C.
1007	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	CLARKE, PERCY HENRY	2, Lancaster Place, W.C.
5132	A. Oct. 1907 F. July 1918	*CLARKE, ROBERT, CAPT.	2, Castle Grove, The Park, Nottingha
1924	Jan. 1891	CLARKE, STANLEY CHATFEILD..	102, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.2.
1837	Nov. 1890	CLARKSON, WILLIAM	136, High Street, Poplar, E.
3210	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*CLARKSON, WILLIAM, JUN... ..	9 and 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C., 13 High Street, Poplar, E., and 9, Va kyrie Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Esse
4389	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*CLAY, WILLIAM HENRY CHRISTY, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derb
5593	Oct. 1909	CLAYTON, JOHN GRAVES	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
6195	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1914	*CLEGG, HERBERT	100, Clarence Road, Derby.
4148	A. Oct 1903 F. June 1911	*§CLEMENTS, CYRIL JOHN	19, Watson Avenue, Mansfield, Notts
1122	A. Mar. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	CLIFTON, WILLIAM EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	7, East India Avenue, Leadenha Street, E.C.
78	A. July 1868 F. May 1875	CLUTTON, JOHN HENRY	5, Great College Street, Westminst Abbey, S.W.
221	A. Jan. 1870 F. Dec. 1875	CLUTTON, RALPH WILLIAM.. ..	Hartswood, Reigate, Surrey.
1285	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*COALES, HERBERT GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Local Board Offices, Market Harborou
6483	Oct. 1912	*COATES, FREDERICK ERNEST ..	5, The Craiglands, Sunderland, Durha
4302	A. Feb. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*COATES, LAURENCE CALVERT ..	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
4140	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*COATES, PERCY BREVITT	Fairholme, North Curry, Taunton.
3973	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*COBB, HENRY FREDERICK, LT.-COL., O.B.E.	61 and 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C and Cathedral Chambers, Rocheste

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1882	Cobb, Herbert Mansfield (*Member of Council*), C.B.E.	Cathedral Chambers, Rochester, and and 61 & 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*Cobb, Robert	Larkin Hall, near Rochester, Kent.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*Cochrane, William James ..	15, Thornhill Terrace, Sunderland, Durham.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*Cocks, John Frederick	Hertford.
Nov. 1891	Cocks, Samuel Roger	5, St. Thomas' St., Ryde, Isle of Wight.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	Cole, Francis Joseph	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*Cole, Herbert Covington, Colonel, C.B.E.	Directorate of Requisitions at G.H.Q., A.P.O., S. 79, B.E.F.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1911	*Coles, James Hatch..	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
Nov. 1890	Coles, Samuel Hood Cowper	Parsonage Farm House, East Garston, Lambourn, Berks.
Oct. 1910	*Coles, Walter George	Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
A. Feb. 1882 F. Feb. 1884	Colgate, Thomas	Meeching Court House, Newhaven, Sussex.
A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1911	*Collier, Arthur Charles ..	Singletons, Lower Close, Norwich.
Oct. 1910	*Collier, Henry Hewett ..	69, Fleet Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	Collingham, John Cyril Lees	6, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1909	Collins, Herbert William ..	H.M. Office of Works, 4, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1891	Collins, Marcus E.	61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
May 1891	Commin, Frederick James ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Jan. 1891	Conder, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A. ..	1, Queen Street Place, E.C.
Oct. 1907	Connor, George Harry Adams	Estates Office, Longniddry, N.B.
Oct. 1908	Constable, George William ..	Traquair Estate Office, Innerleithen, N.B.
Oct. 1904	*Cook, Frederic William.. ..	London County Council, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Jan. 1889	Cooke, Henry	11, Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Oct. 1902	*Coope, Samuel	65, Bolton Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
Oct. 1902	*Cooper, Arthur John	48, Pitshanger Lane, Ealing, W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1907	*Cooper, George Augustus ..	7 and 9, Tunbridge Road, Maidstone.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1905	*Cooper, Harry Thomas	106, George Street, Portman Square, W.1.
Jan. 1891	Cooper, John Robert	35, Old Jewry, E.C., and Queen's Lodge, West End Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2772	Sep. 1895	Coote, Stanley Victor, M.A. (*Oxon*).	109, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
1966	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1895	*Cope, Henry James	7, Guildford Place, Russell Square, W.
1597	Mar. 1889	Corbett, Edwin Wortley Montagu	Bute Estate Office, Castle St., Cardif
3666	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1905	*Corbett, John Rooke, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	26, Range Road, Whalley Rang Manchester.
2453	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*Corderoy, Athelstane	Wonford House, Exeter.
1581	Feb. 1889	Corderoy, George (*Member of Council*)	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
7557	Oct. 1915	*Costello, Joseph	43, Westbourne Grove, Middlesbroug Yorks.
3330	Oct. 1898	*Cotterell, Albert Player Isaac, M.I.C.E.	Scottish Buildings, 28, Baldwin Stree Bristol, and 17, Old Queen Street, S.
926	A. Apr. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	Couchman, Henry Boteler ..	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickman worth, Herts.
6202	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1916	*Coughlan, Patrick	King Street, Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.
6133	Oct. 1911	*Coulson, Richard	St. James' Gate, Dublin.
556	Jan. 1880	Coverdale, Frederick John ..	Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
728	Feb. 1882	Coverdale, Henry	The Duke of Norfolk's Estates Offic Sheffield, Yorkshire.
3214	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*Cowper, William Shapland ..	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
5844	Oct. 1910	*Cox, Arthur Laurence, A.M.I.C.E. M.S.A.	45, Darley Street, Bradford.
7000	Oct. 1913	*Cox, Arthur Stanley	16, Queen Victoria Street, Reading.
1732	Feb. 1890	Cox, Edward Samuel (*Member of Council*)	3, New Street, York.
3087	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*Cox, Walter Theodore ..	Holmbury, Bower Mount Roa Maidstone.
7672	Nov. 1916	*Crabb, Henry Ralph	Municipal Offices, Pembroke Dock.
3977	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*Crabtree, Percy	Valuation Office, Inland Revenu Huddersfield.
6134	Oct. 1911	*Cracknell, John Gibson	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
3525	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1907	*Cragg, George Edwin	Cayley Estate Office, Colwyn Ba Denbighshire.
3526	A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*Crampton, Arthur Wesley ..	127, Wellesley Road, Ilford.
2204	Nov. 1891	Cranfield, William Bathgate	6, Poultry, E.C.
7116	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1918	*Crawford, Andrew Rennie, LIC.R.I.B.A.	65, Clarkston Road, Cathcart, Glasgo
961	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1888	Crawter, John	White House, Claygate, Surrey.
3215	A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1899	*Creswell, William Thomas, LIC.R.I.B.A.	11, Victoria St., S.W., and Carshalto Surrey.
2455	A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*Crier, John Thomas	64, Corder Road, Ipswich.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*Crisp, George Frederick	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Victoria Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.
A. Feb. 1881 F. Feb. 1890	Crofts, Ewan Nevile	Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
A. Feb. 1898 F. July 1902	*Cronk, Charles Tylee	Sevenoaks, Kent.
Feb. 1882	Cronk, Edwyn Evans	Kent House, 1B, King Street, St. James' Square, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
Feb. 1882	Cronk, Frank	Kent House, 1B, King Street, St. James' Square, S.W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.
Jan. 1883	Cronk, William Henry	Sevenoaks, Kent.
A. Oct. 1908 F. July 1916	*Crook, Felix	15, Hooley Range, Heaton Moor, Stockport, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1910	*Cropper, Richard Blaylock	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
A. May 1891 F. May 1898	*Cross, Arnold Charles Martin	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1903	*Cross, Arthur George	28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Mar. 1890	Cross, William Haslam	77, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1914	*Crow, Frederick Lewis, Jun.	c/o Messrs. Crow, Dorking, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*Crozier, Harry William	Wenges Common, Ware.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*Crump, Edward Harold	Urban District Council Offices, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1915	*Crump, Harold	Quarndon, 8, Ashbourne Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.
Nov. 1891	Cruwys, Robert	51, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*Cule, Edward Ivor	Aughton Chambers, 7, Moorfields, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1901 F. May 1909	*Cullen, Felix Victor	82, Mortimer Street, W.
A Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*Culver, Herbert George	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1899	*Culverhouse, Cecil Goldar Fearn	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Jan. 1891	Cumberland, Edward Anthony	Luton and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*Cundy, Henry I.	Nottingham Estate Office, Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E.
Feb. 1899	Cunningham, Robert	65, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1911	*Currie, Arthur Lorimer	192, Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow.
Dec. 1880	Curtis, Charles Edward	Woodlands, Brockenhurst, Hants.
A. Mar. 1895 F. May 1898	*Cuthbert-Williams, Henry	36, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*Cutler, George Alfred	6, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge, Kensington.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3217	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*DADD, CHARLES JOHN THOMAS ..	Architects' Department, L.C.C., Sprin Gardens, S.W.
4399	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1909	*DADSON, REGINALD THORNTON	2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
6587	A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*DAKERS, EDWARD JOHN WILLIAM	Blairard, Fotheringham Road, Ayr N.B.
6211	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*DALBY, RICHARD ALEXANDER ..	The Lodge, Stanley, Wakefield.
3930	A. Feb. 1902 F. Feb. 1908	*DALGLIESH, CHRISTOPHER	1, Victoria Square, Reading.
4663	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*DAMPNEY, CYRIL JOHN	38, Midhurst Avenue, East Finchley, N
3218	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1901	*DANGERFIELD, THOMAS SAMUEL	19 and 20, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
3816	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1909	*§DANIELL, FREDERICK STANLEY..	Head Gate, Colchester.
732	Feb. 1882	DANN, HENRY	Dartford, Kent.
3531	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*DANN, HENRY, JUN.	3, Spital Street, Dartford, Kent.
4664	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*§DANNATT, PERCY BOOTHROYD, A.R.I.B.A.	R.E. Office, Cavalry Barracks, Norwi
1666	A. Dec. 1889 F. Apr. 1891	*DARCH, JOHN..	55, West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.
907	A. Feb. 1883 F. May 1891	DASH, ROLAND ASHFORD	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Ox shott, Surrey.
3669	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*DAUBNEY, CHARLES ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, Bermondsey, Ban Chambers, Tower Bridge, Bermond sey, S.E.
4401	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*DAVEY, JOHN	30, Glenshiel Road, Eltham, S.E.
848	A. Dec. 1882 F. Nov. 1890	DAVID, EDMUND USSHER	4, Park Place, Cardiff, Glamorganshir
3670	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1905	*‖DAVIDGE, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A...	63, Lewisham Park, S.E.
3460	Feb. 1899	DAVIDSON, CHARLES	Terrace Buildings, Paisley, Renfrewshir
3176	Oct. 1897	DAVIDSON, JAMES INGLIS (*Member of Council*)	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midl thian.
6136	Oct. 1911	*DAVIE, ALEXANDER	7, Herries Road, Pollokshields, Glasgo
2575	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*§DAVIES, CYRIL FROODVALE ..	Hafdre, Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecknoc shire.
2512	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*DAVIES, DAVID THOMAS	33, Park Place, Cardiff.
5145	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1912	*DAVIES, HAROLD CLIFFE	9, Mount Road, Higher Tranmer Birkenhead, Cheshire.
5378	Oct. 1908	*DAVIES, HORACE FRANCIS, A.R.I.B.A.	6, Stanley Place, Chester.
300	Feb. 1873	DAVIES, JOHN MORGAN	Froodvale, Llanwrda, South Wales.
4402	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1908	*DAVIES, JOHN NICHOLLS	96, Ashen Grove, Wimbledon Par Surrey.
2212	Nov. 1891	DAVIS, ALFRED THOMAS, MAJOR, M.I.C.E.	Shirehall, Shrewsbury.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Davis, Charles	51, Tollemache Street, New Brighton, Cheshire.
Feb. 1883	Daw, William Herbert	98, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1907	*Dawson, Charles Ford	Public Offices, Barking.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1900	*Dawson, George Crosbie	19, Priory Row, Coventry, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1911	*Dawson, Robert Alexander	The Farm, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.
Dec. 1889	Day, George Carleton	Estate Office, Woodbridge, Shaftesbury, Dorset.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1887	*Day, William	High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*Daykin, Harry	"Elmsley," Trowle, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Nov. 1916	Deacon, Maurice	Chase Cliffe, Whatstandwell, near Matlock.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1911	*Deacon, Stanley Marcus	Grasmere, Red Down Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Jan. 1882	Deacon, Thomas Mark	32, Craven Street, Charing Cross, S.W..
Sep. 1895	Deane, George B.	25, Belgrave Square E., Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Aug. 1893	*Debenham, Frank Bridgewater	80, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1899	*Debenham, Frederic Kersey	25 and 27, Oxford Street, W.
Nov. 1891	Deer, Edward	Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*De la Quintana, Carlos Ygnacio Elias	7, Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1903	*Delves, Robert Harvey Addington	City Improvement Trust, Bombay.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1891	Demetriadi, Thomas Marsden	220, Halifax Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Jan. 1894	*§Dendy, William Cooper	Borough Engineer's Department, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Jan. 1891	Dennison, John W., F.R.I.B.A.	28, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1918	*Densham, John Boon	The Warren, Higher Drive, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*Denton, William	Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Sep. 1895	Dickinson, Charles, B.A. (*Dublin*)	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	Dickinson, Harold	23, South Frederick Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1908 F. May 1917	*Dickson, Alfred Eric, Capt.	30, Winckley Square, Preston, Lancs.
A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1885	*Dickson, Thomas Arthur	Estate Office, Overstone Park, Northampton.
A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1897	*Dinwiddy, Donald	54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Greenwich, S.E.
Feb. 1883	Dinwiddy, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, Dover.
Oct. 1913	Dixon, Isaac	Parish Surveyor's Office, Liverpool.
Oct. 1904	Doherty, Richard Wheeler	Oaklands, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7713	Oct. 1917	*DOLAMORE, FREDERICK PERCY..	Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices Bournemouth.
1136	Apr. 1884	DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY, F.R.I.B.A.	5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C
2217	Nov. 1891	DOLLAR, PETER, A.R.I.B.A... ..	Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.
1415	A. Dec. 1887 F. Dec. 1891	*§DONE, JOHN JAMES	Cricklewood, N.W.
1250	Feb. 1885	DONNE, HENRY	Olivers, Painswick, Stroud, Glos.
2218	Nov. 1891	DORNING, ARTHUR HARRY ..	Holmleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire.
5332	Feb. 1908	DOUGLAS, ARTHUR HUGH ..	Eden House, Malton, Yorkshire.
6138	Oct. 1911	*DOUGLAS, JAMES WIGHTMAN, D.S.O.	1, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastl on-Tyne.
493	Jan. 1878	DOWNING, FREDERICK	12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
1997	Mar. 1891	DOWNING, HENRY PHILIP BURKE, F.R.I.B.A.	12, Little College Street, Westminste Abbey, S.W., and Avalon, Wilto Road, Merton, S.W.
1336	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1888	*DREW, HENRY ALBAN	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
1095	A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	DREW, JOHN GOULD, B.A. (*Oxon*)	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
5659	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1912	*DREW, STANLEY THOMAS ..	2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
2220	Nov. 1891	DREWEATT, THOMAS	Newbury, Berkshire.
3984	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*DRIVER, ARTHUR CHARLES ..	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W
7673	Nov. 1916	*DROVER, WILLIAM HENRY ..	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampto
3985	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1910	*DROWER, EDMUND GILBERT ..	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
4845	Feb. 1906	DROWER, JOHN EDMUND	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5845	Oct. 1910	*DRUMMOND, BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	54, Alfred Terrace, Fleetwood, Lanc
7642	Nov. 1916	DRUMMOND, FRANCIS DUDLEY W., COL.	Carmarthen.
3986	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*‖‡§DUCHESNE, MARTIN COLLIER	Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.
4667	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*DUCKWORTH, WALTER EDMUND	The Mart, Bridgwater, Somerset.
1692	A. Jan. 1890 F. Dec. 1893	*DUDLEY, EDGAR..	Local Government Board, Whiteha S.W.
1802	May 1890	DUKE, EDWARD	Dorchester.
1779	Apr. 1890	DUNCALFE, HENRY GEORGE ..	81, Darlington Street, Wolverhampto Staffordshire.
2221	Nov. 1891	DUNCAN, JAMES MORISON ..	40 and 42, Queen Victoria Street, E.
3536	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*DUNLOP, DUGDALE OAKELEY ..	57, King Street, Manchester.
6485	Oct. 1912	*DUNN, EDWARD JONATHAN ..	Valuation Office, Midland Bank Char bers, Albert Road, Middlesbrough
1931	Jan. 1891	DUNN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, BART.	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
4943	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1909	*†DUNSMORE, GILBERT	1, Garthorne Road, Honor Oak Pa S.E.

Sessional Papers Gold Medal. ‡ Special Forestry Diploma. † Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Dunstall, Herbert Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	44, Maidstone Road, Rochester.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*Durbridge, Ernest	Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.
Feb. 1897	Durlacher, Alexander Percy, M.I.C.E.	15, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.
Jan. 1891	Duvall, John William	The Grange, Ware, Herts.
Nov. 1891	Dyball, Harvey	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. June 1904	*Dyer, Frederick Burfield	Valuation Office, 25, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
Apr. 1882	Dyer, William John	17, Montpelier Row, Blackheath, S.E.3.
Nov. 1916	Dyke, Bernard Frank	Director of Works Department, H M. Dockyard, Rosyth, N.B.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Dec. 1911	*Dykins, Philip Llewellyn	Pendré, Holywell, Flintshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1912	*§Eachus, Charles Alfred Eedes	District Valuer's Office, 11, Portland Street, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*Earle, John Wilfrid	39, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Earle, Thomas Algernon	90, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*§Eason, Edward William	192, Bishopsgate, E.C.
A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1900	*§Easter, William	Wiggenhall St. German, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*Eastman, Archibald Garey	31, Walbrook, E.C.
Nov. 1918	Eckersley, Frank	9, Kenilworth Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1908	Edgar, James	Poltalloch Estate Office, Lochgilphead, N.B.
Oct. 1908	*Edge, Frederic James, M.I.C.E.	38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sep. 1895	Edgeworth, Thos. Newcomen	Cherbury, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1896	*Edmonds, John	Estate Office, Powis Castle, Welshpool, Mont.
Oct. 1910	*Edmonds, John Nitchell	Wood Farm, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, and Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
Oct. 1917	*Edwards, Richard	Cefnymaes, Oswestry, Salop.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1913	Edwards, Sidney Albert	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Dec. 1881	Egerton, Hubert Decimus	23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Dec. 1883	Eggar, James Alfred	74, Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1896	*Egginton, Denys	150, Friar Street, Reading.
Nov. 1918	*Eginton, Arthur Thomas	County Offices, Preston, Lancs.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
530	A. Jan. 1879 F. Dec. 1883	Eiloart, Frederick Edward	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
2227	Nov. 1891	Elford, John	Eastlea, Wimborne Road, Poole, Dorset.
1886	A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1892	Elgood, Frank Minshull, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	98, Wimpole Street, W.
7568	Oct. 1915	*Elias, Charles Frederick	382, Scotland Road, Liverpool.
1401	Dec. 1887	Ellen, Frederick Charles	The Auction Mart, Andover, Hants.
2514	A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1896	*Ellis, Albert Edward	Bedford Chambers, Exeter.
3223	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1901	*Ellis, Alfred Cave	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3373	A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1902	*Ellis, Arnold Robertson	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
2785	Sep. 1895	Ellis, Ernest Francis Leslie	St. Austin's, Inch, Co. Wexford.
1887	A. Nov. 1890 F. May 1894	*Ellis, Francis	Bast House, Walmersley, Lancashir
2065	May 1891	Ellis, Frederick	141, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W
1530	A. Dec. 1888 F. May 1890	*Ellis, Herbert Moates, Capt., M.C.	9, Walbrook, E.C.
1365	A. Jan. 1887 F. Feb. 1891	*Ellis, Ralph Staples	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
885	Feb. 1883	Ellis, Richard Adam	45, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
3091	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1904	*Elphick, George Pelham	Inland Revenue, 6, King's Building Chester.
5444	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1915	*Elsworthy, John Gordon	17, Ardilaun Road, Highbury, N.
3060	Oct. 1896	Elton, Herbert Averill, Lieut.-Col.	Eastern Command, 50, Pall Mall, S.W
6231	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*Elton, Percie Ion, A.R.I.B.A.	District Surveyor, 223, Upper Rich mond Road, Putney, S.W.
667	A. Dec. 1881 F. Dec. 1890	Elwell, William Henry	3, Abingdon Gardens, Kensington.
7490	Oct. 1914	Embleton, Henry Cawood	Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
3305	Feb. 1898	Emery, Arthur James, Lieut.-Col.	22, Cambridge Road, Lee, S.E.
5155	A. Oct. 1907 F. Jan. 1912	*Entwistle, Charles Carruthers	10, Norfolk Street, Manchester.
6467	Oct. 1912	Esdale, Marcus	18, Nassau Street, Dublin.
2230	Nov. 1891	Evans, Arthur Owen	Dale Fort, Dale, Milford Have Pembrokeshire.
7569	Oct. 1915	*Evans, Benjamin Edward	47, Stepney Street, Llanelly, S. Wale
4676	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*Evans, Bertie Graham	Dalmuir House, Gresham Road, Oxte Surrey.
7001	Oct. 1913	*Evans, David	6, Laura Place, Aberystwyth, Cardig
4677	A. Oct. 1905 F. Dec. 1912	*Evans, Edwin Dudley	Ravenslea, Nightingale Lane, Wand worth Common, S.W.
2950	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1909	*Evans, Ernest Sydney	Inland Revenue, District Valuer's Offi 38, Lansdown Road, Tottenham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Feb. 1911 F. July 1918	*§Evans, Montagu, Capt., M.C. ..	Sudbrooke Lodge, Sudbrooke Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Evans, Samuel	County Offices, Mold. Flintshire.
Nov. 1891	Evans, Walter Pearson ..	19, Priory Row, Coventry.
Nov. 1891	Evans, William, A.M.I.C.E. ..	New Walk, Beverley, Yorkshire.
A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1876	Evans, William Ernest ..	School Gardens, Shrewsbury.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Feb. 1901	*§Eve, Charles Gerald	Inland Revenue, 8, Oxford Street, Nottingham.
A. Dec. 1887 F. May 1891	*Eve, Sir Herbert Trustram, K.B.E.	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford, and 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1899	*Eve, William Harold	10, Union Court, E.C.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1900	*Everington, John	Forster Estate Office, 31, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*Every-Clayton, Reginald Arthur Eric	Blackmore Park Estate Office, Hanley Swan, near Worcester.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*Eves, Francis George Bertram	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Nov. 1892	*Eves, William Lionel	54, High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Oct. 1901	*Ewing, Guy Beaumont	Cole Allen, Edenbridge, Kent.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Eyles, Charles Henry ..	The Palace, Crediton, Devon.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1904	*Fagg, Edwin William	15, Glebe Road, Barnes, S.W.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Nov. 1901	*Fair, Arthur Edward	Estate Office, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire.
Dec. 1888	Fair, James Stretton	Estate Offices, Lytham, Lancashire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1906	*Fairchild, Edward James ..	Rycroft, Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Jan. 1891	Fairclough, William	Leigh, Lancashire, and 60, King Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*Fairminer, William James ..	Ye Homesteade, 40, Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
Mar. 1890	Falcon, Michael	Horstead House, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1899	*Farmer, Hugh Cecil	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Farnan, Henry Richard ..	41, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1905	*Farnham, William Augustus ..	The Council Offices, Foot's Cray U.D.C., Sidcup, Kent.
Oct. 1914	Farquhar, Albert	Caledonian Club, St. James' Square, S.W.
Sep. 1895	Farrell, Edward Francis, Lt.-Colonel	Walterstown, Moynalty, Kells, Co. Meath.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*Farrer, Frederick Robert ..	2, Coleman Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2002	Mar. 1891	FARRER, JOHN	Oulton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
5157	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1918	*FARRER, JOHN CAMPLIN	2, Coleman Street, E.C.
2235	Nov. 1891	FARTHING, WALTER THOMAS ..	46, Strand, W.C.
7744	Nov. 1918	FAULDS, WILLIAM CLARK	133, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow
5923	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*FAYERMAN, ALEXANDER GEORGE PERCY, MAJOR	57, The Parade, Leamington, Warwick shire.
4344	Oct. 1904	*FENTON, ADAM DOUGLAS	Maristow Estate Office, Roborough, Devon.
7557	Oct. 1915	FENWICK, CHARLES RICHARD, M.I.C.E.	26, Park Row, Leeds.
6486	Oct. 1912	*FERGUSON, JAMES, CAPT.	7, Salisbury Gardens, Belfast.
974	Nov. 1883	FERRIS, GEORGE	Milton Manor, Pewsey, Wilts.
831	Dec. 1882	FIDDIAN, WILLIAM	Old Bank Offices, Stourbridge, Wo cestershire.
3374	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*FIELD, CHARLES ROLAND ..	54, Borough High Street, S.E.
297	Jan. 1873	FIELD, FRANCIS HAYWARD ..	11, King Edward Street, Oxford.
7739	Nov. 1918	FIELDER, CHARLES LAVINGTON ..	Lands Branch, Civil Engineer in Chief Dept., Admiralty, S.W.1.
2517	A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1896	*FINN, FRED	Queen Street, Deal, Kent.
2456	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*§FINN, HERBERT ARCHIBALD ..	Hillside, St. Mark's Hill, Surbito Surrey.
6633	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*FINN-KELCEY, HUBERT FRANCIS	Estate Office, Lyminge, Folkeston Kent.
5448	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1910	*FIRTH, HARRISS	Valuation Department, 25, Winckle Square, Preston.
927	A. Apr. 1883 F. Jan. 1889	FISHER, CHARLES BROWNING ..	Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
6139	Oct. 1911	*FISHER, GATHORNE JOHN ..	Briarlea, Penygam, Pontypool, Mo mouthshire.
4682	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*FISHER, THOMAS GEORGE, CAPT.	Valuation Office, Inland Revenu 174, Soho Hill, Birmingham.
2581	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1896	*FITT, HARRY CHARLES	21, Craven Avenue, Ealing, W.
2789	Sep. 1895	FITZGERALD, PETER DAVID ..	Estate Office, Adare, Co. Limerick.
7664	Nov. 1916	FITZHERBERT, BERTRAM RICHARD EDWARD	Emo Park, Portarlington.
4165	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*FLATT, JOHN ALEXANDER ..	Valuation and Rating Departmen Guildhall, E.C.
3504	Oct. 1899	*FLETCHER, BANISTER FLIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.	29, New Bridge Street, E.C.
4166	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*FLEURET, ALFRED HARMAN ..	22, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
5449	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1914	*FLINT, WILLIAM FIELDER	Eastnor, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Herts.
749	A. Feb. 1882 F. June 1891	FLINT, WILLIAM HURST	11, Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1890	Foden, Edward Antrobus ..	Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs.
Sep. 1895	Forbes, Arthur	Earls Vale, Cavan, Ireland.
May 1891	Forbes, Charles Mansfeldt ..	14, New Street, York.
Oct. 1914	*Ford, Andrew	7, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Nov. 1891	Ford, Lawton Robert	60, Haymarket, S.W.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1918	*Ford, Richard Dickins Lancelot	155, Old Kent Road, S.E.
Oct. 1914	Forestier-Walker, Charles Evelyn	31, Charles Street, Cardiff.
Dec. 1879	Forshaw, Edward	Hanley, Staffordshire, and Springfields Stramshall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1907	*Forshaw, William	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley, Staffordshire.
Feb. 1915	Forster, Thomas Emerson ..	3, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1914	*Foster, Henry Helm	5, Sutton Road, Seaford, Sussex.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*Foster, James Herbert Furmedge	The Rolle Estate Office, Exmouth, Devon.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1915	*Foster, William Arthur, A.M.I.C.E.	200, Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Nov. 1912	*Foster, William Frederick ..	268, Tottenham Court Road, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*Fowler, Alfred Charles Stanley	74, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1913	*Fowler, Cyril James	67, Elms Road, S.W.4.
Jan. 1882	Fowler, Frederick	St. James' Street, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	Fowler, George H.	Estate Office, Kells.
May 1890	Fowler, Gerard Edmund ..	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Apr. 1890	Fowler, Reginald William ..	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
Dec. 1887	Fowler, Richard	118, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	Fowler, William	69, Temple Row, Birmingham.
A. Mar. 1895 F. June 1911	*Fox, Charles Edward	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	Fox, Charles James	7, Rawson Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1890	Fox, Edwin	Ballard's Lodge, North Finchley, N.12.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*Fox, Ernest	52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*Fox, Frederick Russell ..	Grove Hill, Barnstaple, Devon.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1909	*Fox, Sidney Joseph	Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1904	*Fox, William	44 and 48, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
Jan. 1889	Francis, George Futvoye ..	Eaton Chambers, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1906	*Francis, John	The Mount, Carmarthen.
Mar. 1890	Francis, Leon Albert	13, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6123	Oct. 1911	FRANK, SIR HOWARD, K.C.B. ..	W.O. and M.M. Land Branch, 4, Whit hall Court, S.W.
4952	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1913	*FRANK, THOMAS PEIRSON, A.M.I.C.E.	162, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
1808	May 1890	FRANKLIN, ARTHUR THOMAS ..	25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
2457	A. Nov. 1891 F. Feb. 1895	*FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN BELGROVE	21, Market Hill, Luton, Beds.
2792	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, HARRY (*Member of Council*)	Woodbrook, Mountrath, Queen's Coun
2793	Sep. 1895	FRANKS, MATTHEW HENRY ..	Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's Count
5335	Feb. 1908	FRASER, GEORGE JOHN JAMES HAMILTON GORDON	Dalzell Estate Office, Motherwell, N.
1967	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1894	*FRASER, WILLIAM	209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
114	A. Feb. 1884 F. Apr. 1890	FREEMAN, SYDNEY	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Quee Street, Cheapside, E.C.
6640	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1914	*FREMANTLE, PERCY WARWICK ..	Cranbrook, Woodstock Road, New Malden, Surrey.
3991	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*FRENCH, CECIL GEORGE.. ..	125, Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea Essex.
2795	Sep. 1895	FREND, HENRY	Derry House, Brosna, S.O., King's Coun
7647	Nov. 1916	FREW, DAVID LANDALE	45, Hope Street, Glasgow.
5847	Oct. 1910	*FREW, GORDON THOMSON.. ..	216, West George Street, Glasgow.
5380	Oct. 1908	*†FREYBERG, HERBERT	24, Cromwell Place, S.W.
3927	Feb. 1902	FRITCHLEY, EDWIN WOLLASTON	6, Sirdar's Palace, Hummum Stree Fort Bombay.
3331	Oct. 1898	*FRY, JOSEPH HARRY	64, Craven Park, Willesden, N.W.
1124	A. Mar. 1884 F. Apr. 1891	FULLER, THOMAS ALFRED ..	The College, All Saints', Derby.
5848	Oct. 1910	*FULTON, EDWIN ALEXANDER, B.SC. (*Edin.*)	Estate Office, Sedgwick, near Kendal
2953	A. Oct. 1895 F. Sep. 1905	*FUNNELL, HORACE FREDERICK..	16, Martindale, East Sheen, S.W.
3226	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1901	*FURMEDGE, JOHN HARRIS ..	Penmyarth, Crickhowell, South Wale
417	Jan. 1876	GAIRDNER, EDWARD JAMES ..	Effingham House, Arundel St., Stran W.C., and Albany House, Aven Road, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.
2004	Mar. 1891	GALE, ERNEST SEWELL	15, New Bridge Street, E.C.
3683	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*GALE, HARRY	High Street, Egham, Surrey.
761	Feb. 1882	GALE, JOSEPH JOHN	Market Place, Wallingford, Berks.
7492	Oct. 1914	GALLETLY, WILLIAM HALDANE..	3, Castle Road, Sandal, Wakefield.
1713	Feb. 1890	GAMBLE, SIDNEY GOMPERTZ, A.M.I.C.E.	16, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bedfor Park, W.4.
1606	Mar. 1889	GANDY, JAMES	22, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1899	*Gardiner, Robert Strachan	15, South Place, Surbiton Hill, Surrey.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Mar. 1895	*Gardner, Gilbert	Crawley, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1916	*Garnham, Edwin Alfred Vickery	The Elms, Pinner Road, Pinner, Middlesex.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1907	*Garrard, Arthur Norman	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Garrard, Norton Burroughs	Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk.
Feb. 1915	Garton, Walter T.	Lincluden, Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	Garvey, George Bloomfield	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	Garvey, Toler Robert	Estates Office, Parsonstown, King's Co.
May 1890	Gate, Alfred Joseph	35a, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§Gate, Henry Arthur Armytage	35a, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.
Jan. 1883	Gater, Caleb William	Salisbury.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apl. 1915	*Gawith, Harrison	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1914	Geddes, Charles David	21, Young Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1913	*Geen, Walter, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	57, Waterloo Road, S.E.
Nov. 1891	Gelder, Sir William Alfred, F.R.I.B.A.	120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Nov. 1916	Gemmell, John	10, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*Genge, William Pope, Jun.	District Valuer's Office, Tudor House, St. Albans, Herts.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*§German, George	Rawdon Terrace, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Oct. 1914	German, George Joseph	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
May 1891	German, Harry	The Hall, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Loughborough.
Feb. 1883	German, John	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Nov. 1890	*§Gibbon, Wm. Jacomb, A.R.I.B.A.	Wootton Heath, New Milton, Hants.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1912	*Gibson, Alexander William	21, Lauriston Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*Gibson, Frank Speeding	13, Drayton Green Road, West Ealing, W.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1893	*Giddy, Osman Horton	11a, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*Gilbert-Lodge, Edward Morton	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
Feb. 1899	Gilchrist, John	81, Hope Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1911	*Giller, Charles Frederick	42, Hill Lane, Southampton.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Nov. 1916	*Giller, George Samuel	District Valuer's Office, County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1466	Mar. 1888	Gilpin-Brown, William Dundas	Estate Office, Stoneleigh Abbey, Keni worth, Warwickshire
5075	Feb. 1907	Gilruth, William	H.M. Office of Works, National Pro vincial Bank Chambers, Jame Street, Liverpool.
3834	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*Gimson, Allen	Clevelands, Love Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.
6487	Oct. 1912	*Girling, Robert James	Felix Chambers, Felixstowe, Suffolk.
4426	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1908	*Glasier, Edward Brougham	Grafton House, 12 and 13, Grafto Street, Piccadilly, W.
4172	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*Gleed, Percival Francis	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C
1702	Jan. 1890	Gleed, Richard Cummings	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.
5368	Oct. 1908	Glen, James	Ashfield, Park Place, Stirling.
2801	Sep. 1895	Gloster, Thomas Edward	Collon, Co. Louth.
2672	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1898	*Glover, Henry Alexander	18, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
4602	Oct. 1905	Goadby, Francis Hubert, A.M.I.C.E.	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, Kent.
3095	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1900	*Goadby, Howard	17, Crossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea
4174	A. Oct. 190 F. Apr. 191	*Godding, Frank Horatio	Valuation Office, 90, North Side Wandsworth Common, S.W.
3228	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*Goldsmith, Douglas Fleet	Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants.
7665	Nov. 1916	Good, Thomas Morgan	21, Lincoln Place, Dublin.
3685	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1905	*Goodbody, Fredk. Allen Sturge	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
3994	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1909	*Goodchild, Ralph Harry	Waverley, Cargate Avenue, Aldershot Hants.
3836	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1909	*Goodchild, Walter Charles	49, Dunvegan Gardens, Eltham, Kent and 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4883	Oct. 1906	Gooding, William Alfred	Arndilly, York Road, St. Albans, Hert fordshire.
3343	A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1904	*Goodman, Alfred	35, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1546	Jan. 1889	Goodwyn, Leonard William	8, Granville Chambers, Granville Place Portman Square, W.
3928	Feb. 1902	*Gordon, Alexander	97, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
5369	Oct. 1908	Gordon, Alexander William Robert	Queensgate, Inverness.
2252	Nov. 1891	Gott, Charles Henry, M.I.C.E.	Superintending Valuer, Manor Row Bradford, Yorkshire.
1567	Jan. 1889	Gott, Frank	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
5937	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*Gott, Ralph Edgar	Air Raid Compensation Committe 51, Palmerston House, Old Broa Street, E.C.2.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Feb. 1897 F. May 1897	*GOULDING, ARTHUR	41, Moorgate Street, E.C.
May 1891	GOVER, ARTHUR SUTTON, F.R.I.B.A.	25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*GOWING, CHARLES TOWLER ..	17, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1915	*‡GRAHAM, HENRY CECIL	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1913	GRAHAM, MUNGO MACDOUGAL	21, Bath Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Sept. 1917	GRANT, HERBERT MITCHELL ..	43, Rose Crescent, Perth.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Jan. 1885	GRANT, JAMES	Glandwr, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Mar. 1909	*GRAY, HORACE NORMAN	334, Commercial Road, E.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*GRAY, JOHN	Coningsby Place, Alloa, N.B.
A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*GRAY, JOHN VINCENT	Highcliffe, Shrewsbury Lane, Shooter's Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1914	GREAVES, PERCY CHRISTIAN ..	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1914	GREEN, ALBERT THOMAS	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1896 F. July 1907	*GREEN, ARTHUR EDWARD	Valuer's Office, 10, Esplanade, Dover, Kent.
A. May 1891 F. May 1897	*GREEN, EDMUND HORACE	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1893 F. May 1897	*§GREEN, FREDERICK ALGERNON ..	93, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Oct. 1913	GREEN, JAMES HENRY TOWNSEND	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Nov. 1912	*GREENAWAY, JOSEPH REGINALD	11, Friar Street, Reading.
Feb. 1897	GREGORY, ALFRED, COL., O.B.E.	War Office, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1896	*GREGSON, GEORGE ERNEST ..	13, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Feb. 1884	GRELLIER, HARLEY MAIR	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Epsom, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*GRIFFIN, ALFRED	47, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
May 1891	GRIFFIN, HAROLD	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W.
Feb. 1890	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM	Gelley-Wernen Estate, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
Oct. 1914	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	Uplands, Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*GRIMWOOD, ARTHUR	Inland Revenue, 4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1901	*GRIPPER, JOSEPH EDWARD ..	Manor House Farm, Brampton, Huntingdon.
Feb. 1892	GROGAN, HENRY THOMAS	62, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*GROVE, ALBERT	1, Parkfield Terrace, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
A. Feb. 1890 F. Jan. 1893	*GROVER, ARTHUR	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2674	A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1899	*GROVER, PHILIP GORDON	3, Julian Road, Folkestone, Kent.
3995	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1909	*GROVES, ARNOLD TUDOR	125, High Holborn, W.C.
1737	Feb. 1890	GUDGEON, GEORGE EDWARD ..	Estate Agency Offices, Winchester.
4328	Oct. 1904	GUINNESS, HOWARD RUNDELL..	16, College Green, Dublin.
1550	A. Jan. 1889 F. May 1900	*GUNTER, JAMES	Estate Office, Glasbury, Radnorshire.
6669	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*HADDEN, HARRY HAROLD ..	Public Trustee's Office. Lincoln's In Fields, W.C.
1670	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*HADLEY, FRANK..	Valuation Department, 54, Brid Street, Walsall, and Woodcot Stonnall, Staffs.
2523	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*HAIGH, THOMAS FREDERICK ..	7, Friar Lane, Leicester.
5684	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1910	*HALE, HARRY BARNES	Tan House, Scotland Lane, Horsfort
3263	Nov. 1891	HALE, RAYMOND HENRY	6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
3687 5818	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1910	HALL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Plac Dublin.
1179	A. May 1884 F. Oct. 1914	HALL, CHARLES PELL..	Park Farm Office, Woburn, Beds.
4329	Oct. 1904	HALL, DAVID	18, South Mall, Cork.
619	May 1881	HALL, ERNEST	56, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
4703	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1910	*HALL, FRANCIS SAMUEL	8, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
3098	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*HALL, JOHN HERBERT	1, Cooper Street, Manchester, and Market Street, Altrincham, Cheshir
3544	Oct. 1912	HALL, JOHN SEBASTIAN	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Plac Dublin.
4430	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*HALL, VERNON MANNING	22, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.
1295	A. Jan. 1886 F. June 1891	*§HALL, WILLIAM TIMOTHY	College Hill, Shrewsbury.
1189	May 1884	HALLETT, WILLIAM BROWN ..	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., an 280-282, Holloway Road, N.
1619	A. Apr. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*HALL-JONES, FREDERICK	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S. and 35, The Broadway, Ealing, W.
7708	Oct. 1917	HAMER, HERBERT, CAPT., R.E...	Room 18, War Office, Embankme Annexe, London, S.W 1.
6141	Oct. 1911	*HAMILTON, CHARLES	Laurieston, Falkirk, N.B.
2804	Sep. 1895	HAMILTON, EDWARD CHETWOOD, MAJOR	Woodstock Estate Offices, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address
Feb. 1908	Hamilton, John Cochrane ..	53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1912	*Hamilton, Thomas Welsh ..	Mansion House, Greenock.
Oct. 1910	*Hammond, Frederic Snowden	23, Barbican, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Hanson, John Henry, M.I.C.E. (*Past-President*)	11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Dec. 1881	Hardcastle, Frederick Henry Appleton, A.R.I.B.A. (*Member of Council*)	5, Old Queen Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Harding, Charles Reginald, Major	County Land Agent's Office, County Council Buildings, Newport, and Inglefield, Llanthewy Road, Newport, Mon., 1st Birmingham Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., Sutton Coldfield.
Apr. 1888	Hardy, Richard Thomas Ash ..	Land Agency and Estate Offices, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Oct. 1905	*Hargrave, William Harrison, A.M.I.C.E. (*Ireland*)	68, Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*Harkness, John	Town Manager, H.M. Factory, Gretna, N.B.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*Harland, Henry Chapman ..	Furness Estate Office, Grantley, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Mar. 1891	Harle, John Joseph	Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*Harmer, Ernest Frederick ..	Gresham Villa, Mansion Road, Southampton.
A. Feb. 1881 F. Oct. 1904	Harper, Edgar Josiah	Beech Hyrst, Haling Park Road, Croydon.
Feb. 1906	Harris, Arnold Elsmere ..	117, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1913	*Harris, Edward Charles ..	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Oct. 1897	*Harrison, Charles	179, Horninglow Street, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Sept. 1917	*Harrison, Frank Fox	51, Lower Hall Lane, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1903	*Harrison, Frederick	4, Belgrave Square, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*§Harrison, George John Robertson	Valuer's Office, 20, Princes Square, Plymouth.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1899	*Harrison, John Edward	Estate Office, Allestree, near Derby.
Feb. 1899	Hart, John	Cowie Mains, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1911	*Hartfree, George Bertram ..	Baverstock, Alton, Hants.
Mar. 1895	Hartley, Henry (*Member of Council*)	Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington Street, Liverpool.
Sep. 1895	Harvey, James Geo. Morewood	Northern Bank Buildings, Londonderry.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1551	A. Jan. 1889 F. Oct. 1891	Haskins, William Albion	2, Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.
312	May 1873	Haslam, Dryland	Warren House, Caversham, near Reading.
1672	A. Dec. 1889 F. Aug. 1893	*Haslam, Dryland, Jun.	Friar Street Chambers, Reading.
962	A. May 1883 F. Apr. 1889	*Hasluck, Lancelot Gerald	Green Hill Park, New Barnet, Hert
7496	Oct. 1914	Hassam, Arthur	Newcastle, Staffs.
5596	Oct. 1909	Hatte, William Munday	32, Nassau Street, Dublin, and Charl ville, Co. Cork.
2268	Nov. 1891	Hawker, Harry Edwin	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemout Hants.
4184	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*Hawkins, Edward Robinson	South Runcton, Downham Marke Norfolk.
3691	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1903	*Hawkins, Lancelot Goulder	Downham Market, Norfolk.
4185	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*Hay, Percy Gilbert	Totland, Clifton Road, Wallingto Surrey.
2269	Dec. 1888	Haynes, Henry	Estate Office, Clifton, Nottingham.
1968	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1894	*Hayward, Frederick George	Market Square, Dover, Kent.
644	Dec. 1881	Hayward, Henry	Dover, Kent.
3233	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1900	*Hayward, Thomas William Alfred, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	Municipal Buildings, Lavender H S.W.
6689	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*Haywood, Charles Spencer	Grey Croft, Queen's Road, Accringto Lancs.
1673	A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*§‖Head, John George	17, Baker Street, W.
3383	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*Healing, Oswald Judd	21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.
4330	Oct. 1904	Heard, Richard	15, South Mall, Cork.
3384	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1903	*Heath, Henry Cubitt	142, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.
3998	A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*Heath, John Lionel	137, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
7759	Nov. 1918	*Heathcote, Ernest Grigg	110, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
692	Jan. 1882	Heaton, George Herbert	Endon, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staff
617	Apr. 1881	Hebblethwaite, Louis	Custom House Buildings, Whitefriarga Hull, Yorkshire.
3047	A. June 1896 F. Sep. 1902	*Hemphill, Charles George Cathcart, Major	11, Ely Place, Dublin.
5850	Oct. 1910	*Hendry, Robert	Southcroft, Thornliebank, near Glasg
4187	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904	*Henniker, Frederick Sibert	Adelphi Terrace House, Adelphi, W.
4714	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1914	*Hepworth, Herbert Raikes, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor's Office, Wakefie Yorkshire.
1219	Dec. 1884	Herbert, Allan	The Market Place, Andover, Hants.
3039	June 1896	*Hern, Samuel	93, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Glamorga shire.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Jan. 1888	Heskett, William James	St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, and Viaduct Chambers, Carlisle.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1895	*Heward, Ernest James	52, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1911	*Hewitt, Arthur Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.	Office of Chief Engineer of Existing Lines, Government Railway, Perth, Western Australia.
Oct. 1914	Hewitt, Charles Richard	122, London Road, Derby.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Hewitt, Frank	R.D.C. Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield.
Oct. 1903	Hewitt, Frederic Thomas Baines, Captain	10, Waterloo Place, Brighton.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1908	*Hews, Thomas Greenslade	8, Clarendon Road, Sketty, Glamorganshire.
Sep. 1895	Hewson, George Rawdon Maurice	Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Feb. 1903	*Hibbert, Joseph Victor	77, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
May 1891	Hickson, Stephen Westby	Telephone Buildings, 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Jan. 1884	Higgins, Frederic	Alford, Lincolnshire.
A. Dec. 1889 F. May 1891	*Higgins, George	12, Finchley Rd., St. John's Wood, N.W.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*Hill, George Finlay Burd	18, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Mar. 1886	Hill, William Burrough	93, Above Bar, Southampton, Hants.
A. Jan. 1886 F. Mar. 1890	Hilliard, George Edward	Chelmsford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*Hinchsliff, Edward Robert	Urban District Council Office, Barry, Glamorganshire.
May 1891	Hincks, Henry Thorp	Wigston Hall, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	Hinde, William Henn, M.I.C.E.	Selston, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
Nov. 1891	Hinds, Henry	57, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1912	*Hines, Ernest Owen	340, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1912	*Hines, Herbert	46, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1910	*Hinks, Henry	1, Graham Road, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*Hinton, Herbert Arthur	5, Crouch Hill, N.
Apr. 1890	Hippisley, William John	Northam House, Wells, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1910	*§Hoare, Arthur John	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
Mar. 1890	Hobbs, John	Estate Office, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1914	*Hobday, William Herbert	62, Moorgate Street, E.C.
May 1891	Hobgen, Thomas Cecil	41, East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
Feb. 1883	Hobson, Frederick William	79, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1918	*Hobson, Reginald Beresford	79, Coleman Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5587	Oct. 1909	HODGES, ARTHUR POOL	H.M. Office of Works, King Charle Street, S.W.
4321	Oct. 1904	HODGSON, HARRY MOORE.. ..	25, Bedford Row, W.C.
5186	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1914	*HODSON, LAURENCE SCRIVENER	Opposite Great Northern Railwa Station, Palmers Green, N.
2081	May 1891	HOGGARTH, ARTHUR	Kendal, Westmorland.
4144	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*HOGGARTH, LAWRENCE STEELE	St. Abbs, Kendal, Westmorland.
4445	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1910	*HOGWOOD, DOUGLAS CLARENCE	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
2587	A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*HOLIDAY, PERCY CAVE	Bicester, Oxfordshire.
893	A. Feb. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	HOLLAND, THOMAS JAMES, JUN.	Station Road, Kennett, Cambs.
2279	Nov. 1891	HOLMAN, GEORGE EDWARD ..	6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
6458	Oct. 1912	HOLMES, EDWARD	16, St. James' Street, Sheffield.
2009	Mar. 1891	HOLMES, MONTAGU	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
3845	A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1907	*§HOLMES, MONTAGU PRICE	33, Paternoster Row, E.C.
2281	Nov. 1891	HOMAN, FRANKLIN GEORGE ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1595	A. Feb. 1889 F. May 1897	*HOMAN, HUBERT FRANKLIN ..	178, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
4003	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*HOME, PHILIP WOOLLATT ..	Chief Petty Officer, Horsesand Fort Spithead.
4446	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1914	*HONEY, ROBERT LLEWELLYN ..	Town Hall, Chatham.
1741	Feb. 1890	HONEYBALL, FRED. THOMAS ..	Deal, Kent.
3846	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1903	*HOOD, HERBERT CHARLES.. ..	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C
3040	June 1896	*HOOD, WALTER RICHARD	8, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C
3547	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*HOOLEY, ARTHUR JOHN	The College, All Saints', Derby.
3697	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*HOOPER, ALFRED EGBERT.. ..	10, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshir
6437	O.F. Oct. '14 F. Nov. 1918	HOOPER, AUGUSTUS SHELTON ..	Hong Kong.
1446	A. Jan. 1888 F. Jan. 1896	*HOOPER, CECIL HENRY	South Eastern Agricultural College, Wy Kent.
2964	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*†HOOPER, EDGAR WILFRED ..	Haslemere, Beaufort Road, Reigat Surrey.
3847	A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1909	*HOPKINS, PERCY RAYNES.. ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
6716	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1915	*HOPWOOD, EDWIN RUSSELL ..	3, Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshir
2010	Mar. 1891	HORNE, EDMUND	High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex.
794	Apr. 1882	*HORNE, W. EDGAR, M.P. (*Past-President*)	5, Tilney Street, W.
1890	May 1887	HORNOR, CHARLES JARED.. ..	32, Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich.
1891	May 1887	HORNOR, FRANCIS	Old Bank of England Court, Quee Street, Norwich.
7003	Oct. 1913	*HORSER, COTTERELL WALTER..	65, Cleveland Road, South Woodford N.E.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
May 1890	Horsey, Frederick John Terry	11, Billiter Square, E.C.
Mar. 1890	Horsfall, Richard Edgar	22a, Commercial St., Halifax, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1905	*§Hosegood, Andrew Webber	Williton, Somerset.
A. Oct. 1901 F. July 1902	*Hoskins, Marcus	Woodlands, Beaconsfield Road, Chatswood W., Sydney, New South Wales.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*Houghton, John Goldsmith	Studland, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells, Essex.
Feb. 1889	Hovenden, Henry Edward	Silverbirch, Inglemere Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*How, Herbert	89, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.E.
Feb. 1898	Howatt, William	146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1917	*Howes, Francis Tippett	St. Michael's House, Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
Oct. 1911	*Howes, William Trotman, M.B.E.	Hilperton House, Hilperton, Wilts.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1906	*Howland, Arthur Frank	30, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Feb. 1869 F. Mar. 1883	Hubbersty, Henry Alfred	Buxton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1909	Huggard, William	Clounalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1911	*Huggins, Ernest George	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Oct. 1912	Hughes, George, Major, R.M.E.	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, S.W.
Mar. 1889	Hugman, Charles Eady	9, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Sept. 1917	*Hume, John	30, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh.
May 1891	Humphreys, John Henry	Castle House, Usk, Monmouthshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1910	*Hunnings, Arthur	Rating Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.
Oct. 1906	*Hunt, Frank William	9, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Hunt, Fred. Wm. H., F.R.I.B.A.	20, King Street, Portman Square, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1902	*Hunt, George Whitaker	Estate Office, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.
Oct. 1911	*Hunt, John, F.R.I.B.A.	26, Bedford Row, W.C., and Ryecroft, Park Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1914	*Hunter, James Douglas	39, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Oct. 1912	Huntley, Frederick Arthur, Lic.R.I.B.A.	H.M. Office of Works, Bristol.
Nov. 1891	Hurrell, John Weymouth	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*Huskinson, Ernest Amphlett	Epperstone, near Nottingham.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Jan. 1891	Huskinson, Thomas William	Epperstone Manor, Nottingham.
Oct. 1908	Huson, Ernest William	R.A.F., Training Establishment, Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*Hussey, Sydney	c/o A. J. Burrows, Ashford, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
5699	A. Oct. 1909 F. Jan. 1911	*Hutchings, William Arthur ..	The Hollies, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick shire.
5610	Oct. 1909	*Hutchins, James Bushell ..	22, Lord Street, Liverpool.
6124	Oct. 1911	Hutchison, William Henry ..	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
3853	A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1910	*Ingram, Cecil Walter	Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 100 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
4195	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*Ingram, James Francis	26, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincol shire.
305	A. Feb. 1873 F. Jan. 1882	Ingram, Walter Feilde	2, St. Andrew's Place, Lewes, Sussex.
834	Dec. 1882	Inman, Marshall Nisbet	7, Bedford Row, W.C.
2291	Nov. 1891	Ireland, Edwin Benjamin ..	Guestwick, East Dereham, Norfolk.
7552	Feb. 1915	Jackson, John Harold	18, Booth Street, Manchester.
4611	Oct. 1905	*Jackson, Robert	Estates Office, 36, King Street, Wiga Lancashire.
1404	Dec. 1887	Jackson, William Tress	117, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent
5381	Oct. 1908	*Jacob, Louis, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
2293	Nov. 1891	James, Christian Hugh	Rudchester, Wylam-on-Tyne, Northum berland.
4853	Feb. 1906	James, Frederick John	1, Rusham Road, Wandsworth Commo S.W.
6490	Oct. 1912	*James, George Charles	Rating Department, Guildhall, E.C.
4731	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1909	*James, George Ernest	38, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N.
4603	Oct. 1905	James, Merton John	53, Loxley Road, Wandsworth Comm S.W.18.
2820	Sep. 1895	Jameson, Robt. William	Campfield House, Dundrum, Co. Dubli
5476	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1913	*Jaques, Thomas Arnold	12, Bedford Row, W.C.
2684	A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1899	*Jarmain, William	Alandale, Hatch End, Middlesex.
2527	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1898	*Jarman, Frank Wilmot	90, North Side, Wandsworth Commo S.W.
5196	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	Jarvis, Lawrence Alfred ..	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
1302	Jan. 1886	Jeans, Mark	Marlborough, Wilts.
5851	Oct. 1910	*Jefferies, Henry Charles, O.B.E.	8, Madrid Road, Barnes, S.W.
4010	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1914	*Jeffery, Francis Wilson ..	Star Castle, St. Mary's, Scilly [Cornw
2588	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*Jeffree, Sydney	82, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall.

. .	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1897	*Jenkin, Arthur Pearse	Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall.
4	Oct. 1911	*Jenkins, Albert David	Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
4	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*Jenkins, Charles Herbert Blewitt	19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
5	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*Jenkins, Harold John.	4, College Street, Swansea.
8	A. Oct. 1897 F. Dec. 1903	*Jenkins, Richard James	Town Hall, Portsmouth.
8	Oct. 1906	*Jenkins, William David	Llandilo, Carmarthen, S. Wales.
0	A. Feb. 1897 F. Mar. 1899	*Jenkinson, William Eric Leigh	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
6	Feb. 1882	Jenkinson, William Wilberforce	15, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
5	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1897	*Jenner, William	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
8	A. June 1896 F. June 1900	*Jennings, Fitz-Laurence Percival Dudley	137, Park Road, N.W.
2	Mar. 1891	Jennings, William Joseph	4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.
9	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1896	*Johnson, Bernard Marr (*Member of Council*)	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
7	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	Johnson, Clifford Noel	19, Priory Street, Dudley, Worcestershire.
9	A. Oct. 1897 F. June 1910	*Johnson, Harry Labron	22, Elleray Park Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
3	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1885	*Johnson, Henry	34 and 36, Gresham Street, E.C.
7	Feb. 1906	Johnson, Henry James	21, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
2	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1903	*Johnston, Reginald	133-136, High Holborn, W.C.
4	A. Oct. 1912 F. July 1917	*Johnston, Robert William, Major	405 (Highland) Field Co. R.E., Spa Common Camp, North Walsham, Norfolk.
1	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1904	*Johnstone, Augustus Frederic	39, Merville Avenue, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
6	Feb. 1899	Johnstone, James	Alloway Cottage, Ayr.
5	Oct. 1911	*Johnstone, John Thomas	Hillside, Bletchingley, Surrey.
2	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*Jonas, Harold Driver, O.B.E.	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.1.
3	A. Feb. 1888 F. May 1891	*§Jonas, Harry Marshall, C.B.E.	8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1, and 27, Market Hill, Cambridge.
5	A. Apr. 1869 F. Feb. 1878	Jonas, Henry	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.1.
2	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*Jonas, Robert Collier	7, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.1.
3	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1905	*Jones, Arthur Ernest	Gladstone Villa, Victoria Road, Newcastle, Staffs.
0	Oct. 1915	*Jones, David John	Hill Crest, Amersham Hill, High Wycombe.
8	Oct. 1914	Jones, Edward Lloyd	Plas-Isa, Rhosymedre, Ruabon, Denbighshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3103	A. Oct. 1896 F. Dec. 1898	*JONES, ERNEST JOEL	199, Maida Vale, W.
1703	Jan. 1890	JONES, FRANCIS WILLIAM	2, Frewin Court, Corn Market St., Oxfor
5200	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*JONES, FRANK CECIL	Frewin Court, Corn Market Stree Oxford.
964	A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†JONES, HENRY ARTHUR	3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1849	Nov. 1890	JONES, ISAAC M., M.I.C.E.	The Town Hall, Chester.
3393	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1908	*JONES, JOHN ARTHUR	57, Barton Road, Dover.
4736	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1907	*JONES, JOHN FOX	10, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1909	*JONES, JOHN RICE	24, Bridge Street, Newport, Mon.
3394	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1912	*JONES, PERCY EVERLEY	5, Little George Street, Westminster S.W.
673	A. Dec. 1881 F. May 1891	JONES, THOMAS, M.I.C.E.	5, Little George Street, Westminster, S.V
5481	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1911	*JONES, URWICK MEREDITH ..	Warwick Chambers, Corporation Street Birmingham.
7734	Nov. 1918	JONES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL ..	Skinners Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.3.
2013	Mar. 1891	JONES, WILLIAM EDWARD	Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfai pwll, Anglesey.
2298	Nov. 1891	JOSELAND, CHARLES	Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
1467	Mar. 1888	JOSEPH, DELISSA, F.R.I.B.A. ..	38, Coleman Street, Bank, E.C.
7675	Nov. 1916	*§JUKES, LOUIS WILLIAM	12, Landguard Road, Southampton.
4015	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1912	*†JULL, ROBERT CHARLES	1, Cumberland Gardens, Tunbridg Wells, Kent.
3704	A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1912	*KAYE, HERBERT	25, Westfield Grove, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
6470	Oct. 1912	KEANE, CHARLES OWEN	Hermitage, Ennis, Co. Clare.
4884	Oct. 1906	KEARNS, ROBERT MATTHEW ..	H.M. Office of Works, King Charle Street, Westminster, S.W.
2969	A. Oct. 1895 F. July 1917	*KEAY, WILLIAM	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
3766	Feb. 1901	*KELLY, JOHN GEORGE	Roseneath, Totley Rise, Sheffield.
2823	Sep. 1895	KELLY, RICHARD HENRY	21, The Mall, Waterford.
4977	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*KELLY, SYDNEY APPLETON ..	136, The Albany, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.
4978	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1914	*KENDZIOR, FRANK FELIX	Burton, Lincoln.
5599	Oct. 1909	KENNEDY, MICHAEL A.	Kinkella, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
7760	Nov. 1918	*KENNEDY, RICHARD PERCIVAL ..	193, Ladbroke Grove, W.10.
1191	May 1884	KENT, GEORGE EDWARD	"Normanhurst," Cavendish Roa Southsea, Hants.
7004	Oct. 1913	*KENT, GEORGE NATHANIEL ..	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	Kenwrick, George	83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Apl. 1901	*§Kerr, John Murray	Inland Revenue, London City & Midland Bank Chambers, High Street, Lincoln.
Nov. 1916	Kerr, J. Scott	Estate Office, Gort, Co. Galway.
Oct. 1898	*Kerruish, William Maltby ..	21, Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Apr. 1889	Kersey, Alex. H., F.R.I.B.A. ..	21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Nov. 1890	Kidwell, John	St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Kent.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1903	*Killick, Anthony Edward ..	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*King, Francis Holden	Estate Office, Foxholes, Rochdale, Lancs.
Jan. 1883	King, Frank Hulme	Horsham, Sussex.
Nov. 1888	Kirby, Edmund, F.R.I.B.A. ..	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Feb. 1899 F. Sep. 1903	*Kirby, Francis Joseph	5, Cook Street, Liverpool.
A. Jan. 1896 F. Nov. 1900	*Kirk, John Wright	30, Stockwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*Kirkby, Reginald Guy	17, Rosebery Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Feb. 1898	Kirkwood, Charles	61, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1909	Kirwan, Denis Birmingham ..	Dalgin, Tuam, Co. Galway.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*Kislingbury, Arthur Vernon	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Nov. 1891	Kittow, John	West Holm, Launceston, Cornwall.
Feb. 1892	Knight, Edgar Walsh	94, Bow Road, E.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1907	*Knight, Frederick William ..	38, Parliament Street, S.W.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1901	*Knight, George Edward ..	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Oct. 1896	Knight, Henry St. John, Major (Staff Officer)	R.E. Offices, Headquarters, Toronto, Canada.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Sep. 1904	*§Knowles, George Potter, B.Sc. (*Lond.*), A.M.I.C.E.	39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Dec. 1882 F. Dec. 1889	Knowles, Henry	Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
Oct. 1909	*Knowles, Leslie S.	3, Tudor Street, Blackfriars, E.C.4.
Oct. 1897	Knox, Alexander	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	Laing, David Taylor	20, Bridge Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1899	*Lake, Cuthbert	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and Hatch End, Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*Lake, Ralph Julian	Heage House, Crouch Hill, N.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1896	*Lakin-Smith, Ernest	Colmore House, 21, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1910	*Lambert, Arthur John	Alfriston, Woodridings, Hatch End, Middlesex.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1918	*Lambert, Arthur Peploe ..	Tranton Street, St. Barnabas Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
6742	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*LAMBERT, EDWIN EMMANUEL ..	12, Adderley Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.
5210	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, EDWIN HANS	Merriecote, Brenchley, Kent.
4203	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1914	*LAMBERT, GEORGE ARROW ..	R.E. Office, The Barracks, Winchester
1553	A. Jan. 1889 F. Dec. 1891	*LAMBERT, GODFREY CHARLES ..	8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
2591	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1899	*LANCASTER, JOHN ROY	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
4739	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LANCASTER, SIDNEY JAMES ..	Rates Office, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
5488	A. Oct. 1908 F. Jan. 1912	*LANDER, SIDNEY MONTEM ..	Valuer's Office, 3 Sansome Place, Worcester.
2090	May 1891	LANE, ERNEST LACAN	81, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.
4205	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1913	*LANG, AUGUSTUS BERNARD DASHWOOD	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1688	Jan. 1890	LANG, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
7006	Oct. 1913	*LANGFORD, EDWARD THOMAS ..	The Sand House, Arley, near Bewdley, Worcestershire.
3858	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1905	*LANGRIDGE, WALTER FREDERICK	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 28, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3708	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1915	*LANHAM, LAURENCE	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
3559	A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1913	*LATHAM, ALBERT TUMMONS ..	100, High Street, Croydon.
2015	Mar. 1891	LATTER, HUGH ROBINSON	The Town Hall, Bromley, Kent.
4740	A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1917	*LAVARACK, HAMLETT UNITT ..	6, North End Road, Golders Green.
7676	Nov. 1916	*LAW, WILLIAM HEELIS	Chester D.O., R.E., 9, Stanley Place, Chester.
4741	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apl. 1915	*LAWRANCE, JOHN, JUN.	30, Lushington Road, Willesden, N.W.
2091	May 1891	LAWRANCE, WALTER	13, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C
1944	Jan. 1891	LAWRENCE, ARTHUR	Great Marlow, Bucks.
4021	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*LAWRENCE, CHARLES PHILLIPS ..	8, Carleton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle
3890	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1907	*LAWRENCE, JOHN, N.D.A.	Messrs. Crawter, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
1019	A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	LAWRENCE, WILLIAM ROBERT ..	57 and 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
3397	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1907	*LEAKE, ROBERT	Scarsdale, The Mall, Southgate, N.
4206	A. Oct. 1903 F. Sep. 1904	*LEANING, AUBREY RUPERT SIDNEY	Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.
1970	A. Jan. 1891 F. Mar. 1895	*LEANING, HENRY JOHN	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2690	A. Oct. 1894 F. Nov. 1895	*LEANING, WILLIAM ARTHUR ..	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
2645	Oct. 1894	*LEATHER, GEORGE HERBERT ..	North British Buildings, East Parade, Leeds.
3244	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*LEATHER, WILLIAM BEAUMONT ..	21, Burton Crescent, Headingley, Leeds.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*Lee, Alexander Victor	143, High Street, Guildford.
Feb. 1874	Lee, Frederick	Barrington House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants.
A. Jan. 1887 F. Nov. 1893	*Lee, John Wilfrid	Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Feb. 1884	Lee, William	143½, High Street, Guildford.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Feb. 1904	*Lee-Norman, Alexander Henry	Estate Office, Rush, Co. Dublin.
Feb. 1915	Leech, Arthur Henry	11, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1895	*Leeder, Ernest Holtham (*Member of Council*)	46, Waterloo Street, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1906	*Lees, Frank Arthur	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1905	Leest, Frederick Charles	H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.
Oct. 1904	Le Fanu, Victor Charles	Estate Office, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
A. Oct. 1913 F. July 1917	Leith, Thomas	Comrie Villa, Craigie Road, Perth.
Jan. 1882	Lepper, John Harrage	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
A. Jan. 1873 F. Apr. 1882	Lermit, Alfred William	Pontian Besar, Cucob, via Singapore, F.M.S.
Oct. 1904	L'Estrange, Henry G.	The Estates Office, Sligo.
Oct. 1914	Lewis, George Alfred, Lieut.-Col., M.A. (*Cantab.*), C.M.G.	Midland Road, Derby.
Oct. 1915	*Lewis, Penry Arthur	55, Lichfield Road, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1914	Lewis, Percy William	Park Leys, Duffield, Derby, and Midland Road, Derby.
Feb. 1908	Lightbody, Forrest Hay	53, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Dec. 1881	Lightfoot, Francis Lowry, B.A. (*Oxon*)	549-550, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
Feb. 1883	Lightfoot, Henry Le Blanc, M.A. (*Oxon*)	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Dec. 1889	Linaker, Charles Edward	Frodsham, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1914	*§Linney, Joseph Frederic	c/o W. H. Robinson, Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1909	*Lisney, Harry	The General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Dec. 1887	Lister-Kaye, Charles Wilkinson	Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
Nov. 1891	Little, William	Hutton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909	*Living, Robert	High Street, Hornchurch, Essex.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*Llewellyn, Arthur Henry	County Buildings, College Court, Gloucester.
Nov. 1916	Llewellyn, George Ernest	Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorganshire.
A. Oct. 1878 F. Dec. 1901	*§Lloyd, Donald	Messrs. Ellen and Son, Andover, Hants.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*Lock, Cecil William Best	9, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1914	*Lodge, Thomas Arthur	13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3564	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*Lofthouse, Albert Wilson	Woodcroft, Marton, S.O., and 129, Albe Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
1164	A. May 1884 F. June 1891	Lofts, Henry Fairlam	130, Mount St., Grosvenor Square, W
3469	Feb. 1899	Logan, James	Coltness, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
7266	A. Oct. 1913 F. Feb. 1918	*Logie, George	168, Kenmure Street, Pollokshield Glasgow.
3565	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1900	*Lomas, Albert Daniel	Estate Department, Lancashire an Yorkshire Railway, Manchester.
5837	Oct. 1910	Long, Leland	H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong.
4333	Oct. 1904	Longfield, Henry Foster ..	Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
6491	Oct. 1912	*Longley, Henry Banks	Surrey Estate Offices, High Stree Epsom, Surrey.
2462	A. Nov. 1891 F. July 1895	*Longsdon, Ernest Morewood	The Hollow, Little Longstone, nea Bakewell, Derbyshire.
2314	Nov. 1891	Loring, John	Doddington, Nantwich, Cheshire.
1396	Nov. 1887	Lovegrove, Henry, A.R.I.B.A. ..	18, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Ken and 124, High Street, Shoreditch, E
2532	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*Lucas, John Archibald, F.R.I.B.A.	Guildhall Chambers, High Stree Exeter.
1742	Feb. 1890	Ludlow, Walter Robert, Brig.-General, C.B.	19, Temple Street, Birmingham, an Lovelace Hill, Solihull, Warwickshir
3934	A. Feb. 1902 F. Oct. 1918	*Luffingham, William John ..	18, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.
3566	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apl. 1915	*Luke, John	Town Hall, Manchester.
3567	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*Luker, Dyneley	19, Basinghall Street, E.C.
5601	Oct. 1909	Lyle, Sydney J.	Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
5612	Oct. 1909	*Lynam, George Trotter	Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
7677	Nov. 1916	*Lynam, William Thomas, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Cudworth, near Barnsley, Yorks.
4465	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*Lynde, Walter Mighells ..	Public Works Department, Nairob British East Africa.
3569	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1903	*Lynes, Humphrey Dod	Black Heath Estate Office, Saxmund ham, Suffolk.
1743	Feb. 1890	Lywood, Edwin	16, Weyhill Road, Andover, Hants.
7761	Nov. 1918	*McBeath, David Keir	Fairfield Works, Bow, E.3.
2315	Nov. 1891	Maccallum, Alexander Duncan	2, Ethel Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
4334	Oct. 1904	McClure, Robert	Estates Office, Glenhazel, Kenmare, Co Kerry.
7752	Nov. 1918	McClure, Robert Nash	Estate Office, Tralee, Co. Kerry,
7667	Nov. 1916	McConnell, Joseph	37, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	McCracken, William	Englesea House, Crewe.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1915	*McCraith, Bernard..	South Road, The Park, Nottingham.
Sep. 1895	McDonald, Allan, m.a. (*Dublin*)	Glenarm, Co. Antrim.
A. Dec. 1889 F. Mar. 1895	*§MacDonald, Arthur, m.a. (*Cantab.*)	Tring, Herts.
Oct. 1912	MacDonnell, Charles R.A., d.l.	40, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
A. Oct 1908 F. Oct. 1911	*McGhie, Charles	38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Feb. 1908	McHarrie, Stair	Rephad, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1909	*McIlwraith, John Forsyth ..	8, Moorcroft Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
Feb. 1910	McIntosh, Richard	Lahore, Punjab, India.
Oct. 1914	McKie, Henry Bannerman ..	Freeland, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.
Oct. 1912	Mackintosh, John	Architects' Department, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1908	McLaren, John Thomas	The Leuchold, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
Feb. 1908	McMichael, James	1, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow.
Oct 1914	McMillan, John Knox	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1895	*MacNicoll, Douglas Henry ..	Derwas, Abergele, Denbighshire.
Feb. 1899	Macpherson, William	Montrose Estates Office, Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1917	*MacRobbie, William Alexander	102, Deswood Place, Aberdeen.
Nov. 1891	‡Madge, John	Somerset House, Chard, Somersetshire.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*Madge, Wilfrid	Valuer's Department, 8, Lancaster Place, W.C.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*Maggs, Leonard	The Hollies, Walnut Grove, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1911	*Makins, James Vincent.. ..	30, George Square, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Sept. 1917	Malcom, James Archie	Old Bank House, Largs, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1904	*Maltby, Charles Midlam ..	40, Knightsbridge, S.W.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1918	*Mann, Charles..	31, Albert Square, Dundee.
Jan. 1869	Mann, Charles John..	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Nov. 1891	Mann, Jabez, a.m.i.c.e.	2, Tubs Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Apr. 1890	Mann, J. Bagshaw	12, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.
A. Jan. 1889 F. Feb. 1893	*Mann, Robert Bagshaw.. ..	10, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Oct. 1911	*Markham, Frederick Warren	90, Deansgate, Manchester.
Jan. 1891	Marks, Hyman	19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1909	*Marsden, John William.. ..	108, Deansgate, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1910	*§Marsh, Frederick Stephen..	7, Park Avenue, Northampton.
Oct. 1915	Marsh, John Wilton	City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Oct. 1915	Marsh, Thomas Aspinall ..	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan. Lancs.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
626	A. Nov. 1881 F. Nov. 1884	Marshall, Lionel Hasler	Chippenham, Wilts.
1785	Apr. 1890	Marshall, Peter	3, Hartshead, Sheffield.
2631	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1897	*§Martin, Alfred John	Alton, Hants.
4996	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*Martin, Harrison	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1555	A. Jan. 1889 F. Jan. 1896	*§Martin, Heber Gambling	Littleport, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshi
364	Jan. 1875	Martin, Howard (*Past-President*)	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Sou Lawn, Reigate, Surrey.
3714	A. Oct. 1900 F. Feb. 1908	*Martin, John Pattinson	63, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.
2559	A. Oct. 1893 F. Mar. 1898	*Martin, Samuel	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, L coln's Inn Fields, W.C.
1533	A. Dec. 1888 F. July 1892	*‡Martin, Thomas	St. Mary Cottage, Willesborough, Ke
1589	Feb. 1889	Marvin, Albert Edward	The Grove, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wigh
3478	Feb. 1899	Marwick, Thomas Purves	43, York Place, Edinburgh.
1598	Mar. 1889	Mason, Charles	Newton House, Queen Street, Lout Lincolnshire.
1677	A. Dec. 1889 F. June 1908	*Mason, Charles William Hayley	49, Leamington Road Villas, We bourne Park, W.
4029	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*Mason, Herbert Walter	The Hutch, Ferndale Road, Banstea Surrey.
1288	A. Dec. 1885 F. Nov. 1888	*Massie, Frank, M.I.C.E.	Tetley House, Kirkgate, Wakefie Yorkshire.
3865	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1913	*Masters, William Henry	Glencairn, Arthur Road, Southampt
3715	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*Mather, James	Ravelston Bank, Blackhall, Midlothi
995	Dec. 1883	Mathews, Joseph Douglass, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
2596	A. Oct. 1893 F. Apr. 1896	*Mathews, Lewis Osler, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	12, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
7007	Oct. 1913	*Mathison, Joseph	Langport, Somerset.
6770	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*§†Matthews, Maurice Kershaw	77, Tottenham Court Road, W.
2842	Sep. 1895	Maude, Christopher Hugh	Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Co. Fermana
5602	Oct. 1909	Maunsell, George Edward Scarlett	Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.
2843	Sep. 1895	Maunsell, Richard Edward	4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
3866	A. Oct. 1901 F. Sep. 1902	*Maxwell, David Benjamin	Riverside, Great Blakenham, Ipswi
1356	A. Jan. 1887 F. Jan. 1890	*Maxwell, Francis William	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
3333	Oct. 1898	*Maxwell, Joseph Archibald	21, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxfo shire.
2320	Nov. 1891	May, Thomas Henry	Haslin House, Harpur Hill, Buxt Derbyshire.
6001	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*May, William Stokes	21, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Squa W.C.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma. † Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Oct. 1903 June 1910	*MAYHEW, ROBERT HENRY JEWERS, A.R.I.B.A.	Edmondsbury, Genoa Road, Anerley, S.E.
Oct. 1899 May 1903	*MEABY, THOMAS JAMES	Canford Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
Oct. 1902 June 1912	*§MEACHER, EDMUND	Worcester Chambers, Pierpoint Street, Worcester.
Oct. 1909	MEDCALF, WILLIAM	6, Clare Street, Dublin.
Jan. 1891	MELLOR, THOMAS HENRY	298, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
Jan. 1888 Sep. 1902	*†MELROSE, FRANK	37-39, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Mar. 1887	MENZIES, WILLIAM	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
Oct. 1894 June 1897	*MERCER, CHARLES EDWARD	Estate Office, S.E. Railway, Tooley St., London Bridge Station, S.E.
Jan. 1891 Dec. 1894	*§MERRY, ARTHUR WALKER	17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
May 1891	MERRY, THOMAS	Barclay Bank Chambers, St. Giles Square, Northampton.
Oct. 1894	*MESSENGER, HENRY	77, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1882	MESSENGER, WILLIAM HARRY	Town Hall Chambers, Guildford.
Dec. 1884	*‡MICHELMORE, ALFRED	Gate House, Totnes, Devon.
Feb. 1908	MIDDLETON, JAMES	Estate Office, Braehead, Kilmarnock.
Nov. 1888	MIDDLETON, REGINALD EMPSON, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W., and 90, Kensington Park Road, W.
Oct. 1910 Oct. 1914	*MILLAR, ALEXANDER WALKER	18, Overton Road, Kirkcaldy.
Nov. 1891	MILLAR, WILLIAM GALT	1, Arcade Chambers, Reading.
Oct. 1896	*MILLER, JOHN EZRA, A.M.I.C.E.	4, Brookside Ter., Sunderland, Durham.
May 1891 May 1892	*MILLER, JOHN JOSEPH, A.R.I.B.A.	8, St. Helens Road, Hastings, Sussex.
Oct. 1914	MILLER, WILLIAM MITCHELL	12, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1900 Dec. 1903	*MILLS, ARTHUR ERNEST	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1901 Dec. 1918	*MILLS, DANIEL	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
Oct. 1914	MILLS, FREDERICK PETER	47, Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
May 1884	MILLS, SAMUEL MEALING	51, London Street, Norwich.
Feb. 1886	MILLS, WILLIAM EDWARD	57, Hamilton Sq., Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Nov. 1891	MILLYARD, JOHN WILLIAM	Estate Office, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, Herefordshire.
Oct. 1906 Apl. 1915	*MILNES, CHARLTON	57, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
Feb. 1906 Nov. 1913	*MIRAMS, ARTHUR EDWARD	Poona, Bombay Presidency, India.
Oct. 1913	MITCHELL, GEORGE BENNETT, M.B.E.	148, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Nov. 1891 Oct. 1892	*MITCHELL, GEORGE SHARMAN	Broadbridge Place, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1903 June 1911	*MITCHELL, HAROLD HASTINGS	Claverham House, St. John's, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*MITCHELL, JOSEPH	Devonshire Buildings, Carlisle.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4868	A. Feb. 1906 F. Feb. 1918	*Mitchell, Sidney	Valuation Office, Lincoln's Inn Fiel W.C.2.
7554	Feb. 1915	Mitton, Henry Eustace	Ormonde Fields, Codnor, Derby.
3049	A. June 1896 F. Nov. 1916	*Moeran, Archibald Edward	Portumna Castle, Portumna, Co Galway.
4477	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1918	*‡Moiser, Cyril	Valuation Department, 9, Hamm Street, Taunton.
1718	Feb. 1890	Monckton, Henry Percival, F.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
5097	Oct. 1907	*Monson, Edward Charles Philip, F.R.I.B.A.	Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., 182, High Street, Acton, W.
6472	Oct. 1912	Montgomery, Harford Hugh	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
4758	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1910	*Montgomery, William Alexander, Capt., D.S.O.	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
1771	Mar. 1890	Moody, Thomas	Cleeve House, Barton, New Milton, Ha
1576	Feb. 1889	Moore, Alfred	7, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 33, M End Road, E.
4217	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*Moore, Ernest Llewellyn	Wellesley House, 7, Mill Lane, We Hampstead, N.W.
1165	A. May 1884 F. May 1888	*Moore, Harold Edward	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
6778	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1916	*Moore, Harold Ellis	39, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
7478	Oct. 1914	More, William Henry	Crown Lodge, Harlech, N. Wales.
2331	Nov. 1891	Morgan, Benjamin Brauford	1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
5225	A. Oct. 907 F. Dec. 1914	*Morgan, Thomas Edwin	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7503	Oct. 1914	Morgans, Godfrey Ewart, Lt.-Col.	New Broad Street House, E.C.
6332	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1912	*§Morley, Eric, A.R.I.B.A.	14, Park Drive, Bradford, Yorkshir
1443	Jan. 1888	Morris, Edward Henry	Clive Place, Welshpool, Montgomer shire.
2538	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*Morris, Richard Percival	21, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.
7651	Nov. 1916	Morris, William	77, King Street, Manchester.
2699	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*Morris, William Henry	West House, Chirbury, Shropshire.
3671	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1909	*Morris-Davies, James George	Hafod Estate Office, Devil's Brid S.O., Cardiganshire.
7008	Oct. 1913	*Morrish, William James Marmaduke, F.R.I.B.A.	Wyke Road, Gillingham, Dorset.
3872	A. Oct. 1901 F. Mar. 1909	*Morrison, Ivor Charles	Otterleigh, St. Albans, Herts.
7009	Oct. 1913	*Motion, Sidney Herbert	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
3065	Oct. 1896	Moxon, Herbert William, Major	R.E. Office, Abbey Field, Colches Essex.
3575	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*Mumby, Elvin Fowler	War Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
4219	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*Mundell, Joseph Edward, A.R.I.B.A.	84, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Mar. 1891	Mundy, Herbert	Manvers Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Nov. 1891	Mundy, Thomas Edward, A.R.I.B.A.	Knightsbridge House, 60/64, Brompton Road, S.W.3.
Oct. 1898	Murdoch, Robert	91, Maxwell Road, Glasgow.
Sep. 1895	Murphy, James Fraser, Major	Estate Office, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
Oct. 1912	Murphy, J. H. Burke	Cultra Lodge, Cultra, Co. Down.
Nov. 1918	*Murray. Andrew	Estate Office, Paultons, Romsey, Hants.
Nov. 1918	Murray, John, F.R.I.B.A.	11, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Feb. 1899	Murray, John Campbell	Pollok Estates Office, 216, West George Street, Glasgow.
Feb. 1899	Murray, Joseph	Camperdown Estates Office, Dryburgh, Lochee, Forfarshire.
Feb. 1899	Murray, William Watson	Catter House, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1911	*§Murrell, Sidney James	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Oldham, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	Myers, Albert Robert	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1889	Napier, Henry Burroughes	Ashton Court Estate Office, Long Ashton, Clifton, Bristol (Somerset).
A. Jan. 1869 F. Mar. 1882	Nash, Alfred James	Farnham, Surrey.
Oct. 1904	Nash, Sir Vincent, D.L.	85, George Street, Limerick.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1912	*Naylor, John Stuart	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
Mar. 1891	Neale, George James	13, Lowndes Street, Belgravia, S.W.
Feb. 1879	Neame, Frederick	Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Apr. 1882	Neate, Arthur Webb	8, St. Mary's Hill, Newbury, and Hungerford, Berkshire.
Feb. 1906	Neighbour, William Francis	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1915	*Neil, David Maxwell	44, Bedford Row, W.C.
Nov. 1918	Neill, Hugh	87, Union Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1904	*Neill, James Neill	38, Park Row, Leeds.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1900	*Nesbitt, John Oscar	Chief Valuer's Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1908	*Newborn, Charles Reginald	Whindale, Tadworth, Surrey.
Feb. 1890	Newill, Robert Henry	Uplands, Chepstow, Mon.
Dec. 1885	Newman, Arthur Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.	St. Thomas Chambers, 24, Railway Approach, S.E.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*Newman, Bernard	21, Villiers Road, Southall, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*Newman, Henry Arthur, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Church End, Finchley, N.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
2540	A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1894	*NEWMAN, SAMUEL FRANK	33 and 34, Savile Row, W.
566	A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1886	NEWMARCH, HENRY CHARLES	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
2846	Sep. 1895	NEWPORT, GEORGE BELLINGHAM	Ballygallon, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
3112	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*NEWTON, EDWIN BENNETT BRIERLEY, M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Paddington, W.
7668	Nov. 1916	NEWTON, ROBERT	Killymeal, Dungannon.
3408 4612	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1905	*NICHOLSON, GUY MURRAY	338-351, Birkbeck Bank Chambe Holborn, W.C.
6334	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1913	*NICHOLSON, JAMES	77, Hilden Street, Bolton, Lancs.
2340	Nov. 1891	NICHOLSON, WILLIAM ABERNETHY	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.
1974	A. Jan. 1891 F. Apr. 1901	*NOCKOLDS, ALFRED GEORGE	Westbrook, Staines.
4485	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1913	*§NORMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
5383	Oct. 1908	*NORMAN, HERBERT JOHN	Clare Lodge, Southall, Middlesex.
85	July 1868	NORTH, GEORGE	Lands Improvement Company, 1, Gre George Street, S.W.
255	Feb. 1871	NOTLEY, RICHARD ALBERT	14, Bow Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
698	Jan. 1882	NOTLEY, ROBERT PLEDGE, F.R.I.B.A.	
2978	A. Oct. 1895 F. May 1898	*NUTTALL, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E., F.G.S.	The Laurels, Fulwood, Preston, La cashire.
3409	A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1904	*NUTTER, JOHN	Thorny Croft, Morecambe, Lancs.
2465	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*OAKLEY, CHRISTOPHER PERCIVAL	Valuation Department, 1, Lewisha Hill, S.E.
2020	Mar. 1891	OAKLEY, EDWARD BENJAMIN	Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth, Han
1975	A. Jan. 1891 F. Dec. 1892	*OAKLEY, JOHN HUBERT (*President*)	4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James' Squa S.W.
3577	A. Oct. 1899 F. Apr. 1901	*O'BRIEN, DONOUGH RICHARD	74, O'Connell Street, Limerick.
7753	Nov. 1918	O'BRIEN, THE HON. EDWARD DONOUGH	Roslevan, Ennis, Co. Clare.
7504	Oct. 1914	O'DONAHUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS	Valuation Department, 174, Soho H Birmingham.
1976	A. Jan. 1891 F. Jan. 1894	*OGDEN, MICHAEL GUY	4, Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
3249	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1899	*OGILVIE, ROBERT MATHEWSON	Market Place, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
5005	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1907	*OLDHAM, JAMES	12, Paton Street, Piccadilly, Manchest
2342	Nov. 1891	OLIVER, CHARLES EDWARD	Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett, Durham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apr. 1916	*Oppenheim, Alfred	126, Maida Vale, W.
Feb. 1886	Orgill, John Berwick	75, Onslow Square, South Kensington, S.W.7.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Sep. 1904	*Orwin, Charles Stewart, HON. M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Agricultural Economics Institute, 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
A. June 1896 F. June 1899	*Osenton, Charles	Leatherhead, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1909	*‡Osmond-Smith, Francis Henry George, M.R.A.C.	County Council Offices, Cardiff.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Jan. 1908	*Ovenden, Charles	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*Ovenden, Harry	22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Feb. 1906	Overall, Edmund	5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1908	*Overton, William Henry	22, Ship Street, Brighton.
Feb. 1890	Owen, Henry	Dana Chambers, Shrewsbury.
A. Feb. 1884 F. Jan. 1890	Owen, Thomas Henry Rule	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Mar. 1869	Owen, Thomas Rule	High St., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Nov 1889	Owen, William Scott	Cefngwifed, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.
Oct. 1915	*Oxley, Harold	36, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W.
Mar. 1891	Page, George Frederick	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Jan. 1884	Page, Robert, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
A. Oct. 1894 F. Jan. 1898	*†Page, Stanley Hatch, Lt.-Col., C.M.G.	6, Queen Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
A. Nov. 1875 F. Apr. 1881	Pain, Coard Squarey	51, North John Street, Liverpool, and Bebington, Cheshire.
A. Oct. 1893 F. June 1897	*Pain, George Lloyd	5, Vicarage Road, Leamington.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1914	*Pain, William Henry	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1904	*Palmer, Frederick Charles Richard	The Secretary's Office, General Post Office (North), E.C.
A. Feb. 1892 F. July 1901	*Palmer, William Edward King A.R.I.B.A.	7, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Feb. 1908	Park, Alexander	175, Hope Street, Glasgow.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Jan. 1888	Parker, The Hon. Cecil Thomas	The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire.
Mar. 1887	Parker, Charles Alfred	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Woodham, Mortimer Place, Maldon, Essex.
May 1885	Parker, John, A.M.I.C.E.	Mansion House, Hereford.

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4605	Oct. 1905	Parker, Thomas	Director of Works Department, H.M Admiralty, S.W.
4014	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*Parkhouse, Samuel	Ludlow, Highfield Road, Northwoo Middlesex.
4045	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1914	*Parkinson, Herbert	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
3876	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*Parnwell, Sidney Arthur	Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Stree E.C.
2022	Mar. 1891	Parr, Samuel George	New Broad Street House, E.C.
5007	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1912	*Parratt, Oswald Estcott	White Lodge, Coombe Dingle, nea Bristol.
1679	A. Dec. 1889 F. Nov. 1893	*Parris, Charles John	67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Ken and Beechwood, Crowborough, Susse
4016	A. Oct. 1902 F. June 1908	*Parry, Albert Edward	36, Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.
1422	A. Dec. 1887 F. Mar. 1891	*Parry, Richard, B.SC. (*London*), A.M.I.C.E.	82, Victoria Street, S.W.
1855	Nov. 1890	Parsons, Frederick Cecil	163, North Street, Brighton.
6801	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*Parsons, John Douglas	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
957	A. May 1883 F. Dec. 1888	Parsons, Robert Maurice Peters	Misterton, Crewkerne, Somersetshire.
1897	A. Nov. 1890 F. Oct. 1894	*§Partridge, Edward John	Bank Chambers, 39, George Street, Ric mond, Surrey, and 50, Lincoln's In Fields, W.C.
5745	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*Pascoe, John Barron	Cardigan Chambers, 6, College Stree Swansea.
3115	A. Oct. 1896 F. Mar. 1899	*Patch, Shirley Hutchins	The Chestnuts, Havelock Road, Addi combe, Croydon.
4347	Oct. 1904	*Paterson, John Salmon	Valuation Department, Blackfria House, Perth.
3877	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1909	*§Paton, David Llewellyn	Westminster House, St. Peter's Roa Bournemouth.
5515	A. Oct 1908 F. June 1910	*Paul, Andrew	56, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green,
967	A. May 1883 F. May 1888	*Paull, Alan	12, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.
719	Jan. 1882	Payne, Frederick	10, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.
6341	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1918	*Paynter, E. Ernest W., N.D.A.	Isle of Ely County Council, Coun Hall, March, Cambridgeshire.
7505	Oct. 1914	Payton, Edmund	2, Mill Hill Road, Derby, a Crompton's Bank Chambers, Mi land Road, Derby.
2602	A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*Pearce, Fred W.	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Twicke ham, Middlesex.
2350	Nov. 1891	Peard, John Grigg	North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetsh
3117	A. Oct. 1896 F. Feb. 1901	*Pearse, Octavius Burroughes	Foxhill, Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1904	*Pearse, Thomas William	The Green, Modbury, South Devon.
Nov. 1891	Pearse, William	Stoliford, Modbury, Devon.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Jan. 1898	*Pearson, T. Howard	Troston, Bury St. Edmund's.
A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1907	*Pease, Charles Edward	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Sep. 1904	*Peebles, Philip	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 2, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.
Nov. 1916	Peel, Edward Laurence	5, Great College Street, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Peirson, George Brodrick	Baldersby, Ripon, Yorkshire.
Nov. 1891	Peirson, Henry Thomas	Witton House, Witton-le-Wear, Co. Durham.
May 1891	Pells, Arthur	Sweet Briar, Richmond Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
Sep. 1895	Penrose, James Edward, M.V.O.	Estate Office, Lismore Castle, Lismore.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1909	*Pepler, George Lionel	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Oct. 1914	Percy, Richard Frederick, M.I.M.E.	Room 101, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C 1.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*Perks, Hugh Earl	2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
A. Apr. 1887 F. Oct. 1913	Perks, Sydney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	The Guildhall, E.C.
A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1911	*Petch, John Stonehouse	Estate Office, Wentworth Castle, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1885	*Peto, James Winder	6, Market Place, Reading.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Dec. 1902	*Petter, Albert Edward	23, Cotham Road, Bristol.
Oct. 1910	Phibbs, Harry	Public Works Department, Bombay.
Dec. 1889	Phillips, William Edwin	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1915	*§‡Philpot, Clifford Needham	Hawkstone Estate Office, near Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1912	*Phipps, Fredrick Reginald	Town Hall, Basingstoke, Hants.
Jan. 1884	Pickering, William Cloves	Rhewl House, Mostyn, Flintshire.
Nov. 1918	Pierce, William	Shirley Estate Office, Carrickmacross.
A. May 1883 F. Nov. 1886	*†Pilditch, Sir Philip Edward, M.P.	Old Bond Street House, 6-8, Old Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. June 1910	*Pilditch, William Thomas	4, Wellesley Court Road, Croydon.
A. Nov. 1890 F. July 1901	*Pinder, Richmond	49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1900	*§Pineger, James Reginald	Burnham House, Malmesbury, Wilts.
Jan. 1890	Pinks, Edwin Charles	Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*Pinney, Frederick Wyldbore Digby	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1908	*Pinsent, Francis Wingfield Homfray	Inland Revenue, Barclay's Bank Chambers, Plymouth.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Jan. 1912	*Pitt, Joseph Henry	14, Harvist Road, Brondesbury Road, N.W.

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3725	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sept 1917	*PLANT, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E. ..	Borough Hall, Stafford.
7763	Nov. 1918	*PLATT, FREDERICK WILLIAM ..	Town Hall, Salford, Lancs.
2023	Mar. 1891	POPPLE, JOHN	19, St. Hilda's Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
2359	Nov. 1891	PORTER, JOHN MERRY	Estate Office, Colwyn Bay, North Wales
5016	A. Oct. 1906 F. Feb. 1908	*PORTER, OLIVER JOHN	Belmont, London Road, Redhill Surrey.
6440	Feb. 1912	POTT, WALTER, O.B.E.	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
1977	A. Jan. 1891 F. Nov. 1894	*POTTER, HERBERT GEORGE ..	47, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
3884	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1907	*POTTIER, GEORGE LOUIS	Wannock, Downs Court Road, Purley Surrey.
2361	Nov. 1891	POTTS, JAMES	Estate Office, Workington, Cumberland
2707	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1898	*POWELL, CHARLES REGINALD EVERNDEN	Mount Woodlands, Marlborough, Wilts
1856	Nov. 1890	POWELL, FREDERICK ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.	344, Kennington Road, S.E., and Agincourt Square, Monmouth.
1022	A. Dec. 1883 F. Mar. 1891	POWELL, HUBERT JOHN	Hill Lodge, Lewes, Sussex.
342	A. Feb. 1874 F. Nov. 1880	POWELL, REGINALD HENRY ..	Estate Office, Lewes, Sussex.
4773	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*POWER, PERCY TOMES	Egham, Surrey.
2543	A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1896	*PRALL, HERBERT ALEXANDER ..	150, Eastgate, Rochester, and Martin's Bank Chambers, Dartford, Kent.
3628	A. Feb. 1900 F. Oct. 1911	*PRATT, FRANK PERCY	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
1536	A. Dec. 1888 F. Dec. 1892	*PRESTON, SAMUEL DAVID	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
2544	A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*PRICE, RICHARD ARNOLD	103, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
7755	Nov. 1918	PRICE, VICTOR THEOPHILUS, B.A.	3, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.
4500	A. Oct. 1904 F. May 1909	*PRICKARD, THOMAS FRANCIS VAUGHAN	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaste Place, Strand, W.C.
2107	May 1891	PRIDMORE, ALBERT EDWARD ..	2, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.
1857	Nov. 1890	PRIDMORE, ARTHUR STIRLING ..	140, Junction Road, N.
4055	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1908	*‡§PRITCHARD, HENRY A.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and St. Fagan's, Cardiff.
2708	A. Oct. 1894 F. Mar. 1899	*PRITCHARD, HERBERT ALFRED, M.B.E.	Valuer's Office, 13, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff.
3629	A. Feb. 1900 F. Dec. 1903	*PROTHEROE, ALFRED ERNEST ..	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
6353	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1918	*PROWSE, ALBERT EDWARD, M.B.E.	Lambton House, Bentley, Co. Durham
4240	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*PUDDICOMBE, WILLIAM PHIPPEN	Council Offices, Mumbles, near Swansea
2686	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1900	*PUGH-JONES, DAVID	County Architect, County Hall, Cardif and Colchester Avenue, Cardif Glamorganshire.

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p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4	A. Jan. 1890 F. Feb. 1895	*PUNCHARD, FREDERICK BURT ..	F rbank, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.
0	A. Jan. 1884 F. Jan. 1889	PURCHASE, EDWARD KEYNES ..	20 and 22, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.
99	Feb. 1898	PURDIE, ANTHONY	241, West George Street, Glasgow.
73	Oct. 1908	PURVES, JAMES	Dunskey Estate Office, Portpatrick, N.B.
4	A. Oct. 1895 F. Jan. 1897	*PURVIS, CHARLES JAMES	417, New Cross Road, New Cross, S.E.
0	A. Oct. 1896 F. Sep. 1903	*PYLE, BENJAMIN THOMAS RICE ..	Haskins, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
7	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1901	*RAFFETY, HAROLD VEZEY, O.B.E.	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
5	A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1896	*RAFFETY, HERBERT WILLIAM ..	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Shrewsbury.
3	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1913	*RAFFETY, PERCY CHARLES ..	30, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
2	Feb. 1888	RAIKES, GEORGE WHITTINGTON, COLONEL	Ragley Estate Office, Alcester, Warwickshire.
5	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, ANDREW AGNEW, O.B.E.	Philpstoun House, West Lothian
6	Feb. 1908	RALSTON, CHARLES WALLACE ..	Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
1	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1916	*RANDALL, AUGUSTINE ST. GEORGE	District Valuer's Office, Union Street, Coventry.
9	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apr. 1914	*RANDALL, ERNEST SMITH	Elm House, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
8	Feb. 1912	RANDALL, JOHN MORGAN ..	Dunraven Estate Office, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
8	A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*RANDALL, WILLIAM EDWARD RENWELL, JUN.	Holmwood, Manor Road, Chatham.
6	A. Oct. 1902 F. Feb. 1907	*RANDELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM ..	Frondeg, Langland, Swansea.
0	A. Oct. 1913 F. Dec. 1917	*RANKIN, HENRY ALEXANDER ..	"Cadzow," Laughton Road, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
8	Oct. 1914	RANKINE, DAVID	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
9	Oct. 1914	RANKINE, DAVID, JUN.	238, West George Street, Glasgow.
6	Oct. 1896	RAVES, BERTRAM ADAMS, LIEUT.-COL., A.M.I.C.E.	102, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.
4	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*RAWLENCE, DUNCAN ALFRED ..	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
2	Feb. 1883	RAWLENCE, ERNEST ALFRED (*Member of Council*)	Newlands, Salisbury.
6	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*RAWLENCE, JAMES	Estate Office, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
9	Nov. 1890	RAWLINS, HENRY ADAIR, A.R.I.B.A.	46, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
77	Nov. 1891	RAWLINS, WILLIAM	45, King William Street, E.C.
2	A. Oct. 1907 F. Dec. 1915	*RAYMOND, WALTER LESLIE ..	The Estate Office, Golder's Green, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1516	Dec. 1888	Rea, John Marcus Beaumont	8, Winckley Street, Preston, and Lytham, Lancashire.
4242	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*Read, Francis Charles Jennings	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
2709	A. Oct. 1894 F. Sep. 1906	*Read, Walter Herbert	The Avenue, West Ealing, W.
2368	Nov. 1891	Rebbeck, Thomas Warren	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hants.
4506	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Redfern, Herbert William	Lancaster Villa, Carlton Road, Harpenden, Herts.
3418	A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1907	*§Reed, Richard George Gordon	27, Chancery Lane, W.C., and 23, Duppas Hill Terrace, Croydon.
7764	Nov. 1918	*Rees, Dan John Arthur, M.I.M.M., M.N.A.C.M.	Valuation Dept., Inland Revenue, Birmingham.
7652	Nov. 1916	Rees, Robert Thomas	Glandare, Aberdare, Glam.
7573	Oct. 1915	*Rees, Thomas Taliesin, F.R.I.B.A.	May Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
584	Dec. 1880	Rees, William Andrew	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
3121	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1897	*†Reffell, Charles Arthur	Thorney, Ennismore Avenue, Guildford.
4885	Oct. 1906	Remnant, Archibald Charles	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W., and 185, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
937	Apr. 1883	Rendell, Arthur Stephen	Market Terrace, Newton Abbot, Devon
7678	Nov. 1916	*Rennie, Joseph	Possil Estate Office, Hillend, Lambhill, Glasgow.
3071	Oct. 1896	*Renton, George	3, Princes Square, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
802	A. Apr. 1882 F. Jan. 1890	Rex, Francis Herbert	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
5254	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1913	*Reynolds, Arthur Hugh	Incewood, Lyndhurst Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, and 67, Lord Street, Liverpool.
7653	Nov. 1916	Reynolds, John James	Parrs Bank Buildings, 3, York Street, Manchester.
7507	Oct. 1914	Rhodes, Charles Edward	Rotherham, Yorkshire.
7707	Oct. 1917	Rhodes, Henry	Lane End House, Rotherham, Yorkshire
7010	Oct. 1913	*Rhodes, James Norman	Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
4507	A. Oct. 1904 F. Jan. 1912	*Rice, Benjamin Louis	17, Dale Street, Liverpool.
453	A. May 1876 F. Dec. 1881	Rich, Robert	Didcot, Berks.
2027	Mar. 1891	Richards, George Edward	Stour Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset.
7011	Oct. 1913	*Richards, John	Llynclys, Oswestry, Salop.
5021	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1909	*Richards, Walter	52, Bishop Street, Shrewsbury.
5255	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1909	*†§Richards, Walter Rowe	Bryngolen, Esplanade, Carmarthen.
3122	A. Oct. 1896 F. Apr. 1901	*Richardson, Arthur Bayliffe	74, Cheapside, E.C.
1955	Jan. 1891	Richardson, Charles	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

p. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
46	Feb. 1890	Richardson, George	5, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.
6	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*Richardson, John Stocks	Estate Office, Methley, Leeds.
66	A. Nov. 1891 F. May 1892	*§Richardson, Oliver Archer	Sun Fire Office, 60, Charing Cross, S.W
14	Apr. 1883	Riddle, Frederick Henry Brimble	Elston, 38, Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, S.W.
23	A. Oct. 1906 F. Jan. 1912	*Rider, Sydney Franklin	132, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.10.
35	A. Oct. 1899 F. June 1900	*Ridley, Percy Edward	Fire Offices Committee, 65 & 66, Watling Street, E.C.
63	Oct. 1915	Rigby, Thomas H.	Leaders Buildings, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
28	Mar. 1891	Rigden, Francis	Salisbury.
63	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*Righton, Charles Shirt	Woodbourne Road, New Mills, near Stockport.
17	Dec. 1888	Righton, Edward Grantham	High Street, Evesham, Worcestershire.
48	Oct. 1904	*Rimmer, John Stanislaus	48, Castle Street, Liverpool.
60	A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*Rippengal, Arthur Henry	Brentwood, Essex.
82	Feb. 1899	Robb, William Johnston	53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
23	A. Jan. 1876 F. Nov. 1890	Roberts, Charles Quincey	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
28	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*Roberts, John, N.D.A.	Maestegfryn, Towyn, Merionethshire.
78	A. Feb. 1913 F. July 1918	*Roberts, John Hubert, Capt.	61, Wind Street, Swansea.
80	A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*Robertson, Clement Albert	75, Chancery Lane, W.C.
47	Feb. 1908	Robertson, John	Estate Office, Lavington Park, Petworth, Sussex.
54	A. Feb. 1882 F. May 1891	Robey, Robert	Oaklands, East Tytherley, Romsey, Hant
98	A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*Robins, Philip Seymour	12A, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
75	Nov. 1891	Robinson, George Edward	7, Tacketts Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.
67	A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*Robinson, Henry Herbert	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
32	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Robinson, James Charles Evitt	Marsh Leys, Kempston, Bedford.
56	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*Robinson, Theodore Richard	23, Hadlow Road, Tonbridge, Kent.
64	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*Robson, Walter	13, Framlington Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
63	Sep. 1895	Rochfort, William	Cahir Abbey, Cahir, Co. Tipperary.
47	Feb. 1890	Rodham, John	16, Finkle Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.
38	A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1914	*Roff, Henry Griffiths	53, Cromwell Road, Beckenham, Kent.
74	Oct. 1915	*Rogers, Arthur Cecil	521, Barking Road, Plaistow, E.
11	Feb. 1912	Rogers, Arthur Mechelen, Major, S.R.E.S.	c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
4245	A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*Rogers, Frederic James	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
3125	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*Rogers, Horace Mordaunt ..	50, Belgrave Road, South Belgravia, S.W.
4784	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1913	*Rogers, Leonard Samuel ..	6, Park Lane Mansions, Croydon.
4513	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Rogers, Montagu Stanley ..	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
361	A. Dec. 1874 F. Jan. 1876	Rolleston, Sir John Fowke Lancelot (*Past-President*)	5, Waterloo Place, S.W., and Grey Friars Leicester.
969	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1889	*§‖Rolleston, William Gustavus Stanhope	Grey Friars, Leicester.
1344	A. Dec. 1886 F. Nov. 1887	*§Roods, Alfred	37, Bedford Row, W.C.
3126	A. Oct. 1896 F. May 1900	*§Rook, Joseph Taylor	22, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
7012	Oct. 1913	*Roper, Robert Garwood ..	23, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
4515	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*Ross, Percy Havery	8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
3335	Oct. 1898	*Rowland, Joseph Samuel ..	190, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
3586	A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1904	*Rowlandson, Samuel Messiter, Major	The College, Durham.
2114	May 1891	Royce, David Needham	Oakham, Rutland.
2029	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	Ruault, John Gustave Peter	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C
3730	A. Oct. 1900 F. Nov. 1908	*Ruddle, Frederick Charles ..	Rates Department, Treasury, S.W.
970	A. May 1883 F. Jan. 1890	*Rundle, Edward Collins ..	Bedford Office, Tavistock, Devon.
4248	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1917	*Rush, Arthur Leslie	65, High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
315	A. Dec. 1873 F. Nov. 1875	Rushworth, Edmund Walter (*Member of Council*)	22, Savile Row, W.
6980	A. Feb. 1913 F. Oct. 1914	*Russell, Frederick James ..	c/o J. and W. Heathcote, The Mart, Derby.
4249	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1913	*Russell, Humphrey Gladstone	Jewry House, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.
1547	Jan. 1889	Rutherford, James Augustine	Estate Office, Highclere Park, Newbury.
3772	A. Feb. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*Rutley, Arthur Dennett ..	Estate Office, Woldingham Station, Surrey.
1818	May 1890	Rutley, Frank	11, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
4337	Oct. 1904	Ruttledge, Thomas F.	Rossmally, Westport, Co. Mayo.
2380	Nov. 1891	Ryan, William Patrick	1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1.
466	A. Dec. 1876 F. Nov. 1880	Ryde, Arthur Lyon (*Past-President*)	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
4789	A. Oct. 1905 F. Oct. 1918	*Ryde, Edward Humphrey Noel	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Feb. 1910	Sabin, Joseph Henry (*Vice-President*)	7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
A. Dec. 1884 F. May 1894	*Sadler, George William, A.R.I.B.A.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, W.C.
A. Oct. 1913 F. Feb. 1918	*St. John, Louis Frederick, Capt.	11, St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
A. Mar. 1876 F. Nov. 1889	St. Quintin, Richard Samuel	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*Salmon, Joseph Harold	Valuer's Department, 5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
Oct. 1912	*Salmond, William	6, High Street, Dundee.
Apr. 1890	Sample, Chas. Herbert, O.B.E., B.A. (*Cantab.*)	29, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Apr. 1890	Sample, William Collings	Tritlington Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1913	Samson, David Thomas	Seafield Estates Office, Cullen, Banffshire.
Mar. 1887	Samuel, William John	42, Mill Street, Bedford.
May 1891	Sanctuary, Campbell Fortescue Stapleton	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Dec. 1918	*Sanctuary, Campbell Thomas, Capt.	Mangerton, Melplash, Dorset.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1909	*Sandell, Stanley Lunau	816, High Road, Tottenham, N.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*Sanders, Ingalton	23, Portland Street, Southampton.
Sep. 1895	Sanders, Robert Massy Dawson	Sanders Park, Charleville, Co. Cork, and 29, St. James's Square, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Sanderson, William Waite	6, St. James's Square, S.W.1.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*Sandford, Charles Sidney	St. James Street, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	Sandys, Henry	Dargle, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.
A. Feb. 1903 F. Oct. 1913	*Sansom, Willie Stanley Venn	23, Ireton Road, Colchester.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*Sargant, Frank Ellison	90, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*Saunders, Arthur Percival	Messrs. Collins & Collins, 37, South Audley Street, W.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*Saunders, Charles Herbert	150, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1918	*Saunders, Edgar Walter	23, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.
Nov. 1891	Saunders, Martin L., A.R.I.B.A.	4, Coleman Street, E.C.
A. Apr. 1884 F. Oct. 1899	*Saunders, Samuel Brown	Estate Offices, L. and S.W. Ry., Waterloo Station, S.E.
A. Mar. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	Savill, Alfred	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*Savill, Edwin, O.B.E. (*Member of Council*)	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Feb. 1905 F. July 1907	*§Savill, Henry Norman	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
A. Oct. 1894 F. June 1904	*§‡Sawyer, John Ashton	59, High Street, Winchester.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3306	Feb. 1898	Sayer, George William, Major	Royal Engineers' Office, 9, Stanle Place, Chester.
6045	A. Oct. 1910 F. Dec. 1918	*Sayer, Harvey Robert, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	45, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.1
2713	A. Oct. 1894 F. Oct. 1899	*Scott, Archibald Lacy	Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
7712	Oct. 1917	Scott, Crawford Allen	Estate Office, Bearsden, Dumbartonshi
7575	Oct. 1915	*Scott, James	48, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4255	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1910	*Scott, John	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2870	Sep. 1895	Scott, John Russell	Willsboro', Londonderry.
755	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1889	Scriven, Charles Herbert	The Wilderness, Hadlow Down, nea Uckfield, Sussex.
2647	Oct. 1894	*Scruby, William Thomas	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
3129	A. Oct. 1896 F. Oct. 1899	*Secker, John Eustace	Estate Office, Warrington, Lancashir
5271	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1911	*Sedgwick, Percy George	1, Lewisham Hill, S.E.
3260	A. Oct. 1897 F. Jan. 1902	*Seel, Robert Harold	Theatre Royal Chambers, Cardiff, Gl morganshire.
7736	Nov. 1918	Selby, Ernest Harry	88-90, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
6370	A. Oct. 1911 F. Oct. 1913	*Selwyn, William Ingram	Estate Office, Addington Street, Waterloo Station, S.E.
1863	Nov. 1890	Senior, Harry Samuel	Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
3130	A. Oct. 1896 F. June 1897	*Sexton, George Alexander	Bank Chambers, 42, High Road, Kilbu N.W.
1049	A. Jan. 1884 F. Mar. 1891	Shackle, Edward Neild	25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square,
3301	Feb. 1898	Sharp, John Grant	172, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
5273	A. Oct. 1907 F. Apl. 1915	*Shaw, Charles William	Church Street Chambers, Dewsbur Yorkshire.
3261	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*Shearburn, Harry, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
7716	Oct. 1917	*Sheffield, Noel Dennis	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.
1819	May 1890	Shelmerdine, Henry	Estate Offices, Lancashire and Yorkshi Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
4795	A. Oct 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Shephard, Joseph Ernest	274 & 275, Upper Street, Islington,
6853	A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1917	Shepherd, William, Capt.	6, Marine Terrace, Aberdeen.
7658	Nov. 1916	Sheppard, Vivian Lee Osborne	The Survey of Egypt, Giza, Egypt.
4525	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1915	*Sherwin, Henry Edward	7, Little College Street, Westminste S.W.
706	A. Jan. 1882 F. Dec. 1887	Sherwin, Joseph Henry	7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.
4121	Oct. 1903	Short, Ernest William George, Lieut.-Col.	Royal Engineer Office, The Castle Cape Town, South Africa.
7576	Oct. 1915	*Showers, Francis William	Great Western Railway, 165, Wes bourne Terrace, Paddington, W.
2958	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1900	*Shufflebotham, John Henry	Staplegrove, Taunton, Somerset.
4126	Oct. 1903	*Silcock, Edward John, M.I.C.E.	Sanctuary House, Tothill Street, Wes minster, S.W., and 10, Park Row, Leed

Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Jan. 1881 F. May 1883	*Silcock, Thomas Ball, B.SC. (*Lond.*)	26, Green Park, Bath.
Feb. 1906	Silvester, George	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
A. May 1882 F. Nov. 1889	Simmons, Charles Franklin	Basingstoke, Hants, and Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Nov. 1913	*†Simmons, Edgar John	Station Place, Letchworth, Herts.
A. Nov. 1882 F. Aug. 1891	Simmons, W. Anker, C.B.E.	Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Basingstoke, Hants.
Feb. 1910	Simpson, Cecil John William	H.M. Office of Works, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
May 1888	Simpson, Robert Thomas	Horsecroft, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
Nov. 1891	Single, Arthur	83, The Grove, Stratford, E.
A. Nov. 1892 F. May 1897	*Skipper, Henry Herbert	4, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Nov. 1891	Skitt, Arthur	9, St. Saviour's Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
A. June 1896 F. Oct. 1898	*Skrimshire, Samuel	1B, Chapel Street, Marylebone Road, W.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Feb. 1901	*Skues, Charles Ayre Mackenzie	Ye Haven, Hockering Road, Woking, Surrey.
Nov. 1891	Slade, James Benjamin	67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Nov. 1892	*Slater, Charles Frederick	52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C., and Surrey.
Feb. 1910	*Slater, Eric Arnold	Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Feb. 1900	*Sly, Joseph Townson	Estate Agency Offices, Rickmansworth, Herts.
A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1913	*Smalley, William	Floraville, 12, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*Smallman, Henry Richard George Strong	8, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1911	Smart, James	29, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
A. Oct. 1912 F. Apr. 1916	*Smith, Alfred Edward	51C, Dawson Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*Smith, Arthur Telford	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*Smith, Charles Gordon	56, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1906	*†Smith, Cyril Herbert	Chippenham, Wiltshire.
May 1889	Smith, Edward	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W C.
Apr. 1888	Smith, Frank	104, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Nov. 1891	Smith, Frank Adams, F.R.I.B.A.	35, New Broad Street, E.C.
A. Dec. 1888 F. Jan. 1890	*§Smith, Frank William	Beauchamp Hill, Milverton, Leamington, Warwickshire.
Nov. 1891	Smith, Frederick John	21, Portland Street, Southampton.
May 1891	Smith, George Alfred	78, Parchment Street, Winchester.
Sep. 1895	Smith, George Young	Stradowan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1918	*Smith, Hubert George	Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1912	*Smith, Hugh	Auction Land and Estate Office, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, Kent.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
1487	May 1888	Smith, John Thompson	34, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
5854	Oct. 1910	*Smith, Jonah Walker	Local Government Board, George Stre Edinburgh.
2118	May 1891	Smith, Percy Pyne Caldecott, O.B.E.	Director of Works Departmer Admiralty, S.W.
3894	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*Smith, Quentin Cullen	Royal Garrison Artillery, Greystone Worthing.
5375	Oct. 1908	Smith, Robert	Cranstoun-Riddell, Ford, Midlothian.
1820	May 1890	Smith, Sidney	Southwater, Horsham, Sussex.
5778	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*Smith, Sidney	Carlton House, 68, Great Queen Stree W.C.
4072	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1908	*Smith, Stanley Addison	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Stree Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3265	A. Oct. 1897 F. Nov. 1900	*§Smith, Sydney Arthur	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5348	Feb. 1908	Smith, Thomas	The Castle, Maybole, Ayrshire.
894	A. Feb. 1883 F. Feb. 1889	Smith, Wheater	15, Cheapside, Bradford, Yorkshire.
1372	Feb. 1887	Smyth-Richards, George Cobley, O.B.E.	Estate Office, Castle Hill, near Sou Molton, Devonshire.
4532	A. Oct. 1904 F. Nov. 1912	*Sneath, Frank Edgar	Granville House, 3, Arundel Stree Strand, W.C.
7619	A. Oct. 1915 F. July 1916	*Soar, Arthur Cobden	Dilkusha, Park Road, Cheam, Surrey
7387	A. Oct. 1913 F. Oct. 1915	*Solomons, Ernest Albert	1, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.
5279	A. Oct. 1907 F. Oct. 1910	*South, Arthur Edward	1, Victoria Road, Darlington.
2991	A. Oct. 1895 F. Oct. 1900	*Southorn, Charles Herbert	38, The Parade, Leamington Sp Warwickshire.
2607	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1896	*Sowels, William Clowes	Preston Capes, Byfield, Northampto shire.
6148	Oct. 1911	*Spain, Joseph	Allanton, East Boldon, S.O., Durha
4266	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*Sparke, Norman Lush	c/o Shanghai Land Investment Con pany, 2, Jin Kee Road, Shangha *via* Siberia.
7524	Oct. 1914	*Speed, William Robert Sydney	Wulfrun Chambers, Darlington Stre Wolverhampton, Staffs.
7746	Nov. 1918	Speirs, Archibald	74, Canning Street, Glasgow.
4534	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*§Spensley, James Calvert	Ministry of Food, Palace Chambe S.W.
6869	A. Oct. 1912 F. June 1915	*Spicer, Arthur Charles	Palmeira Towers, Westcliff-on-Se Essex.
4268	A. Oct. 1903 F. Dec. 1914	*Spyer, George	1, Downe Mansions, Gondar Garde West Hampstead, N.W.
1822	May 1890	Squarey, Newell William Pitts	Bemerton, Salisbury, and 11, Gre George Street, S.W.
1067	Jan. 1884	Squire, Richard	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Dec. 1885	STACEY, HARRIE	Station Road, Redhill, Surrey
Oct. 1917	STALEY, FRANK GEOFFREY, CAPT., R.E.	War Office, Embankment Annexe, London, S.W.1.
Nov. 1891	STALLARD, ALFRED EDWIN	West Street, Havant, Hants.
Nov. 1891	STALLARD, WILLIAM	St. John's House, St. John's, Worcester, and Worcester Chambers, Worcester.
A. Oct. 1895 F. Mar. 1899	*STANDEN, ARTHUR CARNEGIE	11, Southampton Row, High Holborn, W.C.
Nov. 1891	STANFORD, CHARLES MAURICE	23, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1901	*STANFORD, GEORGE	3A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., and 102, Wokingham Road, Reading.
May 1891	STANHAM, GEORGE GORDON	26 & 27, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1914	STANLEY, HARRY MERRIDEW	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Jan. 1888	STANLEY-DODGSON, STANLEY DICKINSON	Estate Office, Somerset House, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1908	*STANTON, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHULTHEISS, A.M.I.C.E.	Maidstone Road, Chatham, and 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1894	*STAPLEDON, ERNEST ALLEN	Bridge Chambers, Bideford, North Devon
Jan. 1890	START, JOSEPH WILLIAM, CAPT.	R.E. Office, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.
Nov. 1918	STEEL, JAMES	502, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Jan. 1877	STENNING, SIR ALEXANDER ROSE F.R.I.B.A. (*Past-President*)	121, Cannon Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1907	*STEPHENS, JOHN KYLE	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, SAMUEL	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	STEPHENS, WILLIAM HENRY	13, Donegall Square North, Belfast.
May 1890	STEVENS, CHARLES VIVIAN	56, Buckingham Gate, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1906	STEVENS, JOHN JAMES	Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Nov. 1891	STEVENS, JOHN WM., A.R.I.B.A.	Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1914	*STEVENS, NICHOLAS RICHARD	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1897	STEVENSON, ALLAN	14, Cathcart Street, Ayr, N.B.
A. Jan. 1882 F. Oct. 1915	STEVENSON, FREDERICK JOHN	23, Queen Anne Street, W.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	*STEWARD, CLIFFORD THOMAS	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
Sep. 1895	STEWART, GEORGE FRANCIS (*President*)	Summerhill, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1914	*STEWART, HARRY S., A.R.I.B.A.	Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., and Clarewood, Limpsfield, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*STEWART, HENRY PAKENHAM	6, Leinster Street, Dublin.
Nov. 1918	STEWART, JAMES BUNTING	228, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.
May 1891	STOCKS, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Town Hall Chambers, Middlewich, Cheshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
7577	Oct. 1915	*Stone, Arnold	37, Pargeter Street, Walsall, Staffs.
5543	A. Oct. 1908 F. June 1910	*Stone, Edward Albert	4, Station Buildings, Catford Bridge,S.
3738	A. Oct. 1901 F. Jan. 1912	*Stone, Frederic	Estate Office, Elsham, Grimsby, Linc
3272	A. Oct. 1897 F. July 1907	*Stoneham, Edward Russell ..	Orchard House, Crayford, Kent.
654	Dec. 1881	Stoner, Alfred	Boston House, 63 and 64, New Broa Street, E.C.
4075	A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1906	*‡Stooke, John Edwin Hellyar	2, Palace Yard, Hereford.
3035	June 1896	Stopford, The Hon. George Frederick William	The Estate Office, Gorey, Co. Wexfor
2399	Nov. 1891	Stopher, Thomas	Winchester.
5283	A. Oct. 1907 F. Feb. 1918	*Stops, Herbert Jackson ..	Burcote Court, Towcester.
6495	Oct. 1912	*Story, Philip Francis	County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
4537	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1910	*Strachan, Charles John ..	13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.
2993	A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1898	*Strouts, Lewis Herbert	23, Oakdale Road, Streatham, S.W.1
1108	Feb. 1884	Strudwick, Hayward James ..	Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.
415	A. Dec. 1875 F. June 1891	Strutt, The Hon. Edward Gerald *(Past-President)*	49, Russell Square, W.C., and Whitelan Hatfield Peverel, Witham, Essex.
7756	Nov. 1918	Studdert, Loftus Adam	Glenwood, Sixmile Bridge, Co. Clare.
1235	A. Dec. 1884 F. Oct. 1911	Sturge, Theodore	11, Orchard Street, Bristol.
3779	Oct. 1901	*Sturt, Charles Edwin	16, St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twick ham, Middlesex.
6476	Oct. 1912	Sullivan, William C. L.	60, South Mall, Cork.
5285	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1916	*Summerfield, Horace	Overdale, Wherwell Road, Guildford.
5786	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*Sutcliffe, Albert James	10, Victoria Street, Liverpool.
3594	A. Oct. 1899 F. Mar. 1904	*Sutcliffe, James Henry	Red Lees, Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire.
3432	A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1900	*Sutton, Frederick Stanley ..	9, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C and St. Peter's, Hatch End, Middlese
1427	A. Dec. 1887 F. Feb. 1892	Swetenham, Henry	49, North Gate Street, Chester.
2878	Sep. 1895	Swiney, William D.	Moyagh, Ramelton, Co. Donegal.
1257	Feb. 1885	Sworder, Hugh	High Street, Epping, Essex.
4077	A. Oct. 1902 F. Apr. 1908	*Symmons, Percy James	65, Melrose Avenue, Willesden Gree N.W.
2879	Sep. 1895	Synge, Edward	Estate Office, 11, Leinster Street, Dub
2880	Sep. 1895	Tailyour, Alexander	Clifton Croft, Ashbourne, Derbyshir
4275	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1917	*Tait, William Ironside, Capt.	The Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Feb. 1898	Tannahill, Robert Dunlop	Lands Valuation Office, Kilmarnock.
May 1886	Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.	Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1914	*Tanner, Rudolph	29, Pelham Place, South Kensington, S.W.
Nov. 1918	Tapp, Capt. William Harry, M.C.	88, Wickham Way, Beckenham, Kent.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Apr. 1913	*Taylor, Alfred Cecil	3, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Taylor, Arthur William	159, High Street, Putney, S.W.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Apl. 1915	*Taylor, David Henry	56, Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1896	Taylor, Edgar Charles, Major	c/o D.D.W. (N). Boulogne, B.E.F.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Jan. 1911	*Taylor, Edwin Thurlow	22, Lower Bank Road, Fullwood, Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1909	Taylor, George	Estate Office, Westport, Co. Mayo.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Nov. 1895	*Taylor, Harry William, A.M.I.C.E.	Cathedral Buildings, Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
A. Mar. 1888 F. July 1891	Taylor, John Herbert	Turners Hill, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1903 F. Oct. 1910	Taylor, John James	11, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
A. Dec. 1883 F. Nov. 1889	Taylor, Matthew	Northchapel, Petworth, Sussex.
Nov 1891	Taylor, Thomas Walters	25, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1899	*Taylor, Thomas William Harris	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, Barnstaple, Devon.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1910	*Taylor, William Henry	Nuttall, Nottingham.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Nov. 1916	‡§*Taylor, William Ling	68, Walton Street, Oxford.
A. Feb. 1894 F. Oct. 1894	*Tee, Samuel Clifford	50, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Oct. 1894	*Temple, Frederick Wilson	69, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent.
A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*Terry, Arthur Elliott	The Firs, Compton, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1902 F. May 1909	*Terry, Ernest Fairchild	Engamer, 19, St. Matthew's Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1912	*§Terry, Frank Treacher	107, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1914	Thacker, Sidney Leonard	39, Union Street, Walsall, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1898	*§Theakston, William Pease	Huntingdon.
A. June 1896 F. June 1898	*Theobald, John Medows	110, Great Russell Street, W.C.
A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1909	*Thirlaway, Robert	Jesmond Cottage, Winchester Road, Southampton.
Oct. 1917	*Thomas, Arthur Lloyd	23, Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd, S. Wales.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1901	*§Thomas, Charles John Howell	Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
7741	Nov. 1918	THOMAS, ERNEST	Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dept. H M Dockyard, Portsmouth.
1765	Mar. 1890	THOMAS, GLEGGE	Cheshire Lines Committee, Centra Station, Liverpool.
2719	A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1901	*THOMAS, ILLTYD	17, Quay Street, Cardiff, Glamorganshi
5043	A. Oct. 1906 F. Oct. 1914	*THOMERSON, ALBERT	9, Finsbury Square, E.C.
841	Dec. 1882	THOMPSON, ARTHUR EDMUND	Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
7738	Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	18, Wood Street, Bolton, Lancashire.
6150	Oct. 1911	*THOMPSON, EDWARD HORACE	Southernhay, Hook, Surbiton, Surre
2411	Nov. 1891	THOMPSON, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashir
7742	Nov. 1918	THOMPSON, FRANK COWBURN	Bisley Cottage, Brookwood, Surrey.
6394	A. Oct. 1911 F. July 1918	*THOMSON, CHARLTON, MAJOR	5. Cook Street, Liverpool.
4544	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1910	*THOMSON, JOHN LORIMER	Valuer's Department, 31, Albert Squar Dundee.
5792	A Oct. 1909 F. Oct. 1913	*THORNE, HARMAN	The Square, Barnstable, Devon.
4312	A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910	*THORNTON, ARTHUR BRUCE	Corner House, London Lane, Bromley Kent.
3949	Oct. 1902	*THORP, ROBERT HAYTON	Land of Green Ginger, Hull.
757	A. Feb. 1882 F. Nov. 1889	THORPE, CHRISTOPHER	20, Clarence Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
2122	May 1891	THORPE, JOHN	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
2722	A. Oct. 1894 F. July 1895	*THRING, DOUGLAS THEODORE	Merton College, Oxford.
2500	A. Feb. 1892 F. Nov. 1900	*THURGOOD, ALBERT EDWARD	Valuer's Office, 8, Southsea Terrac Portsmouth.
591	A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1887	THURNALL, JOHN EDWARD	Royston, Herts.
4546	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1908	*THWAITES, GEORGE PERCY	8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
1070	Jan. 1884	THYNNE, GUY HARRY	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
4816	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*THYNNE, REGINALD LAMBERT	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
6080	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1916	*TICKLE, ARTHUR GEORGE WARNHAM, F.R.I.B.A.	Architectural Office, Public Work Dept., Hong Kong.
1373	Feb. 1887	TINDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM	Wainfleet, S.O., Lincolnshire.
7578	Oct. 1915	*TINKER, HAROLD	23, Market Street, Huddersfield, Yorks
4547	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1911	*TITFORD, HORACE JAMES	Messrs. Waterer and Dickins, 1 High Street, Bromley, Kent.
1241	Jan. 1885	TODD, WILLIAM HENRY, M.I.C.E.	County Buildings, Hull.
3938	A. Feb. 1902 F. June 1912	*TOMLIN, FRANCIS FERRIER	50, Station Road, Wood Green, N and 164, Palmerston Road, Bowe Park, N.
1438	Jan. 1888	TOMLINSON, THOMAS H.	2, St. James's Street, Derby.
2550	A. Nov. 1892 F. Feb. 1896	*TORY, JOHN EDWARD	Valuation Department, 51, Queen Stree Exeter.
447	Apr. 1876	TOWER, BROWNLOW RICHARD CHRISTOPHER	Bridgewater Estate Office, Ellesmere Salop.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Mar. 1895 F. Oct. 1898	*Townend, William	Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1912	Townsend, George C.	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
Sep. 1895	Townshend, Charles Loftus	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
Sep. 1895	Townshend, Thomas Loftus	15, Molesworth Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1911 F. Apr. 1914	*Tracy, Charles Frederick	308, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Nov. 1891	Trafford, Frederick Charles	100, Jermyn Street, St. James's, S.W.
A. Oct. 1897 F. May 1903	*Trehearne, Alfred Frederick Aldridge	68, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Sep. 1895	Trench, Arthur	32, Nassau Street, Dublin.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Nov. 1901	*§Trent, William Edward	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Trepplin, Ernest C.	20, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1914	*Tresidder, Henry Edmund	7, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
A. Dec. 1880 F. Jan. 1891	Trollope, Henry Charles	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
A. Mar. 1884 F. Aug. 1891	Trumper, John Alfred	27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Mar. 1891	Tubbs, Walter Burnell	37, Barbican, E.C.
A. Nov. 1891 F. Jan. 1896	*Tuckett, Percival Fox	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1905 F. Apr. 1911	*†Turner, Benjamin George	Church House, Walmer, Kent.
Oct. 1914	Turner, David Neville	26, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*Turner, Fred Wetherell	32, Coton End, Warwick.
Nov. 1890	Turner, Joseph Harling, C.B.E.	Portland Estate Offices, Kilmarnock.
Dec. 1888	Turner, Thomas Warner	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Notts.
Nov. 1890	Turton, Edward James	Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.
Oct. 1904	Turton, Fletcher Thomas	Municipal Offices, Surveyor's Department, Liverpool.
Oct. 1898	*Tutt, Edwin Thomas	Market Place, Ampthill, Beds.
A. Jan. 1890 F. Aug. 1893	*Tyler, James William	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Sep. 1895	Tyndall, Albert Henry	Ballyanne House, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1905	*Type, Marcus Oswald	87, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
A. Oct. 1900 F. July 1901	*Upsdale, Andrew Reed	738, Romford Road, Manor Park, E.
Oct. 1914	Vachell, Theodore	Tredegar Chambers, Newport, Mon.

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Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
1596	A. Feb. 1889 F. June 1910	*VALE, HENRY	16, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
6903	A. Oct 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*VARNDELL, CHARLES EDWARD, F.R.I.B.A.	23, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W
7765	Nov. 1918	*VAUGHAN, JAMES HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon
4284	A. Oct. 1903 F. Apr. 1911	*VEALE, LOUIS CHARLES	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
429	Feb. 1876	*VERNON, ARTHUR (*Past-President*)	The Rockery, High Wycombe, Bucks and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
4821	A. Oct. 1905 F. June 1906	*VERNON, ARTHUR STANLEY	41, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks and 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C
2906	Sep. 1895	VERNON, FANE	Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place Dublin.
2289	Nov. 1891	†VERNON-INKPEN, GEORGE CHAS.	40, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
2907	Sep. 1895	VERSCHOYLE, WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER	Woodley, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
4084	A. Oct. 1902 F. Nov. 1903	*VICKERS, ALFRED CRANSTOUN	10, Crofts Lea Park, Ilfracombe.
4285	A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1910	*VIGERS, ASTLEY ALLAN	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
5798	A. Oct. 1909 F. Apl. 1915	*VIGERS, GEOFFREY LESLIE	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
498	A. Jan. 1878 F. Oct. 1883	VIGERS, LESLIE ROBERT (*Past-President*)	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
594	A. Dec. 1880 F. Nov. 1885	VIGERS, MARTIN	52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1496	Nov. 1888	VILLAR, JAMES	2, Essex Place, Cheltenham, Glouceste shire.
6086	A. Oct. 1910 F. July 1918	*VINE, WILFRID GORDON	6, George Street, Euston Road, N.W
2994	A. Oct. 1895 F. Dec. 1898	*VINTEN, HAROLD BERTRAM	72, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.
1601	Mar. 1889	WACHER, THOMAS	Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
3748	A. Oct. 1900 F. June 1908	*WACHER, THOMAS BLAKE	2, Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury.
2126	May 1891	WADE, GEORGE TEMPEST	Halford Street, Leicester.
6905	A. Oct. 1912 F. Oct. 1913	*WADE-DALTON, WILLIAM LECHMERE	Saltram Estate Office, 1, Bucklar Terrace, Plymouth.
5549	A. Oct. 1908 F. Dec. 1918	*WAGSTAFF, FREDERICK HOWARD	54, Gresham Street, E.C.2.
1618	Apr. 1889	WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS ROGERS	22, New Park Road, Southbourne, Han
1699	A. Jan. 1890 F. Oct. 1910	WAIN, GEORGE SPARROW	Valuer's Office, 72, Clifden Roa Twickenham, Middlesex.
843	Dec. 1882	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES RAWLINSON	Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1631	Nov. 1889	WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS TAYLOR (*Past-President*)	13, Union Court, Castle St., Liverpoo

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Oct. 1907	*Wakeford, Arthur James	184, Clapham Road, S.W.
A. Oct. 1895 F. June 1906	*Waldram, Percy John	12, Buckingham St., Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1914	Wales, Henry T.	Prudential Chambers, Castle Street, Swansea.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1913	*Walford, Edward	Fieldcote, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	Walker, Alexander, C.B.E.	249, George Street, Glasgow.
Nov. 1890	Walker, Sir Francis Elliott, Bart.	Swansfield House, Alnwick, Northumberland.
Feb. 1882	Walker, Herbert, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.	408, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
A. Feb. 1904 F. Jan. 1909	*Walker, Howard James	33a, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
A. Oct. 903 F. Oct. 1909	*Walker, James William Boyd	Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate, Ltd., Atbara Estate, Kuantan, Pahang, F.M.S.
Feb. 1899	Walker, John	74, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Mar. 1890	Walker, Joshua	Bridge Offices, Bridgegate, Retford, Notts.
Dec. 1881	Walker, Samuel	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*Wall, John Ernest	Emlyn, Albert Park Road, Malvern.
Feb. 1899	Wallace, Thomas Douglas	Callendar Estate Office, Falkirk, N.B.
A. Dec. 1883 F. May 1897	*Wallis, John David (*Member of Council*)	57, King Street, Manchester.
Feb. 1915	Wallwork, Jesse	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Mar. 1882	Walmisley, Arthur Thomas, M.I.C.E.	9, Victoria Street, S.W., and Harbour Board Offices, Dover, Kent.
Mar. 1891	Walmisley, Joseph William, F.R.I.B.A.	7, King's Terrace, Southsea, Hants.
Feb. 1898	Walmsley, Arthur Tindal, Major	51, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield, Staffs.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*Walsh, Frederick Leopold Morfee	c/o A. Benger, Fairholme, Park Hill Rise, Croydon
Oct. 1908	*Walsh, Joseph Frederick	Museum Chambers, Halifax.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Dec. 1902	*Walter, Thomas James	Gervis Place, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
A. Oct. 1910 F. June 1915	*Wapshott, Francis Elliss	6, Langley Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Dec. 1887	Ward, Daniel	Hewton, Bere Alston, Devon.
Mar. 1888	Ward, Frank	Burnville, Tavistock, North Devon.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1902	*†Ward, Henry Payne	"Burleigh," Reigate Road, Redhill, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*Ward, Reginald Charles	23, Princes Street, Ipswich.
Oct. 1914	Ward, William James	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1915	Ware, William	6, Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff.

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1871	Nov. 1890	Waring, Herbert Fuller	46, Earl Street, Maidstone.
6478	Oct. 1912	Wark, Joseph A.	50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.
3603	A. Oct. 1899 F. July 1901	*§Warmington, Herbert Andrew Cromartie	3, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W., an Grange Estate Office, Alresfor Hampshire.
1632	Nov. 1889	Warner, Henry	Farringdon, Alton, Hants.
5855	Oct. 1910	*Warr, George Walter	Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
3282 3946	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1902	Warwick, George Ernest	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
4558	A. Oct. 1904 F. July 1907	*Waterman, Bertie Edward	Elm Cottage, Oakfield Lane, Dartfor Kent.
2044	Mar. 1891	Waters, Edward	The Canal, Salisbury.
5856	Oct. 1910	*Waters, Frederick Ebenezer	Secretary's Office, General Post Offic E.C.
758	A. Feb. 1882 F. Mar. 1887	Waters, William Richard	c/o Chancellors, Richmond, Surrey.
4824	A. Oct. 1905 F. Nov. 1913	*Watkins, Harold Alfred	188, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1101	A. Feb. 1884 F. Mar. 1889	Watkins, Robert Arundel	Castle Combe, Chippenham, Wilts.
6459	Oct. 1912	Watney, Arthur Gordon	4a, Frederick's Place, E.C.
47	June 1868	Watney, Daniel (*Past President*)	4a, Frederick's Place, E.C.
1957	Jan. 1891	Watney, Dendy (*Member of Council*)	4a, Frederick's Place, E.C.
951	A. May 1883 F. Feb. 1887	Watney, Walter Daniel	3, Offa Street, Hereford.
6413	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1914	*Watson, Charles Edward	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6094	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1914	*Watson, Charles Havers	366, Streatham High Road, S.W.
3604	A. Oct. 1899 F. May 1905	*Watson, David Alexander	The Estate Office, Watlington, Oxford
4559	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1905	*Watson, Ernest	15, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
2996	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1899	*§Watson, Herbert John	St. Helen's, Cockermouth, Cumberland and 6, Lendal, York.
1236	A. Dec. 1884 F. Sep. 1895	*Watson, James Bruce	Petworth, Sussex.
2425	Nov. 1891	Watson, John	Cogan Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull
1290	A. Dec. 1885 F. May 1894	*Watson, John	District Valuer's Office, 37, Hall Gate Doncaster, Yorks.
7013	Oct. 1913	*Watson, William Ernest	53 and 54, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1456	Feb. 1888	Watt, Alexander	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass Cumberland.
7579	Oct. 1915	*Watt, James	25, Union Terrace, Aberdeen.
4291	A. Oct. 1908 F. Feb. 1918	*Watts, Ernest William	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
1658	Dec. 1889	Way, Henry James	109, Lower St. James' Street, Newport Isle of Wight.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1914	*Waymouth, John Kennerley	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
May 1872	Weall, John	38, High Street, Watford, Herts.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1904	*Weall, John Graham	38, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1911	*Weatherhead, David Wilkinson	Lowlands, Utley, Keighley, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1902	*Weatherill, George Ford	Valuation Office, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Apr. 1911	*Webb, Clarence Albert	Wyoming, Eaton Grove, Swansea, Glam.
Feb. 1890	Webb, William	Keeper's Cottage, Furze Hill, Purley, Surrey.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Nov. 1903	*Webber, Henry Stanton	23, Queen St., Maidenhead, Berkshire.
A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1906	*Webber, William Henry	33, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.
A. Nov. 1890 F. Feb. 1897	*Webster, Hugh Calthrop	2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Oct. 1917	Weekes, Norman Barnett, Capt., R.E.S.	D.O.R.E., Leeds.
Dec. 1889	Welch, Frederick William	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30a, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
A. Oct. 1902 F. Dec. 1910	*Wells Arthur Harvey	32, Full Street, Derby.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1900	*Wells, Frederick Beauchamp	28, Henleaze Avenue, Bristol.
A. Nov. 1892 F. Oct. 1896	*Wells, William Henry	116, Kensington High Street, W.
Dec. 1881	Wellsted, Wm. Henry, Col., M.I.C.E.	Waterloo Chambers, Hull.
Sep 1895	Welply, James	65, George Street, Limerick.
Nov. 1916	Welply, William Norwood	Lindville, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Dec. 1902	*Welsh, Hugh	1, Portland Place, Leamington Spa.
Feb. 1897	Wenborn, Sidney Thomas, Major	11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*West, Arthur Smith	7, Haywra Crescent, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Sep. 1895	*West, Charles Henry Edward	7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Dec. 1901	*West, Herbert James	21, Hendon Lane, Church End, Finchley, N.3.
Feb. 1882	Westbury, George Henry	The Knoll, Andover, Hants.
Oct. 1904	*Weston, Francis	322, Brixton Road, S.W.
Mar. 1891	Wetherall, Harry Lancaster	Bracklyn, Winchfield, Hants.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1907	*Whatley, Ernest James	Bernere, 31, Rock Road, Cambridge.
A. Oct. 1903 F. June 1908	*Wheeler, Francis West	1, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.
A. Nov. 1892 F. June 1897	*Wheeler, John Henry West	Inland Revenue, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3757	A. Oct. 1900 F. May 1910	*‡§Wheldon, Martin Lowish	5, Coney Street, York
4564	A. Oct. 1904 F. Oct. 1913	*Whiddington, Stanley Dunford	61, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
6099	A. Oct. 1910 F. Oct. 1911	*Whinnerah, William	Earl of Wilton's Estate Office, Radcliffe, Lancashire.
5554	A. Oct. 1908 F. Oct. 1910	*Whipp, Thomas William	15, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarboroug Yorkshire.
2616	A. Oct. 1893 F. Oct. 1897	*Whitaker, Ernest Victor	8, Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.
3015	Jan. 1896	White, Arthur	99, George Street, Limerick.
3758	A. Oct. 1900 F. Sep. 1904	*White, Benjamin William	15-17, Eldon Street, E.C.
2428	Nov. 1891	White, James Alexander	18, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.
2916	Sep. 1895	White, Richard	Estate Office, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
6417	A. Oct. 1911 F. June 1915	*White, Samuel Cyril	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarboroug
2997	A. Oct. 1895 F. Apr. 1908	*White, Walter Ernest Coates	Chatwood, Wokefield Green, Mortime Berkshire.
701	Jan. 1882	Whiteley, Charles Perry	82, Queen Street, E.C.
5362	A. Feb. 1908 F. Apr. 1914	*Whitlock, Francis John	The Mart, Bank Street, Rugby.
2723	A. Oct. 1894 F. May 1896	*§Whittaker, John Dronsfield, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Ma S.W.
3759	A. Oct 1900 F. July 1902	*Whitten, George Jackson, M.B.E.	28, Braxted Park, Streatham, S.W.
2998	A. Oct. 1895 F. Nov. 1900	*Whitton, Percy	24, Gandy Street, Exeter.
3915	A. Oct. 1901 F. Oct. 1909	*§Widdicombe, Charles Edwin	Valuation Department, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
3608	A. Oct. 1899 F. Feb. 1904	*Wigley, Sidney Prudden	Winslow, Buckinghamshire.
234	A. Feb. 1870 F. Nov. 1876	Wigram, John	South Collingham, Newark, Notts.
3443	A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*Wigram, Reginald Spencer	Weybourne, Stoke Road, Cobhar Surrey.
2492	Feb. 1892	Wilbraham, Edward Sidney	Hale Park, Salisbury.
6151	Oct. 1911	*Wilding, James	Town Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.
3917	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*Wilford, Cecil Marshall	Cathedral Chambers, Castle Street, Ca lisle.
1226	Dec. 1884	Wilkinson, Thomas	170, North Street, Brighton, and 30 Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
4094	A. Oct 1902 F. Nov. 1913	*Wilks, Clement	12, Coleshill Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
3610	A. Oct. 1899 F. Jan. 1905	*Williams, Arthur Codrington	5, Great College Street, Westminst Abbey, S.W.
7718	Oct. 1917	*Williams, David John	Ty Newydd, Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire.
5058	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1912	*Williams, Ernest	44, Corn Street, Bristol.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
Nov. 1891	WILLIAMS, GERALD GARNONS ..	Ashburnham Estate Office, Burry Port, Carmarthen.
A. Feb. 1904 F. May 1910	*§WILLIAMS, HAROLD	43 and 45, High Street, Croydon.
A. Oct. 1900 F. Jan. 1908	*WILLIAMS, RICHARD ERNEST HAVARD	The Elms, Struet, Brecon.
A. Jan. 1880 F. Apr. 1888	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HERBERT..	Great Western Railway, Paddington, W.
A. Oct. 1893 F. Feb. 1897	*WILLIS, EDWARD..	Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.
Sep. 1895	WILLIS, GILBERT DE LAVAL ..	Leconfield Estates Office, Ennis, Co. Clare.
Feb. 1889	WILLMOT, GEORGE DYOTT.. ..	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
A. Apr. 1882 F. May 1887	WILLMOT, JOHN (*Vice-President*)	6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
Feb. 1908	WILLS, JOHN BROOM	15, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*WILSON, EVERARD JOHN . ..	Messrs. Tuckett & Son, 2, Basinghall Street, E.C.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Oct. 1899	*WILSON, FREDERICK ROBERT ..	41, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1915	*WILSON, HENRY MARTYN.. ..	142, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
A Oct. 1912 F. Feb. 1918	*§WILSON, JOHN HENRY	4, King Street, Blackburn.
A. Oct. 1896 F. Jan. 1899	*WILSON, LAWRENCE RICHARD ..	Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1909 F. Dec. 1918	*WILSON, MALCOLM MILLAR ..	8, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Nov. 1916	WILSON, WILLIAM	Castlemains, Douglas, Lanarkshire.
A. Jan. 1888 F. Feb. 1904	*WILSON, WILLIAM EDWARD ..	Land Valuation Office, 78, King Street, Manchester.
Jan. 1891	WILSON, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	5, New Brown Street, Manchester.
A. Oct. 1906 F. July 1912	*WINDER, FRANCIS ARNOLD ..	Corn Exchange Chambers, Sheffield.
Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, HARRY JOHN CAMPION	St. Mary's Chambers, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
Jan. 1891	WINTERTON, WILLIAM MOXON..	30, High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.
Nov. 1891	WISE, CHARLES DACRES	
A. Oct. 1908 F. Apr. 1916	*WISE, FREDERICK JOHN	19, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Romford.
A. Oct. 1899 F. Oct. 1911	*WITHAM, JAMES BERNARD ..	
Nov. 1891	WOLLEY, THOMAS JOHN	Clungunford Estate Office, Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
A. Oct. 1898 F. Jan. 1906	*WONTNER-SMITH, PERCY	Valuers' Office, 29, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
A. Oct. 1906 F. Mar. 1909	*WOOD, DOUGLAS, A.R.I.B.A. ..	Orchard Cottage, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, Surrey, and 27, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.
A. Oct. 1901 F. Apr. 1913	*WOOD, HAROLD	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	WOOD, HUGH REGINALD	6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Mar. 1888	WOOD, JOHN DANIEL	6, Mount Street, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election and of Transfer.	FELLOWS.	Address.
3317	A. Feb. 1898 F. May 1905	*Wood, John Edward	58, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Commo S.W.
6101	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1916	*Wood, Leonard	4, South St. Mary's Gate, Grimsby.
2724	A. Oct. 1894 F. Apr. 1901	*‡§Wood, Leslie Stuart	East Grinstead, Sussex.
7654	Nov. 1916	Wood, Sir Lindsay, Bart., D.L.	Chester-le-Street, Durham.
6102	A. Oct. 1910 F. Nov. 1914	*Woodcock, Richard Stanley	"Rob Roy Bungalow," The Drift Britannia Road, Ipswich.
4614	Oct. 1905	*Woodcock, Robert Frank ..	50, Queen Street, Exeter.
4572	A. Oct. 1904 F. Dec. 1915	*Woodhams, James Percy ..	27, High Street, Battle, Sussex.
3447	A. Oct. 1898 F. Apr. 1901	*Wood-Martin, Henry Roger Bromhead	Cleveragh, Sligo.
2557	A. Nov. 1892 F. Sep. 1895	*Woods, Arthur George	Orchard House, Hounslow, Middlesex
2132	May 1891	Woods, Thomas	4 and 5, Church Parade, Hounslow, Middlesex.
4833	A. Oct. 1905 F. May 1917	*Woodward, Henry Gordon ..	Station Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
711	A. Jan. 1882 F. Apr. 1890	Woodward, Wm., F.R.I.B.A. ..	13, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.
3287	A. Oct. 1897 F. Oct. 1898	*Woof, Robert Stephenson ..	Lowther, Penrith.
2049	Mar. 1891	Woolley, John Turton	Spursholt, Romsey, Hampshire, and Th Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.
5811	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1914	*Woolley, Maurice Theodore	Rectory Place, Loughborough.
5812	A. Oct. 1909 F. Feb. 1918	*Woolley, Reginald George ..	Headquarters, High Street, Portsmout
613	Feb. 1881	Woolley, Reginald Smith ..	Silver Street, Lincoln, and Sout Collingham, Newark, Notts.
5813	A. Oct. 1909 F. June 1915	*Woolley, Richard Melsome ..	Salisbury.
5315	A. Oct. 1907 F. May 1917	*Wormleighton, Bernard Joseph	The Town Hall, Loftus, Yorks.
5614	Oct. 1909	*Worrall, Ernest	Stretford Council Offices, Old Traffor Lancashire.
680	A. Dec. 1881 F. Jan. 1887	Wreathall, Robert T.	121, Victoria Street, S.W.1., an 1, Sudbury Parade, Sudbury, N.W.
2442	Nov. 1891	Wright, Charles William, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	21, Parkinson Street, Nottingham.
4574	A. Oct. 1904 F. June 1912	*Wright, Ernest Harry	6, Thomas Street, Woolwich, Kent.
4324	Oct. 1904	Wright, George John, Major	Royal Engineer Office, Town Barrack Exeter.
4889	Oct. 1906	*Wright, Herbert Alfred ..	35, Pentonville Road, N.
5063	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1908	*Wright, Isaac Thomas	61, West Bank Road, Devonshire Par Birkenhead.
3923	A. Oct. 1901 F. May 1910	*Wright, Walter Brereton ..	6, Glisson Road, Cambridge.
292	Dec. 1872	Wright, William Edward ..	King's Lynn, Norfolk.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

ip. o.	Date of Election and of Transfer	FELLOWS.	Address.
16	A. Oct. 1907 F. Nov. 1913	*Wright, William Newcome	38, Poultry, Cheapside, E.C.
49	Feb. 1890	Wrightson, Arthur Frederick	26, Budge Row, E.C.
26	A. Oct. 1894 F. Dec. 1902	*Wyatt, Archibald	East Lodge, Fareham, Hamsphire.
48	A. Oct. 1898 F. July 1901	*Wyatt, Herbert Guy Buckell	North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.
22	Jan. 1882	Wyatt, Oliver Newman	East Street, Chichester, Sussex.
20	A. Oct. 1893 F. Nov. 1895	*Wyles, John Walter	Clevedon, The Drive, Snaresbrook, Essex.
24	A. Oct. 1901 F. Nov. 1912	*Wyley, Henry Charles	Newmarket Buildings, Bridgnorth, Salop.
20	Mar. 1884	Wyley, Henry James	13, Ombersley Road, Droitwich.
14	Oct. 1913	*Yale, George Frederick Cunningham	Estate Office, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
64	A. Oct. 1906 F. June 1911	*Yeatman-Biggs, William Huyshe	Mytton House, Montford Bridge, Salop.
45	Nov. 1891	York, Henry	East Barnet Valley Urban District Council, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
33	A. Oct. 1911 F. Dec. 1917	*Young, Alexander	13, Shandon Street, Edinburgh.
99	A. Jan. 1881 F. Jan. 1891	Young, Andrew (*Vice-President*)	8, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
00	A. Oct 1902 F. Apr. 1911	*Young, Charles Alexander	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
75	A. Oct. 1904 F. Apr. 1913	*Young, Charles Edward	East Street, Barking, Essex.
30	May 1890	Young, Douglas	51, Coleman Street, E.C.
21	Sep. 1895	Young, George Lawrence	Randalstown, Co. Antrim.
50	Feb. 1908	Young, Henry Stephen Matthews	Heathfield, Irvine, Ayrshire.
01	A. Oct. 1902 F. Oct. 1910	*Young, Herbert Oswald	12, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.
60	Oct. 1915	Young, James	62, Market Street, Bradford, Yorks.
61	A. Oct. 1900 F. Oct. 1914	*Young, Kenneth James	1, Imperial Buildings, Croydon, Surrey.
24	A. Dec. 1878 F. Feb. 1891	Young, Morgan Henry	17, Southampton St., Bloomsbury Square W.C.
47	Nov. 1891	Young, Oswald William	612, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.
48	Nov. 1891	Young, Thomas	6, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
67	A. Oct. 1906 F. Nov. 1916	*Young, Thomas, N.D.A.	Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.
89	A. Oct. 1897 F. Feb. 1900	*Young, Thomas John	20, The Close, Norwich.

Total Number of Fellows, 2032.

Professional Associates.

The names of those Professional Associates who have qualified for the Class by Examination are distinguished thus *

The names of those Professional Associates who have further qualified by Examination for, but have not yet been transferred to the Class of Fellows, are distinguished thus ¶

The names of those Professional Associates who have gained prizes at the Institution Examinations are distinguished thus §

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4350	Oct. 1904	*¶Abbott, Alexander Henry	2, Boscombe Chambers, Boscombe Bournemouth, Hants.
7015	Oct. 1913	*Abbott, Claude	Whitley House, Norton, Malton, Yorks
7766	Nov. 1918	*Abrams, George Herbert	19, Buckingham Street, W.C.2.
2648	Oct. 1894	*Adams, Gerald James Frederick	Kitsilano, Court Farm Road, Motting ham, Kent.
2929	Oct. 1895	*Adams, Herbert	38, Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.
6152	Oct. 1911	*Addie, Alan Leslie Forrester	Valuation Office, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
7767	Nov. 1918	*Addison, John Percival	Meadowfield, Brandon Colliery, Durham.
5857	Oct. 1910	*Agate, Harry Bertrand	Fernfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancs.
6153	Oct. 1911	*Ainley, Eric Edwin	Martin Bank, Huddersfield.
6498	Oct. 1912	*¶Aitchison, James Gray	Victoria Cottage, Woodside Place Shettleston, Glasgow.
5858	Oct. 1910	*¶Aiton, Robert Scott	Livingstone Manse, Mid Calder, Scotland.
7768	Nov. 1918	*Alden, John Henry	Woodmansey, Beverley, E. Yorks.
5385	Oct. 1908	*¶Alderson, Charles Henry	c/o J. J. Paine and Alderson, Amersham Bucks.
7018	Oct. 1913	*¶Alexander, Thomas Mackelvie	Admiralty Works Department, St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
6499	Oct. 1912	*Algar, Stanley	24, New North Road, Exeter.
7525	Oct. 1914	*¶Allen, Aubrey James	The Shantie, Evercreech, S.O., Somerset
4352	Oct. 1904	*¶Allen, Harold Colin	116, St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W.
2564	Oct. 1893	*Allen, John Parnell, Major	27, St. Bede's, East Bolden, Co. Durham
4616	Oct. 1905	*Allen, Oliver Wylie	8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
7769	Nov. 1918	¶*§Allison, George Henry	Station Road, North Thoresby, S.O. Lincs.
7581	Oct. 1915	*¶Allison, Herbert William	6, Albion Street, Hull.
7019	Oct. 1913	*Allison, William	11, Kensington Terrace, Sunderland.

ip. lo.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
60	Oct. 1910	*Alves, Harold Norman	27, High Street, Glastonbury, Somerset.
52	Oct. 1902	*¶Amies, Herbert Christopher	11, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
40	Oct. 1898	*Andrews, Arthur George, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Colchester, Essex.
87	Oct. 1908	*¶Andrews, Percy Charles	Apsley House, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
53	Oct. 1904	*Andrews, Ronald Seymour	143, Bow Road, E.
74	Oct. 1896	*Andrews, Stephen Hampton	28, Limesford Road, Waverley Park, S.E.
22	Oct. 1913	*Andrews, William Charles	20, Oxenford Street, East Dulwich, S.E.
01	Oct. 1912	*Annakin, Arthur Bertie	Cave Holme, West Royd Crescent, Halifax, Yorks.
62	Oct. 1910	*Annett, Ernest Taylor	32, Malvern Road, Gillingham, Kent.
49	Feb. 1913	*Anns, Frank	3, Clyde Road, Croydon, Surrey.
23	Oct. 1913	*Ansell, Douglas George	Isenhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
92	Oct. 1906	*Anstead, Sydney Herbert	160, Clements Road, East Ham.
93	Oct. 1897	*¶Appleby, Frank Sefton	44, Ash Grove, Wavertree, Liverpool.
55	Oct. 1911	*Appleton, Edward	21, Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
70	Nov. 1918	*apThomas, Robert Tibbot Kerris	Fronheulog, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, N. Wales.
71	Nov. 1918	*Arblaster, Edward Albert	99, Jockey Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
93	Oct. 1906	*Archer, Harold de Byrlay	Ridgeway, near Sheffield.
24	Oct. 1913	*¶Archer, Harry Barton	17, Poplar Crescent, Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry.
56	Oct. 1911	*Archer, Herbert Humbley	6 and 7, Promenade, Southport, Lancs.
72	Nov. 1918	*Argile, Harold Wilmore	61, Alfred Street, Ripley, Derby.
02	Oct. 1912	*¶Armour, Andrew Lamont, B.Sc.	54, Bewick Road, Gateshead, Durham.
88	Oct. 1908	*¶Armstrong, Clive Heath	Selborne, Littlehampton, Sussex.
09	Oct. 1899	*Armstrong, John Wm. Wilson	Billet Street Chambers, Taunton.
22	Feb. 1900	*Arnold, Alan	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
15	Oct. 1909	*Arnold, Arnold Keith	5, Sloane Square, S.W.
40	Oct. 1900	*Arnold, Harry Hagon	Victoria Chambers, Bank Plain, Norwich.
1	Oct. 1907	*¶Arnold, William Richard	Cheriton, Vicarage Road, Morriston, S.O., Glamorganshire.
5	Oct. 1913	*Arnold-Forster, John Anthony	Hurn Bridge House, Christchurch, Hants.
6	Oct. 1913	*Arthur, Thomas Bevan	54, King Street, Carmarthen.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7773	Nov. 1918	¶*§Ash, Charles Anthony	155, Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.8.
5864	Oct. 1910	*Ash, Francis Edward	56, Cornwall Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
4354	Oct. 1904	*¶Ash, Horace James, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Market Place, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
4355	Oct. 1904	*¶Ashbridge, Prentice Moore	Southweald, Grove Park, Wanstead, E.
7027	Oct. 1913	*Ashenden, Harold Campbell	Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
6504	Oct. 1912	*Ashford, Harry Albert	Daneswood, 46, Alma Road, Southampton.
6505	Oct. 1912	*Ashley, Reginald Walker	13, Bishop Street, Coventry, Warwick.
5389	Oct. 1908	*§Ashton, Arthur	3, Lowther Terrace, Lytham, Lancs.
6506	Oct. 1912	*Ashworth, Tom Spencer	Dumers Lane, Radcliffe, Manchester.
5102	Oct. 1907	*¶Aspell, Fred Hewlings	32, Halford Street, Leicester.
5865	Oct. 1910	*Atkin-Berry, Herbert Courtenay, Major, D.S.O., M.C.	c/o W. H. Atkin-Berry, 23, Old Broad Street, E.C.
4895	Oct 1906	*Atkinson, Charles Christopher	Kingston Lodge, Forest Moor, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
5866	Oct. 1910	*¶Atkinson, Clifford Garnett	18, Florence Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
6507	Oct. 1912	*Atkinson, Francis Charles	Woburn Experimental Farm, Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.
3343	Oct. 1898	*¶Attlee, Edward Guy	Green Lane, Burbage, Buxton, Derbyshire.
7774	Nov. 1918	*Avery, Joseph Albert	151, Minstead Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
5695	Oct. 1910	*Avey, John William, N.D.A.	Melangini, Nakuru, B.E. Africa.
5617	Oct. 1909	*¶Ayliffe, Walter Sydney	"The Shrubberies," Woodside Green, South Norwood, S.E.
5618	Oct. 1909	*Aylmer, Guy	Risby Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
4356	Oct. 1904	*Aynsley, Douglas Farrer	20, Wolveleigh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
32	Oct. 1915	*¶BACK, GEORGE	13, Harley Street, W.
04	Oct. 1907	*¶†BACON, FRANK	Sydenham Lodge, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, Essex.
96	Oct. 1906	*¶BAGNALL, EDWARD GEORGE ..	28, Colville Square, W.
28	Oct. 1913	*BAILEY, ALFRED CECIL	19, Sheldon Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.
9	Oct. 1909	*BAILEY, ALFRED HORACE.. ..	15A, Old Elvet, Durham.
98	Oct. 1912	*BAINES, NOEL	Highlands, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.
05	Oct. 1907	*§ BAINES, WILLIAM HENRY.. ..	c/o H. J. Baines, 211, Waterlow Road, Burslem, Staffs.
39	Oct. 1913	*BAIRD, FRANK ERNEST	46, Caister Road, Great Yarmouth.
30	Oct. 1913	*BAKER, ALFRED BARNET	School House, Minsterley, Shropshire.
68	Oct. 1910	*¶BAKER, ALFRED JAMES	5, Mount Street, W.
09	Oct. 1912	*¶BAKER, ERNEST SAMUEL	County Bank Chambers, Middlesbrough.
57	Oct. 1904	*¶BAKER, FRANK LESLIE	c/oGovernment Survey Offices,Colombo, Ceylon.
57	Oct. 1911	*BAKER, HAROLD	Amberley, Gloucestershire.
20	Oct. 1909	*¶BAKER, HENRY GEORGE, LIC.R.I.B.A.	20, Lansdowne Road, Aldershot, Hampshire.
21	Oct. 1909	*BAKER, HENRY THOMAS GEORGE	144, Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.W.24.
98	Oct. 1906	*BALCOMB, CECIL AUGUSTUS ..	278, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
01	Oct. 1908	*¶BALDEN, JOHN WHITELEY.. ..	Estate Office, Bretton, Wakefield, Yorkshire.
0	Oct. 1912	*BALDING, CECIL	8, Church Street, Greenwich, S.E.
06	Oct. 1907	*BALDWIN, AUSTIN PROVOST ..	c/o Messrs. Holloway Price and Co., Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
7	Oct. 1901	*¶‖BALDWIN-WISEMAN, WILLIAM RALPH, M.SC., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E.	Tower View, Hordle, Hants.
1	Oct. 1912	*BALL, ERNEST WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.	25, Part Street, Southport, Lancs.
2	Oct. 1908	*BALL, FRANCIS LEOPOLD	Whittington Chambers, King's Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
0	Oct. 1906	*BALLANTINE, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD	4, Roseberry Place, Stirling.
2	Oct. 1912	*¶BALLANTYNE, JAMES ROGERSON	2, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow.
2	Oct. 1905	*BALLARD, WILLIAM EDGAR, A.M.I.C.E.	Estville, Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7032	Oct. 1913	*¶Ballentine, David	11, Janefield Place, Dundee.
7033	Oct. 1913	*Balls, James Mayhew	Braintree, Essex.
4358	Oct. 1904	*Balster, Stephen	94, Lansdowne Road, Seven Kings, Essex.
5108	Oct. 1907	*¶Banham, Edward Longley	69, Wain-a-long Road, Salisbury.
3641	Oct. 1900	*Banks, Edward John Stanley	c/o F. S. A. Banks, Greenway, Rothley, near Leicester.
5869	Oct. 1910	*Banton, Luther George	22, Shandon Road, Phibsborough, Dublin.
4359	Oct. 1904	*¶Barber, Harry John	35, Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.
7035	Oct. 1913	*¶Barker, Henry Rotherham	15, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
3788	Oct. 1901	*Barker, Herbert Graham	18, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
7583	Oct. 1915	*¶Barker, Horace Thomas Searle	7, St. Leonard's Road, Ealing, W.
7680	Nov. 1916	*¶Barlass, Thomas	Troedybryn, Johnstown, Carmarthen.
7036	Oct. 1913	*Barlow, James	Earl of Derby's Estate Office, Bury, Lancashire.
4901	Oct. 1906	*Barnard, Dennis Christopher	Milton Lodge, Harpenden.
4360	Oct. 1904	*Barnham, George William	Griston, Watton, Norfolk.
1247	Jan. 1885	*Barratt, Harry	Hill View, Corser Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
6160	Oct. 1911	*¶Barrett, Allan	93, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
5395	Oct. 1908	*¶Barrett, Thomas Norman	Beech Mount, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancashire.
7037	Oct. 1913	*Barron, Sidney Norman	14, Castlepark Road, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
6514	Oct. 1912	*Barry, Arthur Thomas	4, Napier Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
4361	Oct. 1904	*¶Bartholomew, Charles Frederick	55, Hanover Road, Plumstead, S.E.
6161	Oct. 1911	*Bartlett, Herbert Gates	87, Broad Street, Canterbury.
4902	Oct. 1906	*Bartlett, Robert Dudley	Clock House, Ordell Road, Bow, E.
7038	Oct. 1913	*Barton, John Seddon	The Old Rectory, Chester.
7039	Oct. 1913	*¶Bartram, Ronald	Fern Lea, Kelross Road, Highbury, N.
3956	Oct. 1902	*Bastable, John Daniel	24, River Street, Carlisle.
4130	Oct. 1903	*¶Bateman, Frank Graham	The Lands Branch, W.O., 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
7775	Nov. 1918	*Bateman, William Herbert, Capt., M.C.	Pewley Corner, Guildford, Surrey.
4903	Oct. 1906	*¶Bates, Arthur Roger Albert	Surveyor's Department, Great Northern Railway, King's Cross, N.
4363	Oct. 1904	*Bates, Oscar George	Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
371	Oct. 1910	*¶Bates, Percy	354, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
040	Oct. 1913	*Bates, Stacy James	4, Prittlewell Square, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
515	Oct. 1912	*Bath, Cecil Alan	Stonyheath, St. John's Road, Orpington, Kent.
516	Oct. 1912	*¶Bathurst, Frank Victor	19, New Bank Road, Blackburn.
131	Oct. 1903	*Batstone, Walter Waterfield	110, Cannon Street, E.C.
041	Oct. 1913	*¶Batting, Merlin Francis Joseph	Meriden, Hamilton Road, Reading, Berks.
109	Oct. 1907	*¶Batzer, Albert Edward	Carbis, Devon Road, Cheam, Surrey.
904	Oct. 1906	*¶Bax, William Molyneux	"Elmhurst," Rosenthal Road, Catford, S.E.
399	Oct. 1908	*¶Baxter, George Coulson	1, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.
905	Oct. 1906	*¶Bayden, Edward	45, Parkside, Eltham, S.E.9.
625	Oct. 1905	*¶Bayes, John George	District Valuer's Office, High Wycombe, Bucks.
517	Oct. 1912	*Baynes, Ronald Christopher	27, Lowndes Square, S.W.
076	Oct. 1896	*Beach, Archibald William Hicks, Major	Oakley Manor, Basingstoke, Hants.
162	Oct. 1911	*¶Beal, Joseph Kyle	5, Hamlet Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
423	Oct. 1909	*Beale, Donald Olaf Christopher	Uckfield, Sussex.
776	Nov. 1918	*Bearman, Harry Victor	Belvedere, Woodville Road, New Barnet Herts.
624	Oct. 1909	*¶§Bearn, Arthur Frederick	Cedar Lawn, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.
518	Oct. 1912	*Beattie, James Alexander	1, Palatine Square, Burnley, Lancs.
872	Oct. 1910	*Beaumont, John Edmund	1, Lansdown Road, Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
132	Oct. 1903	*Beaven, Howard Clifford	Culverbank, The Heath, Dartford, Kent.
042	Oct. 1913	*Beck, Herbert Edgar, B.A.	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
519	Oct. 1912	*¶Beckham, Arthur Arkell	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
520	Oct. 1912	*Bedells, Herbert Sydney Grafton	Toft Lawn, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.
134	Oct. 1903	*¶Bedford, Charles Edgar	10, Wigmore Street, W.
043	Oct. 1913	*Bedington, Alfred Christopher	14, Brecknock Road, Knowle, Bristol
347	Oct. 1898	*Bedwell, Ernest Charles	29, Fleet Street, E.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7044	Oct. 1913	*BEESTON, PERCIVAL CLEMENT	11, King Edward Road, Romford, Essex.
5400	Oct. 1908	*¶BEEVER, ROWLAND	Woodland Mount, Bradford Road N., Huddersfield.
5625	Oct. 1909	*BEKEN, REGINALD WALTER	213, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.
7777	Nov. 1918	*BELAM, RONALD HENRY	Maes y pyllan, Llanddoget, near Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
6521	Oct. 1912	*BELCHAM, ALAN SYER	44, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
6164	Oct. 1911	*¶BELL, CYRIL ROBERT	The Woodlands, Tilstone, Tarporley, Cheshire.
5874	Oct. 1910	*BELL, FRANCIS ASKEW	Wellow House, Newark.
4906	Oct. 1906	*BELL, HARRY CECIL	Shirley Croft, Grantham.
5626	Oct. 1909	*¶BELL, WALLACE ALFRED	1, Victoria Terrace, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Staffs.
6165	Oct. 1911	*¶BELL, WILLIAM JOHN	Hotel Victoria, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.
4366	Oct. 1904	*¶BELLAMY, HARRY	Threlkeld, Woodlands Drive, Harrogate
6522	Oct. 1912	*¶BENHAM, MAURICE VICTOR	12, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
4367	Oct. 1904	*¶BENJAMIN, ASHLEY FLORIAN	The Chestnuts, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire.
5401	Oct. 1908	*¶BENNETT, ARTHUR JOHN	21, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swansea, Glamorganshire.
6166	Oct. 1911	*¶BENNETT, ARTHUR THOMAS	Slad Farm, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
7778	Nov. 1918	*BENNETT, CHARLES RICHARD	Ladywell, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex.
5876	Oct. 1910	*¶BENNETT, FRANK WILLIAM	8, Rosehill Road, Swansea.
5823	Feb. 1910	*¶BENNETT, MAURICE CHRISTMAS	39, Blagrave Street, Reading.
7585	Oct. 1915	*¶BENNETT, REGINALD HENRY WAPSHOTT	District Valuer's Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
5877	Oct. 1910	*¶BENNETT, SYDNEY	
6167	Oct. 1911	*BENNETT, WILLIAM THOMAS	16, Asmun's Hill, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
5110	Oct. 1907	*¶BENSON, RALPH FRANCIS	c/o Chief Surveyor, Land Titles Office, Regina, Sask., Canada.
7047	Oct. 1913	*BENTLEY, JOHN	Waltham, Wood Lane, Timperley, Cheshire.
7048	Oct. 1913	*BERRY, WILLIAM JAMES, N.D.A.	4th Bn. Wiltshire Regiment, The Camp, Kingsway, Delhi, India.
7719	Oct. 1917	*¶§BERRY, WILLIAM WELLINGTON	21, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
7779	Nov. 1918	*BESCOBY, HARRY BERNARD	Guestling, Hastings, Sussex.
5403	Oct. 1908	*BETTRIDGE, SIDNEY WOODWARD	Ferney, Warlingham, Surrey.
6442	Feb. 1912	*BEVAN, OSWALD PERCIVAL	Ellerslie, Tyrfran, Llanelly.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
878	Oct. 1910	*¶Bevan, Roland Stanley ..	32, Fitzroy Street, W.
5111	Oct. 1907	*Beverley, Robert Berthold	Heath House, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.
4908	Oct. 1906	*¶Bevington, Ernest	116, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
3351	Oct. 1898	*Bibbey, Thomas	The Estate Office, Birkdale, Lancs.
3196	Oct. 1897	*¶§Bickford, Joseph Grant ..	6, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.
6168	Oct. 1911	*Bicknell, James Ledger ..	8, Montague Gardens, Acton, W.
7526	Oct. 1914	*¶Bigham, Robert Alexander .	91, Rosslyn Street, St. Michael's, Liverpool.
5879	Oct. 1910	*¶Bilson, Charles Frederick ..	14, Milton Road, Highgate, N.
6169	Oct. 1911	*¶Bines, Thomas Harry	3, Napier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
3644	Oct. 1900	*¶Bingham, William Raper ..	11, Pydar Street, Truro, Cornwall.
4909	Oct. 1906	*Binns, Maurice Alfred	Fairburn, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon.
4910	Oct. 1906	*Bird, Augustus Gordon	29a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
7051	Oct. 1913	*Biscoe, Robert Stafford ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
5405	Oct. 1908	*Bishop, Ernest William.. ..	11, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.
5076	Feb. 1907	*¶Bishop, Horace Stanley Charles	72, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.
7780	Nov. 1918	*Bishop, Percy James	Grove Lodge, Mursley, Winslow, Buck
4911	Oct. 1906	*Bisley, Claude Vivian	Redriffe, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex
4629	Oct. 1905	*Blaber, Montague	Hailsham, Sussex.
6523	Oct. 1912	*Black, Ernest	City Engineer's Dept., Municipal Buildings, Leeds.
7052	Oct. 1913	*Blackburn, Edgar	Acre House, Walmer Road, Birkdale, Lancashire.
3199	Oct. 1897	*¶Blackshaw, Charles	93, Hawthorn Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
6443	Feb. 1912	*Bladen, Lionel Macdonald Wells	Royal Flying Corps, South Farnborough, Hants.
5113	Oct. 1907	*Blair-Imrie, Hew	Lunan House, Montrose, N.B.
4578	Feb. 1905	*Blake, Alfred Eveleigh ..	118, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
6524	Oct. 1912	*Blake, John Patrick	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Hounslow, Middlesex.
4632	Oct. 1905	*Blake, Reginald Lapthorne..	46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.
6525	Oct. 1912	*Blanchard, Louis Matthew ..	Borough Surveyors' Department, Town Hall, Luton, Beds.
6951	Feb. 1913	*Bland, Alfred Taylor	Manor House, Snailwell, Newmarket, Cambs.
6527	Oct. 1912	*¶Bland, John Cooper, Jun. ..	Westwood, Colchester, Essex.
7681	Nov. 1916	*¶Bland, Robert Lionel	29, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7781	Nov. 1918	*Bleakley, James Franklin, Capt.	Ashlea, Church Road, Flixton, near Manchester.
4633	Oct. 1905	*Blencowe, Sidney	Officina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril del Sud, Plaza Constituçion, Buenos Aires.
4371	Oct. 1904	*Blessley, Victor Henry	Finchley Road Station, L. and N.W. Ry., Hampstead, N.W.
7782	Nov. 1918	*Bletsoe, Thomas Henry	Thrapston, Northants.
3793	Oct. 1901	*¶Bliss, Theodore Stephen ..	Crosswood House, East Molesey, Surrey.
4912	Oct. 1906	*¶Blois, Basil Frederic	Messrs. Owen. Blois & Owen, Newcastle, Staffs.
6528	Oct. 1912	*¶Bloore, Harry Grosvenor, Jun.	83, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
3958	Oct. 1902	*Blore, Charles Gordon	Idsworth Estate Office, Horndean, Hampshire.
6529	Oct. 1912	*¶Blount, Francis	24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
5407	Oct. 1908	*¶Blow, Thomas Bertram	The Vale, Blackheath, S.E.
7783	Nov. 1918	*Blowen, Frederick Edward Vivian, Capt.	Morden Road, Newport, Mon.
3646	Oct. 1900	*Blyth, Harold King	Admiralty Works, Port Edgar, South Queensferry.
7053	Oct. 1913	*Boast, Charles Eric	Brookside, Normacote, Longton, Staffs.
4373	Oct. 1904	*Boden, Harrold Casswell ..	c/o A. R. Collings, Ongar, Essex.
3077	Oct. 1896	*Boden, Maurice	133, Finchley Road, N.W.
7784	Nov. 1918	*Body, Pelham Terry Cooper	Whitley Knoll, Reading, Berkshire.
7472	Feb. 1914	*Bollam, Max	Curragh Grange, The Curragh, Co. Kildare.
1159	May 1884	Bond, Frederick George ..	Old Bank House, Ipswich.
5628	Oct. 1909	*¶Bond, Gerald Edward	Thame, Oxon.
7054	Oct. 1913	*Bone, Hugh	41, Marlborough Road, Falmouth, Cornwall.
6530	Oct. 1912	*¶Booker, Frederic Russell ..	34, Mapperley Road, Nottingham.
7055	Oct. 1913	*Boon, Ernest George Frederick	22, Kingston, Yeovil, Somerset.
2936	Oct. 1895	*Boord, Walter Bertram	Bewerley, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.
6531	Oct. 1912	*¶Boot, Frank Edgcumbe	1, Stuart Avenue, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.
3512	Oct. 1899	*¶Booth Ernest Witton, A.M.I.C.E.	8, Cranley Gardens, Wallington, Surrey.
5881	Oct. 1910	*¶Booth, Herbert	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, Huddersfield.
7056	Oct. 1913	*¶Booth, Howard Edwin	17, Holmwood Gardens, Church End, Finchley, N.
6532	Oct. 1912	*¶Borland, John Campbell ..	Renfield Kirn, Argyllshire.
3078	Oct. 1896	*Bosher, Victor Evans	3, Warwick House Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7	Oct. 1913	*BOSTON, WILLIAM THOMAS ..	The Beeches, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
14	Oct. 1906	*BOTT, WILLIAM ALFRED	60, Newcastle Street, Burslem, Staffs.
3	Oct. 1912	*¶BOTTOMLEY, BENJAMIN GREEN ..	20, Edna Street, Crumpsall, Manchester.
0	Oct. 1911	*¶BOURDAS, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	174, Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W.
0	Oct. 1917	*¶BOURNE, GEORGE GODFREY ..	56, Blurton Road, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent.
8	Oct. 1913	*BOURNE, HARRY GORDON	97, City Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1	Oct. 1911	*BOUSTRED, HUBERT WILLIAM ..	Inglewood, Bramber Road, North Finchley, N.12.
3	May 1891	*BOWDEN, ERNEST NEWTON ..	14, Ridgefield, Manchester.
6	Oct. 1915	*¶BOWEN, ALEXANDER	
5	Nov. 1918	*BOWER, BERNARD BAKEWELL ..	The Manor, Hawarden, Chester.
9	Oct. 1909	*¶BOWER, THOMAS HAWKESLEY ..	18, Deauville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
7	Oct. 1914	*¶BOWES, ALFRED STANLEY	North Holme, Whitburn, Sunderland, Durham.
9	Oct. 1913	*BOWES, ARTHUR ALKER	West Nook, Sandy Grove, Pendleton, near Manchester.
4	Oct. 1907	*¶BOWES, CHARLES	16, Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, Yorks.
5	Oct. 1905	*BOWES, OSBORNE JOHNSTONE ..	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
0	Oct. 1913	*¶BOWIE, ALEXANDER, JUN... ..	4, Glebe Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
1	Oct. 1913	*BOWKER, ARTHUR	125, Sinclair Road, West Kensington, W.
4	Oct. 1912	*BOWKER, HAROLD WALTER ..	Carmel Road, Darlington.
2	Oct. 1913	*¶BOWLING, PETER JAMES	60, West Stockwell Street, Colchester.
2	Oct. 1911	*BOWMAN, JOHN EDWARD	2, St. Helen's Road, Dorchester.
3	Oct. 1910	*¶BOWTELL, WILLIAM EDGAR ..	"Inland Revenue," London City and Midland Bank Chambers, Bolton, Lancs.
5	Oct. 1912	*BOX, STEPHEN THOMAS	Fort Clarence, Rochester, Kent.
3	Oct. 1913	*BOYDELL, FRANK LOUIS	675, Leigh Road, Leigh, Lancs.
5	Oct. 1906	*BRADFORD, DANIEL	9, Carlton Chambers, 12, Regent Street, S.W.
6	Oct. 1890	*BRADLEY, CECIL GUSTAV, D.S.O.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Bridlington, Yorkshire.
2	Oct. 1902	*¶BRADSHAW, HAROLD CLAUD ..	The Angles, Agates Lane, Ashtead, Surrey.
6	Oct. 1912	*¶BRAMELD, HENRY CRESWICK WILSON	86, Cannon Hill Road, Birmingham.
4	Oct. 1911	*§ BRAND, JAMES DOUGLAS	Westburn, Drumchapel, Glasgow.
6	Oct. 1907	*BRASSEY, ROBERT EGERTON ..	Estate Office, Merton, Watton, Norfolk.
9	Oct. 1908	*BRAY, EDWIN	Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4579	Feb. 1905	*¶Bray, Jocelyn	Southend, Ockham, Surrey.
4857	Feb. 1906	*¶Bray, John Sanders	27, Windsor Place, Cardiff.
7786	Nov. 1918	*Brayshaw, Henry Harcourt ..	Hazelhurst, Mayfield Road, Whalle Range, Manchester.
4376	Oct. 1904	*Brebner, Robert Frederick ..	Glasserton Estate Office, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.
6537	Oct. 1912	*¶Breton, Bertram Walter Frederick	42, St. James' Road, Brixton, S.W.
4917	Oct. 1906	*Brettell, Charles Bandon ..	W. O. Land Agency Office, 9, Stanle Place, Chester.
7065	Oct. 1913	*¶Brewer, Gerard Leo	San Toy, Westbury Road, Woodsid Park, N.
6175	Oct. 1911	*¶Brewerton, Frank Asquith ..	2, Woodlands, Whalley Road, Whalle Range, Manchester.
7066	Oct. 1913	*Bridger, Alexander Guillan	85, Mora Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
4918	Oct. 1906	*¶Bridger, Arthur Edward ..	Greywell, Winchfield, Hampshire.
1663	Dec. 1889	*Bridgford, Leo Appleton ..	65, King Street, Manchester.
5885	Oct. 1910	*¶Brigden, William Ernest ..	8, Worthy Lane, Winchester.
1374	Feb. 1887	*Briggs, John	36,Tooting Bec Gardens,Streatham,S.
5411	Oct. 1908	*§Bright, Tom Spencer	Tehidy Office, Camborne, Cornwall.
5631	Oct. 1909	*¶Brighten, Claude William ..	58, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
7787	Nov. 1918	*Brimmell, William Langdon	17, Stoke Terrace, Devonport.
7067	Oct. 1913	*Brissenden, Charles Cooper	Butts, Cousley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
7068	Oct. 1913	*Brittain, Frank	11, Park Road, Chiswick, W.
7788	Nov. 1918	*Britton, Bernard Charles ..	Glendale, Vesey Road, Wylde Gree near Birmingham.
6538	Oct. 1912	*Broad, Frederic Arthur ..	2, Oxford Road, Bournemouth, Hant
4920	Oct. 1906	*Broad, Gordon Leslie	Osborne, Isle of Wight.
6539	Oct. 1912	*Broadhead, Charles Alfred	7, Bernard Street, Uplands, Swansea.
6952	Feb. 1913	*¶Brocklehurst, Richard Greaves	Kitchermans, Lytchett Minster, nea Poole, Dorset.
7069	Oct. 1913	*Brodie, Matthew Scott	39, Wellmeadow, Paisley, Renfrew.
4858	Feb. 1906	*¶Bromley, Alan	Borough Surveyor, Godalming, Surre
4580	Feb. 1905	*Bromley, Robert Cecil	Homeleigh, Longlands Road, Sidcup Kent.
6444	Feb. 1912	*¶Brookman, Ralph Herbert ..	70, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, N.
3516	Oct. 1899	*Brooks, William Nathaniel ..	Collingham, Newark-on-Trent.
7789	Nov. 1918	*Brooksbank, Robert	Cedarvale, Basford Park, Stoke-o Trent.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
073	Jan. 1884	Brown, Alexander	Home Farm, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
541	Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Alfred Willoughby Hope	12, Old Town, Clapham Common, S.W.
491	Feb. 1899	*¶Brown Arthur Frederick	11, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.
921	Oct. 1906	*¶§Brown, Charles George	Park Place, Harefield, Middlesex.
071	Oct. 1913	*¶†Brown, Edgar Oswald	R.E. Office, Weedon, Northants.
542	Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Edward James	5, North Terrace, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.
176	Oct. 1911	*¶Brown, Frank	407, Kingsland Road, N.E.
632	Oct. 1909	*Brown, George Macdonald	Okeford, Tring, Herts.
966	Oct. 1902	*Brown, James Carter	Harper-Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire.
796	Oct. 1901	*Brown, John	Abingdon Street, Northampton.
544	Oct. 1912	*¶Brown, Leonard John	172, Ribblesdale Road, Streatham, S W.
887	Oct. 1910	*¶Brown, Norman Ernest	9, Brook Street, W.
953	Feb. 1913	*Brown, Richard Charles	34, Holyoake Walk, Ealing, W.
354	Oct. 1898	*Brown, Thomas, Jun.	Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.
177	Oct. 1911	*Brown, Thomas Stanley	Dalkey, Ballbrook Avenue. Withington, Manchester.
413	Oct. 1908	*¶Brown, William Alfred	Woodside, Pollard's Hill North, Norbury, S.W.
410	Dec. 1887	*Brown, William Edward	Bude, Hyde Road, Watford, Herts, and 22, Savile Row, Regent Street, W.
626	Feb. 1894	*Brown, William Lobin Trant	332, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
797	Oct. 1901	*Browne, Eustace Montague	c/o B.C.A. Agent, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.
650	Oct. 1900	*Browning, Egbert George	89, Orford Road, Walthamstow, E.
656	Oct. 1894	*Bruce, Alexander David	Elvetham Estate Office, Winchfield, Hants.
545	Oct. 1912	*Bruce, Reginald	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
639	Oct. 1905	*¶Bruzaud, Sidney John	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
652	Oct. 1900	*Bryan, Arthur	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
389	Oct. 1910	*¶Bryans, Maurice Edward	St. John's Vicarage, Builth, Brecknock.
072	Oct. 1913	*Buck, Edward Martin	The Stalls, Worcester.
944	May 1883	Buckland, William Thomas	72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
547	Oct. 1912	*Buckmaster, Herbert Hambleton	29, West Hill Road, S.W.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5890	Oct. 1910	*¶Budgen, William Harold	"Rosemead," Croham Road, South Croydon.
3801	Oct. 1901	*Bull, Thomas Henry	London County Council, Architect's Department, S.W.
4640	Oct. 1905	*Bullock, Burnett	Milburn House, Mitcham, Surrey.
5121	Oct. 1907	*¶Bulteel, Walter Gordon	Charlestown, St. Austell, Cornwall.
6180	Oct. 1911	*¶Bumpstead, Albert Dennis	70, Heath Gardens, Twickenham, Middlesex.
5633	Oct. 1909	*¶‡Bunny, Joseph	Forestry Department, Olokemiji, Southern Nigeria.
4923	Oct. 1906	*Bunting, Alfred Henry	Glindon, Knowleston Place, Matlock, Derbyshire.
5634	Oct. 1909	*Burbidge, Frederick Charles	75, Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hampshire.
4924	Oct. 1906	*Burbidge, John Saville	5, Thayer Street, Manchester Square, W.1.
6181	Oct. 1911	*Burford, James Alfred Heath	Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
4143	Oct. 1903	*¶Burge, Arthur John	428, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
7073	Oct. 1913	*¶Burge, Gilbert Alban	19, Burlington Road, Redland, Bristol.
5891	Oct. 1910	*¶Burgess, Arthur	31, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
6548	Oct. 1912	*Burgess, Sydney Hollinshead	Ministry of Munitions (Propellant Supplies Branch), 32, Old Queen Street, S.W.
7790	Nov. 1918	*Burkitt, Cecil	3, Westbourne Road, Barnsbury, N.7.
4859	Feb. 1906	*¶Burkitt, Harold, M.SC. (*Durham*), N.D.A.	Woodside House, Witton Park, Co. Durham.
5414	Oct. 1908	*Burn-Callander, Cuthbert	Sherborne, Warwick.
7791	Nov. 1918	*Burnett, Andrew Stuart	2, High Street, Southampton.
7792	Nov. 1918	*Burnside, Thomas Lochhead	39, Cecil Street, Glasgow.
4381	Oct. 1904	*¶Burr, Frederick Malcolm	2, Finsbury Square, E.C.
7074	Oct. 1913	*Burrell, Frank	Yaxley, Peterborough, Northants.
5435	Oct. 1909	*¶Burrows, Edward Crawford	c/o S. E. Burrows, Clophill, Ampthill, Beds.
3204	Oct. 1897	*¶Burrows, Frank Herbert	Little Tinton, Warehorne, near Ashford, Kent.
5636	Oct. 1909	*¶Burrows, P. Chas.	8, Tudor Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
4144	Oct. 1903	*¶Burstow, Ralph Henry	46, Station Road, Bexhill-on-Sea Sussex.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶Burt, Douglas Allan	20, Glena Avenue, Knowle, Bristol.
Oct. 1905	*¶Burt, John Thomas	Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Leicester.
Oct. 1904	*Burton, George Frederick ..	Valuation Dept., 200, Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*Burton, Walter William ..	159, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Oct. 1911	*Bury, William Nevile Broadbent	8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Dec. 1887	*Buss, Fleetwood George William	4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*Butler, Reginald	Clyde House, 51, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
Oct. 1907	*¶Butler, Thomas Lionel	Park Hill, Ipplepen, S. Devon.
Oct. 1913	*¶Butlin, Henry Selwyn	10, Woodside, Plymouth.
Oct. 1910	*Butterfield, Henry Ambler, A.I.C.E.	Borough Engineer's Office, Keighley, Yorkshire.
May 1884	Butterworth, Josiah	Mansfield, Notts.
Oct. 1906	*Buttrick, Walter Hammond ..	Bank Chambers, 109, High Street, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Byron, Edmund Moore	30, Bramham Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Bywaters, Stewart Frank ..	9, Torrington Square, W.C.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4927	Oct. 1906	*Callf, George Stuart	Mill Lodge, Seaford, and c/o Stuart Callf and Co., Terminus Buildings, Seaford, Sussex.
6183	Oct. 1911	*¶Callinan, Patrick	59, Addison Gardens, W.14.
5894	Oct. 1910	*¶Callow, Clayton Harold	71, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.
7081	Oct. 1913	*Cameron, Alexander Crawford	104, West Graham Street, Glasgow.
7082	Oct. 1913	*Cameron, Charles Grant	Brae Cottage, Hopeman, Morayshire.
3359	Oct. 1898	*Campbell, Charles Howard	P.O. Box 156, Nairobi, British East Africa.
4928	Oct. 1906	*¶Campbell, Nicholas Peterson	100, Donore Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin.
6552	Oct. 1912	*¶§Canham, Ernest Reginald	4, Frederick's Place, E.C.
7083	Oct. 1913	*Cape, James Duncan	Ardcairn, Blackness Avenue, Dundee.
5895	Oct. 1910	*Capper, William	3, Winston Terrace, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
5898	Oct. 1910	*Carlisle, William Joseph	3, Allen House, Kensington, W.
7084	Oct. 1913	*Carnaby, Hammond Ridley	3, Hillside Road, Mosley Hill, Liverpool.
6184	Oct. 1911	*¶Carnegie, John William Percy	49, Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, N.4.
5415	Oct. 1908	*¶Carpenter, Robert Henry	"Lyndhurst," Burgess Hill, Sussex.
3970	Oct. 1902	*Carr, Arthur Bentley	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
5416	Oct. 1908	*¶Carr, Charles Watson	32, The Avenue, Eastbourne, Sussex.
6186	Oct. 1911	*¶Carr, Randle William, M.R.A.C.	41, Festing Grove, Southsea, Hants.
7085	Oct. 1913	*Carson, William John White	37, Rosemary Street, Belfast.
5127	Oct. 1907	*¶Carswell, Arthur Gemmell	Estates Office, Capesthorne, Chelford, Cheshire.
7086	Oct. 1913	*Carter, George Ralphs	District Valuer's (County) Office, Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham.
4648	Oct. 1905	*Carter, John Edward	38, Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
6187	Oct. 1911	*¶Carter, William Leslie Cass	61, Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.
4929	Oct. 1906	*¶Cass, Alexander James	46, Hardy Road, Westcombe Park, S.E.
5128	Oct. 1907	*Castell, Douglas Charles	2, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
7087	Oct. 1913	*Castle, Malcolm Arthur	Southtown, Great Yarmouth.
7088	Oct. 1913	*Catchpole, Willie David	46, Salisbury Road, Ipswich.
4930	Oct. 1906	*¶Caton, Edmund Percy	Sunnyside, Avondale Road, Hove, Sussex.
4111	Feb. 1903	*¶Caton, Thomas Linfield	82, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
6553	Oct. 1912	*Cattlin, Osmond, A.M.I.C.E.	230, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
7091	Oct. 1913	*¶Chadwick, Samuel Moore	180, High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Jan. 1889	*Chalcraft, Henry Terrell	62, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*Challice, John	25, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
Feb. 1913	*Challis, Frank Gordon	24, Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
Oct. 1909	*¶Chamberlain, Benjamin	20, Heybridge Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Chamberlain, Charles	45, Swanage Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*Chamberlain, Harry Samuel	91, St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, Hants.
Nov. 1918	*§Chamberlain, Reginald Percy	The Cottage, Tavistock Avenue, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*Chamberlain, Thomas Chandless	Kia-Oia, Langwith, near Mansfield, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*Chambers, Harold John Lavender	c/o W. N. Chambers, Haremore House, Faringdon, Berks.
Oct. 1913	*Chambers, John Francis	4, Belgravia, Goole, Yorks.
Oct. 1902	*¶Champernowne, Amyas Walter	Sidbury Manor Estate Office, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devonshire.
Nov. 1918	*Champion, Bryan Arthur	Maidstone, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*Champion, George Ernest	Redwall Farm, Linton, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Champion, William Hall	Woodville, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
Oct. 1908	*Channon, Herbert Edward	Roycroft, Glengall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1909	*Chant, Arthur Guy	21, North Bar Without, Beverley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1915	*¶Chapman, Alfred	23, Waverley Road, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Chapman, Arthur Henry	Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*¶Chapman, Donald Le Cronier	11, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Oct. 1909	*Chapman, John Frank	92, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
Nov. 1918	*§Chapman, Oscar Allen, Capt.	c/o Oscar Darton, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2.
Oct. 1911	*¶Chapman, Richard Thwaite, A.R.I.B.A.	Highrigg, Eastbourne Grove, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.
Dec. 1883	Chapman, Vaughan Godfrey St. John	1, Laurel Road, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*Chapple, John Graddon	59, Burnaby Gardens, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1913	*Charity, Frederick William	47, Gloucester Road, Kew, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Charles, John Acheson	82, Park Drive, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
Feb. 1901	*Charles, Michael Thomas, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Fruitlands, Eynsham, Oxon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7095	Oct. 1913	*¶Charles, Richard Dudley Stafford	Broomfield, Stanmore, Middlesex.
4931	Oct. 1906	*Chart, Stephen	Greenview, Mitcham, Surrey.
4145	Oct. 1903	*Chartres, Frederick William Charles	Whitehall, Willingham, Beccles, Suffolk.
5644	Oct. 1909	*¶Chasemore, Alec.	Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
6557	Oct. 1912	*¶Chaworth-Musters, John Nevile	Annesley Park, Nottingham.
6558	Oct. 1912	*Cheesewright, Ernest	56, St. Kilda Road, West Ealing, W.
6559	Oct. 1912	*Cheesewright, Frederick Cecil	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
7096	Oct. 1913	*Cheesman, George	15, Exeter Street, Brighton.
6560	Oct. 1912	*¶Chennels, Arthur John	52, Langham Road, West Green, N.
7097	Oct. 1913	*Chester, Henry Dibble	3, Carlton Place, Hewlett Road, Cheltenham, Glos.
5131	Oct. 1907	*Chew, Percival Thomas	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
4387	Oct. 1904	*Chew, Richard	15, Spring Gardens, S W.
6189	Oct. 1911	*¶Cheyne, Alexander	County Surveyor's Office, Shire Hall, Durham.
5645	Oct. 1909	*Chilcott, Arthur Samuel Fairweather	10, Lonsdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.
2509	Nov. 1892	*Child, Charles	Slinfold, near Horsham, Sussex.
1526	Dec. 1888	*Child, Edmund Herbert, A.R.I.B.A.	12, Middle Pavement, Nottingham.
4860	Feb. 1906	*Child, George Malcolm	12, West Lodge Avenue, Acton, W.
6190	Oct. 1911	*¶Chilton, Ernest Alfred	Molesey House, Uckfield, Sussex.
3208	Oct. 1897	*Chipp, George	24, South Street, Greenwich, S.E.
3520	Oct. 1899	*Church, Geoffrey Redmore	1, Welbeck Court, Addison Bridge Place, Kensington, W.14.
6192	Oct. 1911	*¶Clark, Alexander Neilson	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, College Court, Gloucester.
5351	Feb. 1908	*Clark, Charles Fowler	44a, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
6193	Oct. 1911	*Clark, Charles Walter	The Cottage, Meath Green, Horley, Surrey.
4651	Oct. 1905	*¶Clark, Cuthbert Harvey	8, New Cavendish Street, W.
4652	Oct. 1905	*Clark, Duncan Walter	3, High Street, Colchester, Essex.
4146	Oct. 1903	*¶Clark, Herbert	3, Brook Side, Montrose Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
4653	Oct. 1905	*¶Clark, Louis Van	c/o F. Butcher, 7, Tressillian Crescent, St. Johns, S.E.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1911	*¶Clark, Philip Lockhart	9, Palace Avenue, Llandaff, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*¶Clark, Robert Charles	14, Spencer Road, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Clark, Sidney	45, Doughty Street, W.C.
Oct. 1913	*Clark, William Campbell	Bothal, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Oct. 1912	*Clark, William Ernest	Butterley Carr, Ripley, Derbyshire.
Nov. 1918	*Clark, William George Austin	Welwyn, Addiscombe Court Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*Clark, William Henry	Rye House, Feering, Kelvedon.
Oct. 1904	*¶Clarke, Alfred Howard	Ashbourne, The Drive, Walthamstow, E.
Oct. 1911	*¶Clarke, Francis Archibald	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Clarke, Frank Harold	Hornsey, Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*Clarke, James Andrew	354, Waterloo Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*¶Clarke, Percy Christopher	Longthorpe, Peterborough.
Oct. 1913	*§Clarke, Percy Edward	6, Carlyle Road, Lakenham, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*¶Clarke, Thomas Guy	96, Cardiff Road, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1913	*Clarke, Vincent Cooper	24, Midhurst Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1912	*Clarke, William Ernest	74, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clarke, William Thomas	23, Lilley Road, Liverpool.
Oct. 1910	*¶Clarkson, John	74, Aberdour Road, Goodmayes, Essex.
Oct. 1912	*Clayton, Joshua	High Row Chambers, Darlington, Durham.
Feb. 1913	*Clemens, William Cecil, A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, N.E.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clevely, Frank Davis	13, Fordhook Avenue, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1913	*Cleworth, William Armine	Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Clifton, Charles	6, Clifton Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1911	*Clipson, Samuel	45, Pitt Street, Audenshaw, Manchester.
Oct. 1905	*¶Close, Hubert John	18, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green Road, N.W.
Oct. 1906	*Clough, Herbert Healey	25, Fenton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*¶Clough, William Howe	Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham.
Oct. 1912	*Clowes, William Leonard	18, Salisbury Road, Plymouth.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
5646	Oct. 1909	*¶Coade, Cecil James	118, Southampton Row, Russell Square, W.C.
7798	Nov. 1918	*Coales, Herbert Wallis, Capt., M.C.	Chicheley Lodge, Market Harborough.
3660	Oct. 1900	*Cobb, Henry Alfred William	24, Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
3211	Oct. 1897	*Cobbe, Henry Alexander	The Gables, Bramford, near Ipswich.
7590	Oct. 1915	*¶Cochran, Andrew McEwan	Belview, Linwood, Renfrewshire.
7108	Oct. 1913	*Cockerton, Arthur Edmund	County Council Offices, 23, North Street, Horsham, Sussex.
6197	Oct. 1911	*Coigley, Harold Richard	40, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green N.W.
3809	Oct. 1901	*Coker, Harry Reginald Ellis	1, Hanover Street, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E.
3975	Oct. 1902	*Coker, Ralph Hector	St. Omer, 100, Ashburton Avenue, Addiscombe, Croydon.
7799	Nov. 1918	*¶§Colbeck, Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	26, Bramley Road, Ealing, W.5.
7109	Oct. 1913	*Coldwell, Edward Smith, A.R.I.B.A.	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
5647	Oct. 1909	*¶Cole, Charles Philips	Four Corners, Tring, Herts.
7800	Nov. 1918	*Cole, Frederick William	10, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.
7110	Oct. 1913	*¶Coleman, Cyril Frank	High Street, Wrotham, Kent.
5133	Oct. 1907	*Collard, Percy William	Hayburn, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
6571	Oct. 1912	*¶Coller, Edward Henry	67, Corder Road, Ipswich.
5903	Oct. 1910	*Collins, Isaac	The Hectorage, Tunbridge, Kent.
5904	Oct. 1910	*Collins, James Stanley	31, High Street, Guernsey, Channel Islands.
6572	Oct. 1912	*¶Collins, Leonard Keyte	1, Newhall Street, Birmingham.
7111	Oct. 1913	*Collins, William Richard	1, Cecil Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
6573	Oct. 1912	*¶Colliver, Arthur Henry	Nanga, Chania Bridge, B. E. Africa.
4150	Oct. 1903	*Collyer, Charles Alexander Stewart	Toddington, Winchcombe, Glos.
1831	May 1890	*Collyer, Daniel William	34, Miller Arcade, Preston, Lancashire.
4390	Oct. 1904	*¶Commander, Charles Curtis	Land Agent's Office, G.E.R., Liverpool Street Station, E.C.
5571	Feb. 1909	*¶Conquest, Claude Duncombe	10, Lenton Road, The Park, Nottingham.
5648	Oct. 1909	*Conran, William Adam Bastard	Bradridge House, Diptford, South Brent, South Devon.
5134	Oct. 1907	*¶Conway, Frederick James Kelshaw	3/4, Market Place, Crewe.
3524	Oct. 1899	*¶Cook, Edward Arthur	Leacroft, 3, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2	Oct. 1900	*Cook, Frederick Charles	Council Offices, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
1	Nov. 1918	*Cook, Saunderson Saunder	Wynnstay, Meadow Road, Loughton, Essex.
2	Oct. 1897	*Cooke, Frederick Roper	4, Quex Road, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
3	Oct. 1900	*¶Cooke-Yarborough, Orfeur Frederic	Frickley, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
5	Oct. 1907	*Cooper, Bertie	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Paddington, W.
2	Oct. 1904	*¶Cooper, Cecil Francis Adrian	Wootton, Northampton.
7	Feb. 1913	*¶Cooper, Francis William	3, Wrightington Street, Wigan.
2	Oct. 1913	*Cooper, Frederick Edmund	77, East Street, Bridport, Dorset.
9	Oct. 1911	*¶Cope, Reginald, Capt., R.E.	Hazelwood, Argyll Street, Kettering, Northants.
7	Oct. 1898	*¶Cope, William George	6, Old Quebec Street, Marble Arch, W.
0	Oct. 1911	*¶Corbett, William	28, Arlington Street, Glasgow.
3	Oct. 1904	*Corble, Archibald Harrison	Aberglaslyn, Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury.
7	Oct. 1905	*¶Corfield, Arthur King	1, Windsor Avenue, New Longton, near Preston, Lancs.
1	Oct. 1903	*Cornwell, William James	5, Douglas Street, Vickerstown, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.
2	Nov. 1918	*Cossins, Charles George	80, Sportsbank Street, Catford, S.E.6.
4	Oct. 1904	*Cotching, George Frederick	26, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
2	Oct. 1903	*Cottam, Harry, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Office, Fylde Water Board, Barnacre, near Garstang, Lancashire.
3	Oct. 1913	*¶Cottam, Harry	15, Priory Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
4	Oct. 1913	*¶Coucher, Alfred Edwin Reneson	2, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.
3	Oct. 1911	*Couldrey, Herbert Mill	Sunniva, Paignton, Devon.
3	Nov. 1918	*Coulson, Eric James	71, School Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
4	Oct. 1911	*Coulthard, Joseph	Dalston, Cumberland.
5	Oct. 1913	*Counsell, William Anderson	Union Valuer's Office, 160, Walker Street, Preston, Lancs.
4	Nov. 1918	*Courthope-Munroe, Caryl Henry	3, Gloucester Gate, N.W.1.
0	Oct. 1902	*¶Courtnay, Charles Philip	11, Abbotshall Road, Catford, S.E.
5	Oct. 1912	*Cousins, Walter Horace	Eastover, Bridgwater.
1	Oct. 1908	*Coventry, Bernard Seton	Government Survey Office, Bangkok, Siam.
1	Oct. 1915	*¶Cover, George William	Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
2	Oct. 1908	*¶Covernton, Christopher Alan	Wargrave, High Street, Great Berkhampsted, Herts.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2946	Oct. 1895	*Cowell, Herbert Lee	Central Chambers, Newquay, Cornwall.
5423	Oct. 1908	*¶§Cowell, Norman	140, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.
4658	Oct. 1905	*¶Cowley, Herbert Reginald	24, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
747	Feb. 1882	Cowper, Richard William	81, High Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.
4659	Oct. 1905	*¶Cox, Douglas Harold	Wakefield, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.
7592	Oct. 1915	*¶Cox, Frederick Truscott	47, Trinity Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
6577	Oct. 1912	*Cox, Gordon Wilkinson	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
6205	Oct. 1911	*Cox, Norman Wilkinson	Kinbrae, Chelston, Torquay, Devon.
2573	Oct. 1893	*Cox, Reginald John	20, Preston Street, Brighton.
4933	Oct. 1906	*Cox, Victor Jennings	Alfriston, Hadley Road, New Barnet, Herts.
7805	Nov. 1918	*Cox, William Douglas	42, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
6206	Oct. 1911	*¶Coy, Frederick William	10, Albert Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.
5137	Oct. 1907	*¶Crabb, Arthur Horace	17, Kimberley Road, Richmond Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
6578	Oct. 1912	*Cragg, Walter	32, Church Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.
6579	Oct. 1912	*Craig, Alexander Balfour	Prudential Chambers, Eastport, Dunfermline, Scotland.
6207	Oct. 1911	*Craig, Andrew, Jun.	Ryesholm, Dalry, Ayrshire.
7682	Nov. 1916	*¶Craig, Joseph Hugh	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
5572	Feb. 1909	*¶Cranfield, Guy William, Major, M.B.E.	Bramley House, Enfield, Middlesex.
5138	Oct. 1907	*¶Creasey, John Rogers, Jun.	1, Lewisham Hill, Lewisham, S.E.
2661	Oct. 1894	*Cregeen, Hugh Stowell, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Department, South Eastern and Chatham Railway, London Bridge Station, S.E.
615	Mar. 1881	Cresswell, John Theodore Rose	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
7117	Oct. 1913	*¶Crichton, James Stuart	Valuation Department, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
4934	Oct. 1906	*Crimes, Frederic Charles	Kidsgrove U.D.C., Surveyor's Office, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
5425	Oct. 1908	*¶Croft, Christopher	The Elms, Dallington, Northampton.
5906	Oct. 1910	*Cromie, Robert, Capt.	9, Old Park Avenue, Balham, S.W.12.
3528	Oct. 1899	*Crook, Hollis Augustus	311, Kentish Town Road, N.W.
4660	Oct. 1905	*Crosher, William Samuel	Haims, Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2	Oct. 1894	*Crosier, Charles	104, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, S.W.
5	Oct. 1906	*Cross, Clement	18, Walbrook, E.C.
0	Oct. 1912	*Cross, Cyril John	Mayfield, Kirkham, Lancs.
9	Oct. 1909	*Crossley, Thomas Edgar	68, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent
18	Oct. 1913	*Crossley, Vernon	150, Stubley, Littleborough, near Manchester, Lancashire.
06	Nov. 1918	*Crouch, Geoffrey Thomas	Bruton Lodge, Castle Avenue, Hale End, Chingford, E.4.
19	Oct. 1913	*Crouch, Gerald Linford	Lynton, Harrow View, Harrow, Middlesex.
96	Oct. 1904	*Crowley, Walter St. Leger	c/o W. H. H. Davis, 2, York Row, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
09	Oct. 1911	*Crump, Thomas Graham	1, Addiscombe Road, East Croydon, Surrey.
10	Oct. 1911	*¶Crundall, William Henry	Woodside, Kearsney, Dover.
24	Feb. 1910	*Cubitt, Ernest James	28, Niton Street, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.
97	Oct. 1904	*¶Cubitt, Horace William, A.R.I.B.A.	227 and 228, Strand, W.C.
37	Mar. 1879	Cudlipp, William	1, Queensdown Road, Lower Clapton, E.5.
83	Oct. 1912	*¶Culliford, Leonard Arthur, A.R.I.B.A.	49, Stanley Road, Coventry.
07	Nov. 1918	*Cullington, Stanley Cyril	85, Farrant Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.
37	Oct. 1906	*Culme-Seymour, Arthur Granville	Glenville, Bitterne, Hants.
120	Oct. 1913	*¶Culverwell, George Lane	23, Maple Grove, Bath.
42	Oct. 1907	*Cunningham, William Frederick	Newstead, Southwood Road, New Eltham, S.E.9.
121	Oct. 1913	*¶Currall, Edward Percy	109, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
85	Oct. 1912	*Curtis, Frederick John	82, Belleville Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
07	Oct. 1910	*¶Curtiss, Edward Herbert	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
216	Oct. 1897	*Cushen, Charles Osmon	Down Cottage, Cliff End, Purley, Surrey.
122	Oct. 1913	*¶Cutlack, William Austin	11, Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent.
398	Oct. 1904	*Cutler, Frank Sydney	56, Cranfield Road, Brockley, S.E.
938	Oct. 1906	*¶Cutler, Henry Isaac	32, Arlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.
93	Oct. 1915	*¶Cutmore, Henry James	76, Rosebank Avenue, Harrow.
50	Oct. 1909	*Cutts, Edward James	Rosebank, Homersham Road, Norbiton.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5429	Oct. 1908	*Dabbs, Douglas William	74, Stamford Hill, N.
6586	Oct. 1912	*¶Daborn, Alwyne Victor	103, Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey.
3156	Feb. 1897	*Dafforn, George Bertie	25, High St., Wimbledon Common, S.W.
3815	Oct. 1901	*Dale, Edward Sydney Wilson	28, High West Street, Dorchester.
6445	Feb. 1912	*¶Dalley, Reginald Arthur	The Cedars, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
3369	Oct. 1898	*Dancaster, Arthur	34, Purbeck Road, Bournemouth.
7123	Oct. 1913	*Daniels, Reginald Arthur	The Birches, Mile End Road, Norwich.
7808	Nov. 1918	*Darby, Nicholas Henry Nelson	Elm Villa, Courtenay Road, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.
6588	Oct 1912	*Darling, David Ward	44, Dewhurst Road, West Kensington, W.
5908	Oct. 1910	*¶Darling, John	25, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.
5825	Feb. 1910	*Darnell, Charles Tilley	The Gables, Blaby, near Leicester.
7594	Oct. 1915	*¶Dartnall, Ernest Victor	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
6212	Oct. 1911	*¶Dartnall, James Ambrose	Forest House, High Stone, Leytonstone, Essex.
5652	Oct. 1909	*¶Dash, Roydon Englefield Ashford	Englefield, Oxshott, Surrey.
4400	Oct. 1904	*Davenport, Gilbert Capell	Damerham, Salisbury.
4665	Oct. 1905	*Davenport, Herbert	75, Rectory Grove, Clapham, S.W.
6589	Oct. 1912	*¶Davey, Edwin Clissold	42, Redbourne Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.
2574	Oct. 1893	*David, George Willoughby, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
3978	Oct. 1902	*¶David, Lewis Woolley, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Old Bank Chambers, 27, High Street, Cardiff.
6590	Oct. 1912	*Davidson, George Spence, D.S.C.	Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
3219	Oct. 1897	*Davidson, Richard Bruce	10, Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's, Lancashire.
6213	Oct. 1911	*¶Davies, Albert George	53, Shaftesbury Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.
7809	Nov. 1918	*Davies, David Walter	Goyallt, Llangeitho, Cardiganshire.
5143	Oct. 1907	*¶Davies, Edward Owen	"Dudbrook," Romford Road, Forest Gate, E.
5144	Oct. 1907	*¶Davies, Frederick William	High Street, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.
6592	Oct. 1912	*Davies, Harry Tudor	Resident Engineer's Office, Copper Mill Bridge Works, Wraysbury, Bucks.
7124	Oct. 1913	*¶Davies, Herbert Byron	Paris House, West Street, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.
6594	Oct. 1912	*¶Davies, John Llewellyn	13, Vere Street, Cadoxton-Barry, Glam.
7125	Oct. 1913	*¶Davies, John Simon	56, Morfa Street, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	*¶Davies, John William Satterley Humphreys	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 19, Northampton Place, Swansea.
Oct. 1903	*¶Davies, Leonard Owen	11, Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1912	*Davies, Philip Isaac	The Croft, Victoria, Mon.
Oct. 1903	*¶Davies, Rhys Wiltshire	37, Regent Circus, Swindon, Wiltshire
Oct. 1907	*¶‡Davies, William Gwynne Batchelor	Anglesea House, Berners Street, Ipswich.
Oct. 1906	*¶Davis, Arthur Henry	11, John Street, Crutched Friars, E.C.
Oct. 1908	*Davis, Arthur James	The Cottage, Croft Lane, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1915	*¶Davis, Francis Robert Edward	c/o 40, Castelnau Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*Davis, Thomas Henry Clifford	Glyndwr, Cornwall Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*¶Davis, William Arthur	c/o Director-General of Surveys, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1913	*¶Davis, William Winwood	97, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*Davison, Louis James	Goldsmiths' Company Estate Office, Acton Park, W.
Oct. 1912	*Davison, Percy	Estate Office, Wenvoe, nr. Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*¶Davson, Alan Warburton	Belgravia Chambers, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*Davy, Clifton Robert	The Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.
Oct. 1912	*Daw, Edmund Norman	4, Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, N.
Oct. 1908	*¶Daw, Herbert Warwick	98, Cheapside, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*¶Dawes, George William Francis	14, Mount View Road, Chingford, Essex.
Oct. 1902	*Dawkins, Albert James	20, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*Dawson, Eric James	P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Oct. 1913	*¶Dawson, Ernest	55, Ashfield Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
Oct. 1907	*Dawson, Henry Walker	Union Offices, Parson's Lane, Bury, Lancs.
Oct. 1913	*Day, Cyril Walter	Victoria Buildings, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1907	*Day, Joseph Reynolds	Thorpe Coombe, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.
Oct. 1913	*¶Day, Stanley Lewis	Etchingham Lodge, Etchingham Park Road, Finchley, N.
Nov. 1916	*¶Deacon, Edwin Thomas	21, Hatherley Road, Reading, Berks.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5913	Oct. 1910	*¶Deakin, Francis Henry	Fieldhead, Wesley Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham.
6600	Oct. 1912	*Dean, Sam	30, Colin Street, Barnoldswick, *via* Colne, Yorkshire.
6215	Oct. 1911	*¶Dean, William	42, Radford Road, Coventry.
6602	Oct. 1912	*¶Dewhirst, Charles Leslie	22, West Cliff Grove, Harrogate, Yorks.
6603	Oct. 1912	*¶Dewhurst, Thomas Herbert	23, Symonds Road, Preston, Lancs.
5653	Oct. 1909	*¶Dibdin, Robert John (*Chairman Junior Meetings*)	38, Greenham Road, Muswell Hill, N.
5654	Oct. 1909	*Dickie, Albert George	30, Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, S.W.
7131	Oct. 1913	*¶Dickin, Edward Lyndup	6, Cranley Mansions, Muswell Hill, N.
3534	Oct. 1899	*Dickinson, James Murgatroyd	14, Church Road, Ashford, Kent.
6604	Oct. 1912	*Dickinson, William Greenhalgh	24, Salisbury Street, Chester.
7132	Oct. 1913	*¶Dickson, Duncan Peter	The Brambles, Orche Hill Avenue, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
6218	Oct. 1911	*Dickson, Reginald Herbert Bruce	Speen, Newbury, Berks.
4405	Oct. 1904	*Dixon, Francis Evelyn	54, King Edward Road, Hackney, N.E.
5435	Oct. 1908	*¶Dixon, Isaac	7, Plattsville Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
5655	Oct. 1909	*¶Dixon, Myles	42, Castle Street, Liverpool.
7684	Nov. 1916	*¶Dobson, William	47, Raeberry Street, Glasgow.
7133	Oct. 1913	*¶Docherty, John, Jun.	146, Onslow Drive, Dennistown, Glasgow.
6605	Oct. 1912	*¶Docking, Carlton William	20, Lansdown Gardens, Lansdown Road, Croydon.
6219	Oct. 1911	*Docksey, Sydney Bateman	175, Highgate, Heaton, Bradford, Yorks.
7135	Oct. 1913	*Dodds, Percy	19, Harcourt Street, Heworth, York.
5915	Oct. 1910	*Dodgshon, Edmund Charles	99, St. James's Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7136	Oct. 1913	*¶Donaldson, James	Athol Cottage, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.
5656	Oct. 1909	*¶Donger, William James	Westgate Chambers, Winchester.
7811	Nov. 1918	*Donn, Albert	32b, Maida Vale, W.
7137	Oct. 1913	*Donovan, Timothy, B.E.	Courtmacsherry, Co. Cork, Ireland.
7138	Oct. 1913	*Doughty, Fred	Surveyor's Office, Council House, Birmingham.

	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
1	Oct. 1897	*Douglas, Bernard Moxon	Fairway, Crofton Cliffs, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.
6	Oct. 1910	*¶Douglas, Norman	123, Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.
9	Oct. 1913	*¶Douglas, Robert Crawford	121, Greenhead Street, Greenhead, Glasgow.
0	Oct. 1913	*Dow, John Armour	Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall.
1	Oct. 1911	*Dow, Walter James	Arundale, Waterloo Road, Epsom, Surrey.
6	Oct. 1912	*¶Doyle, Graham	Valuation Department, 25, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
3	Oct. 1902	*¶Drake, Frank Arthur	39, Alfred Place West, South Kensington Station, S.W.
2	Nov. 1918	*Draper, Frederick Charles	22, Greenfield Road, Old Town, Eastbourne.
8	Oct. 1909	*Drew, John Denys	15, Queen Street, Exeter.
1	Oct. 1913	*§Drew, Sydney Vernon	14, Lavender Sweep, Clapham Junction, S.W.
7	Oct. 1912	*Drewry, George Hayward	Court Heath, Buxton, Derbyshire.
2	Oct. 1911	*Dring, Cecil	21, Salisbury Road, Harringay, N.
8	Oct. 1912	*Dring, Samuel	
1	Oct. 1917	*¶Driver, Ellis Samuel	Estate Office, L.S.W.Rly., Waterloo Station, S.E.1.
0	Oct. 1901	*¶Driver, John Robert Farrant	18, Greathead Road, Leamington Spa.
1	Oct. 1906	*Duck, George Francis	Keston, Hayes, Kent.
9	Oct. 1912	*Duckworth, William Henry, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, Watford, Herts.
0	Oct. 1912	*¶Duff, John	Taycladdich, Grantully, Strathsay, N.B.
0	Oct. 1909	*¶Duke, Augustus Barnaby Cyril	"Maen," Dorchester.
8	Oct. 1908	*¶Duke, Henry Edward	"Maen," Dorchester.
0	Oct. 1914	*¶Duke-Williams, Ronald, Capt.	Dalmahoy Estate Office, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
1	Oct. 1912	*Dunbavand, Eustace	Hutton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.
2	Oct. 1913	*Duncan, Harry	Greenhead, Stanley, Perthshire.
3	Nov. 1918	*Dunn, John William	8, Morris Place, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
8	Oct. 1905	*Dunn, William, Jun.	Hinton Farm, Twyford, Berks.
2	Oct. 1906	*Dunlop, Charles John, M.R.I.A.I.	18, Ely Place, Dublin.
4	Feb. 1900	*¶Dunt, John Harlow	Trelawne, Arragon Gardens, Streatham, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5151	Oct. 1907	*Durant, Frederick Henry	15, High Street, Walton-on-Naze, Essex.
5439	Oct. 1908	*Durden, Stanley John	202, Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
6223	Oct. 1911	*Dutch, Robert Victor	48, Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
5440	Oct. 1908	*¶§Dutton, Joseph	"Comerford," 32, Park Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
6612	Oct. 1912	*§Dyer, Frank	35, Dudley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
5661	Oct. 1909	*Dyer, Frederick	27, Springfield Avenue, Bridlington, Yorks.
5917	Oct. 1910	*¶Dyer, William Fanstone	17, Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S.E., and c/o Dyer, Son, and Hilton, Blackheath, S.E.
6224	Oct. 1911	*Eade, Christopher Aylmer	Branson House, Darlington.
6613	Oct. 1912	*¶Eagles, William Andrew	Hayden House, Avenue Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk.
5441	Oct. 1908	*¶Eamer, Alfred Stanley	St. David's, Higher Drive, Purley, Surrey.
5442	Oct. 1908	*¶Eames, Henry Parsloe	Crooksbury, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Barnet, Herts.
5662	Oct. 1909	*¶Eames, Legh Fairfax	The Elms, Wigan.
6225	Oct. 1911	*¶Eastman, Edward George	District Valuer's Office, 57, Albion Place, Reading.
2578	Oct. 1893	*¶§Easton, Walter John	82, Twyford Avenue, Acton Hill, W.
3822	Oct. 1901	*Eastwood, Charles William	57, Parkgate Road, Chester.
6614	Oct. 1912	*Eaton, George Morley	The Summit, Burton Road, Derby.
5152	Oct. 1907	*Eaton, Rowland Wynne	Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool.
6110	Feb. 1911	*¶Eccleshall, George Bennett	34, Bradford Terrace, Worsley Road, Farnworth, Lancashire.
5919	Oct. 1910	*¶§Eden, Frederick Stewart	5, Hampton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
3823	Oct. 1901	*Edgington, Walter, B.A. (*Oxon.*)	Nalder Hill, Newbury, Berks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*Edgson, Walter Stanley	9-11, Oxford Street, W.
Oct. 1913	*Edwards, Eustace Herbert	4, Crow Tree Lane, Daisy Hill, Bradford, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*¶Edwards, George Frank	Estate Office, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester.
Feb. 1903	*Edwards, George Percy	14, Whyke Road, Chichester, Sussex.
Oct. 1911	*¶Edwards, Lancelot Reginald	6, Richmond Mansions, Earls Court, S.W.5.
Oct. 1911	*Edwards, Robert	Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey, Essex.
Oct. 1904	*¶Edwards, Spencer	160, Richmond Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*Edwards, Thomas Henry	248, London Road, West Croydon, Surrey.
Oct 1903	*Egremont, John	Greystones, Greenhill, Weymouth.
Feb. 1905	*¶Eiloart, Ferdinand Robert	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1902	*¶Elgar, Charles John	Crockshard, Wingham, near Dover, Kent.
Oct. 1893	*Elgar, Walter Robinson	Hillside, Sittingbourne, Kent.
Feb. 1913	*¶Elkington, Christopher Garrett	Barnt Green, near Birmingham.
Oct. 1913	*Elkins, Charles Henry	4a, Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ellam, Geoffrey Walter	5, Cavendish Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*Elliott, Austin Hooton, A.M.I.C.E.	Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Carlton, Nottinghamshire.
Oct. 1912	*Elliott, Bernard	12, The Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.
Oct. 1901	*Ellis, Arthur Orange	70, St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
Oct. 1913	*Ellis, Clifford Bartlett	28, Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1907	*Ellis, George Edward	1, Lithos Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*Ellis, Thomas Gwynne	The Cottage, Deverill Road, Warminster, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ellis, Wilfrid Spencer	South View, Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
Oct. 1904	*Ellyatt, George Frederick	White Croft, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*¶Elmes, Frederick Lansell	Southolm, Knighton Road, Leicester.
Oct. 1912	*¶§Elphick, Richard	36, St George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W.
Nov. 1918	*Elwell, Eric Reginald	Redlands, Bushwood, Leytonstone, N.E.
Oct. 1905	*¶Emery, Douglas Wade	Cranmere, Devon Road, Bedford.
Feb. 1912	*¶Emery, George Montagu	Cromwell House, Broadstairs, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*English, Arthur Herbert	138, Fairfax Road, Hornsey, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶English, Harry Edwin	78, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4675	Oct. 1905	*English, Henry Cecil	P.O. Box 3980, Johannesburg.
6232	Oct. 1911	*¶Entwistle, Joseph	Greenmount, Milner Road, Ansdell Lytham, Lancs.
7147	Oct. 1913	*Entwistle, Thomas	Hazelwood, Temple Drive, Swinton, Manchester.
4412	Oct. 1904	*¶Ermen, Cuthbert Emil Albert	Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, via Singapore.
4585	Feb. 1905	*Ermrich, Henry	43, Beatrice Avenue, Norbury, S.W
5827	Feb. 1910	*¶Escolme, John	12, Willowbank Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead.
4162	Oct. 1903	*Evans, Charles Stokes Eaton	Delme-Radcliffe Estate Office, Titchfield, Hampshire.
6620	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, David	Fairlea, Loveden Road, Aberystwyth Cardiganshire.
5573	Feb. 1909	*¶Evans, Edward Arthur, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.	Frondeg, Carnarvon.
6621	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, Ernest	Nesscliffe, Green Walk, Whalley Range Manchester.
7148	Oct. 1913	*¶Evans, Frank Sydney	33, Ranelagh Road, Westminster, S.W
6622	Oct. 1912	*Evans, Glynn	Roslyn House, Sketty, Swansea.
5156	Oct. 1907	*Evans, Henry Montague	City Engineer's Department, Cit Hall, Cardiff.
7816	Nov. 1918	*Evans, John Edgar Vaughan	18, Victoria Street, Ton-Pentre, Rhondda, Glam.
6623	Oct. 1912	*¶Evans, John Williams Percival	4, Brynmawr Terrace, The Watton Brecon, S. Wales.
6233	Oct. 1911	*Evans, Philip	3, Dagmar Road. S. Norwood, S.E.
3677	Oct. 1900	*Evans, Rupert Maurice	Bank House, Stafford.
6624	Oct. 1912	*Evans, Samuel Bowlie	109, St. Helen's Avenue, Swansea.
4413	Oct. 1904	*Everard, Bernard	6, Millstone Lane, Leicester.
2516	Nov. 1892	*Everett, Arthur Sherman	14, Victoria Street, S.W.
5665	Oct. 1909	*Ewen, Reginald Malcolm, Capt.	5, Abbey Terrace, St. Albans.
7817	Nov. 1918	*Exley-Fisher, Thomas	Glenroyd, Dymond Road, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1912	*Fairclough, Vincent	The Gables, Leigh, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*Fairweather, Norman Blumer	40, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*Falkner, Frank Ninus	c/o W. J. Falkner, 19-23, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*Falkner, John William	c/o C. E. Mawdsley, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada.
Oct. 1912	*¶Farrant, Percy	Westown, Hemyock, Devon.
Oct. 1904	*Farthing, Charles Harold	6, Station Yard, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1904	*Farwell, Evelyn Wood	11, Laura Place, Bath, Somersetshire.
Nov. 1918	*Faulkner, John Brafield	28, Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*Faulkner, John Dennis	c/o W. Brown & Co., Land Agents, Tring.
Oct. 1911	*¶Fawcett, Kenneth Mortimer	26, Albion Street, Leeds.
Feb. 1913	*¶Featherstone, Oswald	Cheslyn, Chepstow Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Oct. 1905	*¶Feltham, Arthur William	The Firs, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
Oct. 1903	*Fenning, John Henry	50, Parliament Street, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Fenton, Frank	33, Waverley Terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
Oct. 1910	*¶Fentum, Charles Alfred	Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.
Oct. 1912	*Ferguson, Robert	42, Finlay Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*Ferguson, William Harvey	36, Arthur Street, Belfast.
Oct. 1904	*¶Ferris, George William	218, Pemberton Block, Victoria, British Columbia.
Oct. 1901	*Field, Leonard Martin	20, Linden Grove, Gosport, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*Field, Victor	Whitehall, Longbridge Road, Barking, Essex.
Feb. 1908	*Fielding, Arthur Edward Bruce	The Cloisters, Knaresborough, Yorkshire
Oct. 1908	*Fielding, Kenneth Hubert	3, Redwell Street, Norwich.
Oct. 1905	*Fife, James Donald	3, Ailsa Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
Oct. 1894	*Finch, Clement Robert	Towerfield, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.
Oct. 1904	*¶Finch, George Frederick	7, Crouch Hall Road, Crouch End, N.
Oct. 1913	*Fincham, Edward	60, Clarendon Street, Nottingham.
Oct. 1912	*Finister, Harry	3, Rimmers Avenue, Southport, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*Firth, William James, A.M.I.C.E.	Hazelholme, Buxton Road, Stockport.
Oct. 1909	*¶Fisher, Edwin Grainger	60, St. Barnabas Road, Cambridge.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6635	Oct. 1912	*Fisher, James Thomas	District Valuer's Office, 32, Full Stree Derby.
3093	Oct. 1896	*¶Fisher, Robert	10, Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.
4683	Oct. 1905	*Fisher, Thomas Rotely	Priory Estate Office, Christchurc Hants.
7151	Oct. 1913	*Fishwick, Victor Charles	69, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
6636	Oct. 1912	*Fitch, John Thomas	City Surveyor's Department, Coun House, Birmingham.
4684	Oct. 1905	*Fitch, Philip	Engineer's Department, 299, Ba Mitre, Buenos Aires, South Americ
4419	Oct. 1904	*¶Fitch, Sidney	District Valuer's Office, High Wycom Buckinghamshire.
1123	Mar. 1884	Fitness, John Francis	80, Cheapside, E.C.
7819	Nov. 1918	*¶§Fitzsimmons, Arthur	13, Ackroyd Road, Honor Oak Par S.E.23.
5926	Oct. 1910	*¶Fleming, Herbert Sidney	48, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.
7152	Oct. 1913	*Flew, John Leonard Harris	
7153	Oct. 1913	*Flint, Arthur	c/o Field Manager, Lobitos Oilfield Ltd., Lobitos, Peru.
7154	Oct. 1913	*Flitcroft, Percy	Kilmorey, The Green, Worsley, ne Manchester, Lancashire.
6237	Oct. 1911	*¶Flood, Alfred William	119, Knatchbull Road, Camberwe S.E.
7155	Oct. 1913	*¶Flower, John James, B.A.I.	District Valuer's Office, 8, Southse Terrace, Portsmouth.
5927	Oct. 1910	*¶Floyd, Arthur Noel	31, Upper Grosvenor Road, Hand worth, Birmingham.
4949	Oct. 1906	*Foll, Wallace Arthur	Woburn Sands, Beds., and Bletchle Bucks.
7820	Nov. 1918	*¶Foot, Harold John	15, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincs.
6637	Oct. 1912	*¶Foot, Willoughby Victor	43, London Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
6238	Oct. 1911	*Forbes, Alexander	Highmoor Lodge, Highmoor Roa Caversham, Oxon.
3989	Oct. 1902	*Ford, C. Graham	Metropolitan Asylums Board, Sheffie House, Sheffield Street, W.C.
7156	Oct. 1913	*Ford, Charles William Ernest	Woodthorpe, Summerheath Roa Hailsham, Sussex.
6239	Oct. 1911	*¶Ford, Francis Curtis	12, Rosemont Mansions, Lithos Roa Finchley Road, N.W.
7821	Nov. 1918	*¶§Forder, William Henry	3, Princes Street, Rugby.
5828	Feb. 1910	*Forge, Raymond James	Cromwell Lodge, Twickenham, S.W.
1888	Nov. 1890	*Forrest, William	Windsor Estate Office, St. Fagan Cardiff.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*Forrester, William	Red Lea, Roman Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.
Oct. 1905	*Fortune, Sidney Herbert	5, South Hayes, Wells Road, Bath.
June 1896	*¶Foster, Edward Charles	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*Foster, Gaius	Architect's Department, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶§Foster, Henry Oswald	North Cottage, Loughton, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Foster, Leonard	6, Mexborough Street, Chapeltown, Leeds.
Oct. 1910	*Foster, Norman Beaumont	"Northridge," Ampthill, Beds.
Oct. 1900	*¶Foster, Walter	54, Pall Mall, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*Foulds, Joseph	Valuation Department, 3, Offa Street, Hereford.
Oct. 1904	*¶Foulis, Archibald Keith	Hamilton Estates Office, The Palace, Hamilton, N.B.
Oct. 1913	*Fouracre, Frederick Walter	89, Tollington Park, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1905	*Fowler, Charles K.	Rosslare, Sligo.
Oct. 1911	*Fowler, Ernest Elias	Head Office, Brocton Camp, Stafford.
Nov. 1918	*Fox, Charles Horace, Major	Heathleigh, Halifax.
Oct. 1910	*Fox, John Harper Graham	Wyndale, Belgrave Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1904	*France, Arthur Stanley	63, Newington Butts, S.E.
Oct. 1906	*Francis, Bernard	National House, Newgate Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*Francis, Edward Thorpe	Michigan, Watering Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Oct. 1911	*¶Francis, Reginald Herbert	5, St. James Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17.
Feb. 1902	*¶Francis, Ronald Garnham	Homecroft, Hills Road, Cambridge.
Oct. 1909	*¶Francis, Thomas John Philip	365, Gillott Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Oct. 1906	*¶Franklin, Herbert John	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
Oct. 1911	*Fraser, Alexander Arthur, The Hon. Master of Saltoun	Philorth, Fraserburgh, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*Frearson, Thomas Bingley	18, Westwell Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶Free, Douglas William	Walton House, Marlborough, Wilts.
Oct. 1910	*¶Freeman, Dudley Searle	Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Freeman, Frank Condy	Bushey Cottage, Harlington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1899	*§Freeman, George	Kenmure, Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*Freuer, William Samuel	Great Massingham, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Oct. 1913	*Frey, Henry	17, Ponsonby Terrace, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
3932	Feb. 1902	*Frost, Alfred Cardain	Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
7162	Oct. 1913	*¶Frost, Ernest Davenall	56, Manchuria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
6641	Oct. 1912	*Fulcher, Christopher Turtill	Deputy Surveyor, Shoreditch Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
6642	Oct. 1912	*Fulford, Frederick John	134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.
7164	Oct. 1913	*¶Fuller, Ernest Benjamin	Broomleigh, Deans Grove, Grimsby, Lincs.
6643	Oct. 1912	*¶Fullford, Charles George	5, Millbrook, Salisbury.
6644	Oct. 1912	*Fulton-Smith, Graeme Gartshore	Queen's Chambers, 26a, Sankey Street, Warrington, Lancs.
751	Feb. 1882	Furber, Henry Aubrey	3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
6216	Oct. 1911	*¶Furniss, George	54, Blackman Lane, Leeds.
6645	Oct. 1912	*Fysh, Percy William	4, Melbourne Road, Leicester.
3992	Oct. 1902	*¶Gahan, Robert Beresford	Ballyhemon, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny
4424	Oct. 1904	*¶Gale, Harold James	Market Place, Wallingford, Berkshire.
7825	Nov. 1918	*Gale, Henry Newlyn	Estate Office, Nuneham, near Oxford.
1693	Jan. 1890	*Galsworthy, Vincent Somers	29, Fleet Street, E.C.
5670	Oct. 1909	*Gambell, Philip Clayton	83, High Street, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
7165	Oct. 1913	*¶Gammon, Frank Leonard	12, Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6646	Oct. 1912	*¶Gandy, Harold	Wirksworth, Derby.
5932	Oct. 1910	*Gandy, Robert Newton	Northwich, Cheshire.
7826	Nov. 1918	*Garbutt, Harry Charles, 2nd Lieut., M.C.	Walworth, Westwood Avenue, Middles- brough, Yorkshire.
7166	Oct. 1913	*Gardner, Henry, Jun.	Mill Hey, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
4690	Oct. 1905	*¶Gardner, James	19, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, Surrey

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
85	Nov. 1916	*¶Gardner, Osmond	Hadley, Shrubbery Avenue, Worcester.
47	Oct. 1911	*¶Garnett, Wilfred Ewart	35, Holyoake Walk, Brentham, Ealing, W.5.
70	Oct. 1894	*Garrett, Arthur Berry	42, Poultry, E.C.
47	Oct. 1912	*¶Gask, John Harold, Lic.R.I.B.A.	Selwyn, Gilnow Park, Bolton, Lancs.
48	Oct. 1911	*¶Gasson, Bernard	48, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
68	Oct. 1913	*¶Gasson, Norman	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
48	Oct. 1912	*¶Gasson, Stanley	Silchar House, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
51	Oct. 1908	*Gates, Ernest Harry	49, Leander Road, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
49	Oct. 1912	*Gawthorp, Harold Arthur	Tehidy Office, Camborne.
61	Oct. 1907	*¶Gay, Frank	Wayside, Pettit's Lane, Romford, Essex.
61	Feb. 1913	*Geake, Herbert	314, Ditching Road, Brighton.
22	Oct. 1917	*¶Geddes, Joseph William	15, Wellside Place, Falkirk.
25	Oct. 1904	*Gee, Frederic George	22, Castle Avenue, Rochester.
69	Oct. 1903	*¶Genders, Percy Robert	c/o Chief Surveyor, L.T.O., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.
62	Oct. 1907	*¶George, Frederick Albert	41, Woodhurst Road, Acton, W.
33	Oct. 1910	*Gerrard, George	34, Bettridge Road, Fulham, S.W.
51	Oct. 1912	*¶Gibbings, Oliver Durant	30, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
63	Oct. 1907	*¶Gibbings, Thomas Stanley	Trinity Lodge, Fareham, Hants.
27	Nov. 1918	*¶Gibbs, Herbert Norman	7, Mountfield Road, Finchley, N.3.
92	Oct. 1905	*¶Gibson, Alan Keith	Shirburn Estate Office, Shirburn, Wallingford, Oxon.
52	Oct. 1912	*¶Gibson, George Paterson	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
69	Oct. 1913	*¶Gibson, William	26, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.
28	Nov. 1918	*Gibson, William Garnett	The Bungalow, Windermere.
57	Oct. 1906	*Giffin, Charles Williams	South View, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
52	Oct. 1908	*¶Gifford, Egmont Augustus	109, Mount Street, W.
70	Oct. 1913	*Gilbert, Ernest Mark	Brooklyn, Enfield Highway, Middlesex.
71	Oct. 1894	*Gilbert, John Sainsbury	70, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
03	Feb. 1904	*Gilbert, Samuel Howell	Station Approach, Pinner, Middlesex.
64	Oct. 1907	*¶Gilbert-Lodge, Leicester James Garfield	30, Matheson Road, West Kensington, W.
71	Oct. 1909	*Gilbey, Percy Hammond	6, Woodlands Road, Ilford, Essex.
49	Oct. 1911	*Giles, Charles Malcolm	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
29	Nov. 1918	*Gill, Francis Andrew	Bursledon, Dawlish, S. Devon.
30	Nov. 1918	*Gill, Robert	Torehead Farm, Pluscarden, Elginshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4958	Oct. 1906	*GILL, WILLIAM PHILIP	A.I.D., Windsor Hotel, Glasgow.
5934	Oct. 1910	*¶GILLETT, EDWARD BAILEY	Colyton, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
7831	Nov. 1918	*GILLETT, HERBERT EDWARD	Holmwood, Bishopswood Road, Highgate, N.6.
6250	Oct. 1911	*GILLETT, SIDNEY ERIC	The Homestead, Carshalton Road Sutton, Surrey.
6653	Oct. 1912	*GILLITT, JOHN	Carlton, Debdale Road, Wellingborough, Northants.
5453	Oct. 1908	*GIMSON, MARTIN	The Mount, Cosby, Leicester.
5672	Oct. 1909	*GINGELL, JOHN TAYLOR	Stone Hall, Little Hallingbury, Bishop’s Stortford, Herts.
6251	Oct. 1911	*GIRON, LOUIS FRANCIS	5, Charleville Road, N.C. Road, Dublin
5454	Oct. 1908	*GIRVEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Surveyor's Dept., R.D.C. Offices, Easington, Co. Durham.
6253	Oct. 1911	*¶GLEDHILL, JAMES HERBERT	225, Beckenham Road, Penge, S.E.
6447	Feb. 1912	*¶GLEDHILL, SIDNEY VERITY	75, Brightwell Avenue, Westcliff, Essex
3835	Oct. 1901	*GLEED, HERBERT ALEXANDER	8 and 9, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
4695	Oct. 1905	*¶GLENN, GEORGE FREDERICK	42, Poultry, E.C., and West Byfleet Surrey.
6654	Oct. 1912	*¶GLOVER, CECIL MILLER	Warwick Road, Olton, Warwickshire.
5935	Oct. 1910	*GODDARD, HENRY GEORGE FREDERICK	14, Hammet Street, Taunton.
5455	Oct. 1908	*¶GODFREY-PAYTON, WALTER	The Bridge House, Warwick.
5456	Oct. 1908	*GODWIN, CHARLES FISHER	Ravenscroft, All Saints' Road, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
4959	Oct. 1906	*GOFF, WILLIAM SETTEN	
6254	Oct. 1911	*¶GOLBY, ROBERT EDMUND	93, Malvern Road, Kilburn, N.W.
6255	Oct. 1911	*¶GOLD, PATRICK HUGH	33, Poultry, E.C.
5673	Oct. 1909	*GOODALL, ERIC WILLIAM ALDRICH	Hardy Grange, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorkshire.
7832	Nov. 1918	*GOODENOUGH, KENNETH MACKENZIE	43, Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol.
4175	Oct. 1903	*¶GOODWIN, HENRY ERNEST	39, Drakefell Road, Brockley, S.E.
4176	Oct. 1903	*GOODWIN, PERCY WORTHINGTON	Copston, Hinckley, Leicestershire.
6656	Oct. 1912	*GOPAL, RAM, M.A.	Director of Agriculture, Srinagar, Kashmir, India.
7833	Nov. 1918	*GORDON, ANDREW DONALD	10, Canonbury Street, N.1.
4177	Oct. 1903	*GORE, GEORGE PYM	81, Bondgate, Darlington, Durham.
956	May 1883	GORE, WILLIAM JOLL	205, Wardour Street, W.
6657	Oct. 1912	*¶GORSE, FRANK	
5674	Oct. 1909	*¶GOSNEY, STANLEY HARRY	44, Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
8	Oct. 1912	*¶GOSSLING, RUPERT EMERSON ..	101, Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, N.
7	Oct. 1904	*¶GOTELEE, GUY STANLEY	2, Chapel Street, Berkhamsted, Herts.
4	Nov. 1918	*GOUDIE, ALEXANDER MACLEAN	c/o Resident Engineer, Halton Park Camp West, Bucks.
6	Oct. 1907	*GOULD, GEORGE HARRY BERTRAM	63, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
7	Oct. 1908	*¶GOULDER, ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER	Rhondda, Petersfield, Hants.
9	Oct. 1912	*¶GOULDING, GEORGE DIXON ..	2, Mount Road East, Sunderland, Durham.
0	Oct. 1912	*GOULDING, WILLIAM WHITTAKER	8, Marshall Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.
6	Oct. 1911	*¶GOW, DAVID NEIL	48, Chandos Road, Willesden Green, N.W.
8	Oct. 1905	*GOWLLAND, STEPHEN LEVERSHA	17, Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
1	Oct. 1912	*GRABHAM, STANLEY	20, Lorne Terrace, Sunderland.
8	Oct. 1910	*¶GRACE, EDWARD NATHANIEL ..	Kendalls Building Estate Office, Radlett, Herts.
5	Nov. 1918	*¶GRAHAM, EDWARD, LIEUT. ..	24, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
6	Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, GEORGE ALFRED LEE, CAPT...	Talbot House, Storrington, Sussex.
7	Nov. 1918	*GRAHAM, HENRY IRVING	Eller Bank, Harrington, Cumberland.
9	Oct. 1910	*GRAIN, HENRY HERBERT BRETT	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
7	Feb. 1908	*GRAIN, PETER BOVILL..	66, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
0	Oct. 1906	*GRANT, JOHN YATES	Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.
9	Dec. 1889	*GRANT, JOSEPH	103, George Street, Croydon.
0	Oct. 1910	*¶GRANT, LESLIE THOMAS	35, Carlton Road, Putney Hill. S.W.
3	Oct. 1912	*GRAY, ARCHIBALD MORRIS.. ..	County Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Winchester.
3	Oct. 1913	*GRAY, JOHN BYWELL	29, High Street West, Sunderland.
3	Oct. 1893	*GRAY, PERCY WILLIAM	29, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
6	Nov. 1916	*¶GRAY, SYDNEY JOHN	Old Street House, Petersfield, Hants.
0	Oct. 1905	*¶GRAY, WILLIAM EDWARD	4, St. Margaret Street, Canterbury.
8	Nov. 1918	*GREEN, FREDERICK SIDNEY ..	106, Taylor Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
9	Nov. 1918	*GREEN, GRAHAM HARRY WYNDHAM, CAPT., M.C.	The Warren, Willesborough, Kent.
5	Oct. 1912	*GREEN, THOMAS FRANK, A.R.I.B.A.	272, Willesden Lane, N.W.2.
8	Dec. 1887	*GREEN, THOMAS JOHN	13, King Street, Maidstone.
4	Oct. 1913	*GREEN, WALTER GODFREY ..	3, Heathfield Road, Acton, W.
1	Oct. 1910	*GREENOUGH, HARRY	74, Northfield Terrace, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorkshire.
0	Oct. 1897	*GREENWOOD, ERNEST..	360, High Road, Chiswick, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6112	Feb. 1911	*Greenwood, Joseph	20, Queen's Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
7175	Oct. 1913	*Greenwood, William	Victoria Chambers, Blackburn.
5942	Oct. 1910	*Gregory, Charles Henry	43, New Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, N.E.
6259	Oct. 1911	*¶Gregory, Douglas	Buena Vista, Penrhyn View, Colwy Bay, N. Wales.
7176	Oct. 1913	*Gregory, Frank	Estate Office, Cheswardine, Market Drayton, Salop.
6260	Oct. 1911	*Gregory, William James	County Hall, Cambridge.
6666	Oct. 1912	*Gregson, John Hawksworth	c/o Messrs. Millward & Co., Ltd., 14a, Blackfriars Street, P.O. Box 455, Manchester.
6667	Oct. 1912	*¶Grey, George Forbes	54, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W
5168	Oct. 1907	*¶Grey, George Willis, Lic.R.I.B.A.	48, Cranbourn Street, W.C.
7840	Nov. 1918	*Grice, Eustace Maylor	"Caldy Rise," Irby Road, Heswall, Cheshire.
5678	Oct. 1909	*¶Griffin, Harold, Jun.	54, High Street, Battersea, S.W., and 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
5679	Oct. 1909	*Griffith, Frank Stanley	1, Woodberry Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.10.
7177	Oct. 1913	*Griffith-Roberts, Thomas William	Windsor House, Windsor Place, Shrewsbury.
5458	Oct. 1908	*Griffiths, Charles Henry William	Seaward, Exmouth, Devon.
7723	Oct. 1917	*¶Griffiths, Daniel	Granville House, Pontypool, Mon.
2522	Nov. 1892	*Griggs, Henry Jenner, A.R.I.B.A.	Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport, Monmouthshire.
7841	Nov. 1918	*Grimshaw, Allan Leslie	288, Bolton Road, Atherton, nea Manchester.
6261	Oct. 1911	*¶Grimwade, Frederick Clive	Orwell House, Campden Road, Croydo
1076	Jan. 1884	Grimwade, Henry	Colchester, Essex.
6668	Oct. 1912	*¶Grimwood, Herbert George	Tankerville House, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
4428	Oct. 1904	*¶Gripper, John Bell	810, Crow Road, Glasgow.
5680	Oct. 1909	*¶Grogan, Harold Keith	Post Office, Nairobi, British East Africa
3686	Oct. 1900	*Grove, Richard Thomas	Lincluden, Beaumont Road, Wimbledo Park, S.W.
5682	Oct. 1909	*Grover, Luke Montagu	P.O. Box 328, Lagos, Nigeria.
5683	Oct. 1909	*Gude, Charles, Jun.	39, Kimbolton Road, Bedford.
7178	Oct. 1913	*†Gudgeon, George Harold	St. Aubyns, Cromwell Road, Basingstoke, Hants.

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Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1913	*Guiver, Dudley	Cumberland Lodge, Derby Road, Ponders End, Middlesex.
Feb. 1907	*¶†Gumbrell, Leonard Barton	64, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*Gurner, Victor Thornton	77, Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, N.
Feb. 1900	*Gurney, Ronald George	Ledbury Rural District Council, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Oct. 1910	*Gurney, Sidney John	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Pier Road, Gillingham, Kent.
Nov. 1918	*¶Gurney, William Francis	15, Upper Street, Islington, N.1.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hackett, William Jennens, M.B.E.	47, Cavendish Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nov. 1918	*Hadden, Frederick William	118, Elthorne Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.
Oct. 1912	*Hadfield, Edward	6, Old Hall Lane, Worsley, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*¶Hagger, Albert James	25, Gerald Road, Bournemouth.
Oct. 1903	*Hagger, George John	5, Highnorth, Worthing.
Oct. 1913	*Haggis, Ernest Victor	Crofton, Milbourne Lane, Esher, Surrey.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hailey, Victor	Delamere, Great Wymondley, Stevenage, Herts.
Oct. 1901	*Haines, Alfred Hubert	Stanmore, Wye, Kent.
Oct. 1902	*Hale, Francis Edward	52, Fisherton Street, Salisbury.
Oct. 1912	*Hall, Cyril Albert	Survey Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Feb. 1912	*¶Hall, Ernest William	79, Canfield Gardens, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*Hall, Harold Londesborough	Studholme, Healey, Batley, Yorks.

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Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6674	Oct. 1912	*Hall, Herbert William, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer's Office, Cheshire Linc's Rly., Central Station, Liverpool.
6675	Oct. 1912	*Hall, James	Kersal Mount, Kersal, Manchester.
4181	Oct. 1903	*Hall, Montague Preston ..	38, Chancery Lane, W.C.
5947	Oct. 1910	*¶Hall, Roderick Glendinning	84, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.
2956	Oct. 1895	*Hall, Thomas Biddle	Hoxne, near Eye, Suffolk.
7181	Oct. 1913	*Hall, Walter Howard	46, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.
4704	Oct. 1905	*Hallam, Frank Vincent	"St. Hubert's," South Godstone, Surrey.
5170	Oct. 1907	*Halliday, George Arthur ..	4, Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes, Essex.
7844	Nov. 1918	*§Halls, Arthur Harold	2, Connaught Villas, Victoria Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
5171	Oct. 1907	*Halse, Sidney Joseph	13, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai.
6264	Oct. 1911	*¶Hamill, John	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
4792	Oct. 1905	*Hamilton, Edward	Housing Dept. L.C.C., 116, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
6676	Oct. 1912	*Hamilton, James Eastwood ..	16, Lavender Gardens, Lavender Hill, S.W.
770	Feb. 1882	Hamilton, John Paynter ..	64 and 65, Coleman Street, E.C.
5172	Oct. 1907	*¶†Hamlyn, Eric Henley	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
5685	Oct. 1909	*¶Hamlyn, Jack	43, Manville Road, Tooting Bec, S.W.
7182	Oct. 1913	*Hammick, George Frederick ..	Captain, Naval Division. Interned at Wurcekerschans Fort, Big Bodegraven, Holland.
6678	Oct. 1912	*¶Hammond, Edmund Bland ..	53, Pollard Lane, Bradford, Yorks.
5949	Oct. 1910	*¶Hammond, John Bernard ..	9, Norville Terrace, Headingley Lane, Leeds.
3689	Oct. 1900	*¶§Hancock, Henry Sydney, Jun.	Sydney Place, St. Austell, Cornwall.
7183	Oct. 1913	*Hando, Frederick John ..	4, Royal Terrace, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
6265	Oct. 1911	*¶Hands, Frederick Arthur ..	3, Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
2525	Nov. 1892	*Hankinson, Francis Henry ..	Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.
7598	Oct. 1915	*¶Hannam, Guy Norton	94, Sarsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
5173	Oct. 1907	*¶Hannon, John Michael	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
6266	Oct. 1911	*¶Hardie, Ebenezer Robert ..	9, Sunbury Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2675	Oct. 1894	*Hardiman, Harry	13, Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1419	Dec. 1887	*Harding, Frederick Allcroft	60-61, New Bond Street, W.

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Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶Harding, George Pool	5, Craybrooke Road, Sidcup, Kent.
Nov. 1918	*Harding, Henry Norman, Capt., M.C.	Cranmore, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.
Nov. 1918	*Hardman, Edgar Austin	Woodbreigh, Queen's Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
Oct. 1895	*Hardwick, Arthur Jessop	Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
Feb. 1913	*¶Hardy, Alan	Ravenslaw House, Alnwick, Northumberland.
Oct. 1900	*Harlow, William Wyatt Ridgway, A.M.I.C.E.	City Surveyor's Office, Carlisle.
Oct. 1909	*Harpur, Fred.	197, Severn Road, Cardiff.
Oct. 1910	*Harris, Charles Francis Norman	22, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*Harris, Douglas	8, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Oct. 1909	*Harris, Horace Samuel	12, Shrubbery Villas, Bushey Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*Harris, Wilfred Henry	33, Sydner Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Oct. 1895	*Harrison, Arthur	The Hermitage, Norton, Durham.
Oct. 1895	*Harrison, Cyril H. Gilmore	Swynnerton Estate Office, Stone, Staffs.
Oct. 1901	*Harrison, Ernest	Westbrook, Bolton-le-Sands, near Carnforth, Lancs.
Feb. 1898	*Harrison, Henry Beauchamp	Newington House, Windsor Forest.
Oct. 1912	*¶Harrison, Norman Simons	Hurn Lodge, Beverley, East Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*Hart, Arthur Reginald Glendower	Survey Department, Uganda.
Oct. 1908	*¶Hart, Herbert Edward	Debden Road, Saffron Walden, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Hart, Robert	Hillcrest, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
Oct. 1913	*Hartland, Kenneth Wright	1, St. Ronans Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
Oct. 1912	*Hartley, Richard Basil Rutherford	26, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*Hartridge, Eliot Noël	Conishead, Chatsworth Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1910	*Harvey, James Morewood	Creglorne, Londonderry.
Oct. 1912	*Harvey, William Ayton	5, Malwood Road, Balham Hill, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*Harwood, Walter	Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*Haskins, Frederick Cyril	Kenmore, Thrale Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1905	*¶Haslehust, Eric Thomasset	Manor Office, Yealmpton, S. Devon.
Oct. 1898	*¶Hassett, Reginald Charles	42, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*Hatton, John Douglas	District Valuer's Office, Castle House, Trowbridge.
Oct. 1912	*Haughton, Cecil	21, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2585	Oct. 1893	*Hawes, Frederick Kirk	The Elms, Lowthorpe, Driffield, E. Yorkshire.
4435	Oct. 1904	*¶Hawke, Roland Welstead, Capt.	17, Irvine Road, Colchester.
7188	Oct. 1913	*¶Hawker, Gilbert Victor	St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, Hampshire.
7189	Oct. 1913	*Hawkins, William Joseph	Land and Estate Branch, Port of London Authority, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
7848	Nov. 1918	*Haworth, Thomas	267, Accrington Road, Blackburn.
7849	Nov. 1918	*Hay, Cuthbert Joseph, Capt.	Dupplin Bank, Bowerswell, Perth.
7190	Oct. 1913	*Hay, Robert Stephen	Salisbury House, Acre Street, Nairn, N.B.
7599	Oct. 1915	*¶Haycock, Harry	Great Glen, near Leicester.
5175	Oct. 1907	*¶Hayes, Frederick Percy	The Thornes, New Road, Chesham, Bucks.
4186	Oct. 1903	*Hayllar, Sidney Hayllar	c/o Sadler and Baker, Camberley, Surrey.
6687	Oct. 1912	*¶Haylock, Henry Evennett	Bailey Cottage, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts.
7191	Oct. 1913	*¶Haynes, Algernon Richard	43, Bridge Street, Brigg, Lincs.
7192	Oct. 1913	*¶Haynes, Arthur Edward Norman	60, Latchmere Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
3841	Oct. 1901	*Hayward, Arthur Baldwin	14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4711	Oct. 1905	*¶Hayward, Arthur Latewood	7, New Road, Chatham, Kent.
6688	Oct. 1912	*¶Hayward, Frank	3, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
4436	Oct. 1904	*¶Hayward, Joseph	Chitterne House, Codford, S.O., Wilts.
5693	Oct. 1909	*¶Hayward, William Hansell	Silverdale, Gladstone Road, Broadstairs, Kent.
4437	Oct. 1904	*Hazlett. John Joseph	Estate Commission Office, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.
6691	Oct. 1912	*¶Head, Harold George	246, Willesden Lane, N.W.
3234	Oct. 1897	*Head, William Alfred	43 and 45, Durham Street, Vauxhall, S.W.
6692	Oct. 1912	*Heale, Charles Henry Ross	Engineer's Office, Coleraine, Victoria, Australia.
5176	Oct. 1907	*Healy, Harry Prince	94, Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill, N.
5177	Oct. 1907	*¶Heath, Sidney Howard	Granville House, 3, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
6693	Oct. 1912	*Heaton, Guy	5, Myddleton Road, Uxbridge, W.
5954	Oct. 1910	*Heaton, Herbert	204, Deepdale Road, Preston.
6694	Oct. 1912	*¶§Heaven, Frank Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	39, Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
1287	Dec. 1885	*Hebblethwaite, Chas. Henry	41, Commercial Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1901	*¶Hebden, Francis Radcliffe	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 72, Clifden Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Nov. 1918	*Hedley, Michael Thompson	The Gill, Dalston, Cumberland.
Oct. 1910	*Hedley, Reginald Thomas Fenwick	31a, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hedley, Theodore Fenwick	1, Elms West, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
Oct. 1910	*Heelas, Raymond John	Northgate Mansions, Gloucester.
Nov. 1918	*Heeley, Hixon Harry	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.1.
Oct. 1907	*Heeley, Joe	Estate Department, Euston Station, N.W.1.
Nov. 1892	*† Hellicar, George Thomas	47, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park, N.
Nov. 1918	*Hellier, Stanley John, Capt.	26, Westby Road, Boscombe, Hants.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hemmons, Bernard	10, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1913	*¶§Hempson, Leonard Amis	Spring Vale, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Oct. 1910	*Henderson, John Alexander	Casslands, Springwell Road, Tonbridge, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Henderson, Lionel Edward	Norhurst, Streatham Common North, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Henderson, Percy Charles	90, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*Henderson, Reginald Alfred	15, Randall Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Nov. 1918	*Henderson, William Gordon	30, Nithsdale Road, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
Oct. 1905	*Hendra, Albert John	132, Melrose Avenue, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Hendrie, Robert John	56, Love Street, Paisley.
Oct. 1913	*¶ Hendy, Alfred	Buckminster, Grantham.
Feb. 1906	*¶Hennell, Charles Murray	Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
Apr. 1883	Henry, Edward Hugh	73, High Street, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Henson, Frederick Jasper	5, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*Heppel, Francis Henry, A.R.I.B.A.	27, St. George's Square, Worcester.
Oct. 1913	*Hepper, Edward Raymond	Woodcote, Wood Lane, Headingley, Leeds.
Oct. 1905	*¶Hepworth, Ernest Alfred	75, Princess Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1912	*Herdman, Thomas Adam	"Tynedale," Westerhope, nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*Herring, Ernest Leonard	Chidcock, Parkstone Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.
Feb. 1913	*Hewett, Frank Charles	71, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Nov. 1918	*Hewett, William Richard	Rushton, The Avenue, Wimborne, Dorset.

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7196	Oct. 1913	*HEWITT, DONALD	Rowsley, Bramhall, Cheshire.
4440	Oct. 1904	*¶HEWITT, FRANK	Karachi, The Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey, and 4, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C
7197	Oct. 1913	*¶HEWLITT, HORACE JAMES	High Road, Weald Village, Harrow.
5959	Oct. 1910	*¶HEYWOOD, REGINALD	30, Porter Street, Preston, Lancashire.
6700	Oct. 1912	*¶HIBBS, NORMAN HADLEY	Rosslyn, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
3843	Oct. 1901	*HICKMAN, ARTHUR MURHALL	Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.
4716	Oct. 1905	*HICKMAN, FRANK DAVIS	67-68, Sauer's Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
6701	Oct. 1912	*HICKMAN, HENRY RICHARD	18, Belsize Avenue, West Ealing, W.
948	May 1883	HICKS, STANLEY (*Professional Associate of Council*)	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
6702	Oct. 1912	*¶HICKS, STANLEY VYVYIAN	29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
2963	Oct. 1895	*HICKS, WILLIAM ROOKE, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
4441	Oct. 1904	*HIGHWAY, EVON	Glenfin Cottage, White Rose Lane Woking, Surrey.
6703	Oct. 1912	*HILL, STANLEY	10, Cranworth Road, Winchester.
7600	Oct. 1915	*¶HILL, SYDNEY NORMAN	Lansdowne, Baker Street, Enfield Middlesex.
7198	Oct. 1913	*§¶HILL, THOMAS CUTHBERTSON	Helvellyn, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.
6704	Oct. 1912	*HILL, THOMAS GOUNDREY	2, Frenchay Road, Oxford.
7687	Nov. 1916	*¶§HILL, WILLIAM	Redcliffe, The Promenade, Egremont Cheshire.
7855	Nov. 1918	*HILLARY, NORMAN	The Peak, Basingstoke, Hants.
3694	Oct. 1900	*HILLIARD, HUGH NEVILLE	Chelmsford.
7199	Oct. 1913	*HILLMAN, ALFRED KAMMEYER	11, Portland Street, Southampton.
6705	Oct. 1912	*HILLS, WALTER VAUGHAN	95, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapto N.E.
7200	Oct. 1913	*¶HILLYER, JAMES EXCELSIOR	223, Philip Lane, Tottenham, N.
6706	Oct. 1912	*HILTON, OSWALD	Surveyor's Department, Council Hous Hounslow, Middlesex.
5960	Oct. 1910	*¶HINE, ERNEST DARYLL	12A, Waterloo Place, S.W.
4967	Oct. 1906	*¶HINE, STANLEY GORDON	Newnham, Harpenden, Hertfordshir
5466	Oct. 1908	*HINGLEY, JOSEPH BLOOMER	Bank Chambers, Nuneaton, Warwick shire.
6708	Oct. 1912	*¶HINXMAN, ROLAND	Kitnocks, St. Thomas Street, Wi chester.
6274	Oct. 1911	*HIPKIN, JOHN	317, East India Dock Road, Poplar,

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1900	*Hipsley, Frederic William	47, Langdale Road, Liverpool.
Oct. 1912	*Hirst, Byrom	6, Dunedin Road, Ilford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hirst, Charles Henry	1, Waring Avenue, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1909	*¶Hirst. William Frederick	Claremont, Rothwell, near Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*Hitchins, Stephen	75, Hillfield Park, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1912	*Hitchins, Walter William	University College, Reading
Oct. 1911	*¶Hobbs, Reginald Arthur	Trevethin, Dixton Road, Monmouth.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hobbs, William Bedo	2, Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1904	*Hobson, Frederick Vachell	Messrs. Hobson, Richards and Co., 79, Coleman Street, E.C.
Oct. 1912	*Hockley, George William	Estate Office, Boreham House, Chelmsford.
Nov. 1890	*Hodgkinson, James Henry	23, Delamere Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Hodgkinson, Norman Joseph	Hillcote, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.
Oct. 1896	*Hodgson, Archibald Sanford	Westons Place, Warnham, Sussex.
Nov. 1918	*Hodgson, Stanley Beniams	3, Bassett Road, North Kensington, W.10.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hodson, Anthony George	Pendyke, Kingston Road, Lewes, Sussex.
Oct. 1907	*Hodson, Frederic Henry	26, Pretoria Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*¶§Hodson, Henry Moulton	Muar River Estate, Gemas, Buloh Kasap, via Johore Bahru, F.M.S.
Oct. 1903	*Holbeche, Nigel Laurence	21, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Oct. 1897	*¶Holbrow, Herbert Oliver	44, St. Mathew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.
Oct. 1913	*Holden, Norman	Plymouth Estate Office, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.
Oct. 1907	*¶Holdforth, Harold	4, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1903	*Holditch, Charles Stanley	Princess Chambers, Princess Square, Plymouth
Oct. 1910	*¶Hole, William Gerald	Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
Oct. 1908	*¶Holford, Shelley	Pinners Hall, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Oct. 1913	*Holliday, George	34, Denison Road, Brentham, Ealing, W.
Oct. 1905	*Hollins, Sam	26, Denmark Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶Hollis, Arthur	Pool-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
2458	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E. ..	P.W.D., Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
2459	Nov. 1891	*HOLLIS, RALPH	Springfield, Skirlaugh, Hull.
4718	Oct. 1905	*¶HOLLIS, RALPH EDMOND	District Valuer's Office, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs
4968	Oct. 1906	*HOLMAN, LUTHER MARTIN	"Brooklyn," Crescent Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
6714	Oct. 1912	*¶HOLMES, EDWARD MARSHALL, CAPT., M.C.	Sharrow Bank, Sheffield.
2680	Oct. 1894	*HOLMES, JOHN EDWARD	309, Oxford Street, W.
5468	Oct. 1908	*HOLT, EDWARD	Cassiobury, Southborough Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
6278	Oct. 1911	*HOLTOM, WILLIAM WATKINS BUER	8, Motcomb Street, S.W.
3100	Oct. 1896	*HOMFRAY, HERBERT RICHARDS ..	Penllyn Castle, Cowbridge, R.S.O., S. Wales.
4969	Oct. 1906	*¶HOOKEY, REGINALD EDWARD ..	128, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
7210	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, ARTHUR HENRY	57, High Street, Bruton, Somerset.
5189	Oct. 1907	*¶HOOPER, HAROLD THOMAS	16, Osborne Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.
4447	Oct. 1904	*¶HOOPER, STANLEY	Bryngwili, Knoll Avenue, Swansea.
7211	Oct. 1913	*HOOPER, WILLIAM DOUGHTY ..	44, St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath Surrey.
6279	Oct. 1911	*¶HOOTON, LEONARD STANWELL ..	100, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh
7212	Oct. 1913	*HOPE, JOHN LEO	12, Lancaster Road, Forest Gate, E.
5966	Oct. 1910	*HOPLEY, SYDNEY FRANK	Public Works Department, Colombo Ceylon.
7213	Oct. 1913	*¶HOPPER, GEORGE	
4193	Oct. 1903	*HORDER, GERALD MORLEY	21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W
5967	Oct. 1910	*¶HORNOR, BASSETT FARDELL ..	Old Bank of England Court, Queen Street, Norwich.
6281	Oct. 1911	*¶HOSEGOOD, FRANK	Aller, Williton, Somerset.
5470	Oct. 1908	*¶HOSGOOD, RALPH BRIAN	84, Osbaldeston Road, N.16.
4721	Oct. 1905	*¶HOSKING, HAROLD ARTHUR ..	Hill Crest, Landrake, St. Germans Cornwall.
7214	Oct. 1913	*HOSKING, THOMAS STANLEY, A.R.I.B.A.	Ingledene, Carbis Bay, S.O., Cornwall
6449	Feb. 1912	*¶HOUGHTON, JOHN HENRY	c/o Sir James Yoxall, Springfield Kew, Surrey.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*Houldsworth, Austin Frank	100, Alliance Avenue, Hull, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Hovenden, Jack Reginald ..	172, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*Howard, Algernon	39, Oxford Road, Putney, S.W.15.
Feb. 1904	*¶Howard, Edmund	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
Nov. 1918	*Howard, Samuel	84, Petteril Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1913	*¶Howarth, Herbert	19, East View, Preston, Lancashire.
Oct. 1912	*Howe, Clarence Shaw Thornton	21, Bond Street, Leeds.
Oct. 1912	*¶Howe, Thomas Thornton ..	Olive Mount, Bramley Hill, Kirkstall, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*Howell, Charles Gordon ..	Brooklyn, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
Jan. 1883	Howell, Ernest John	116, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Oct. 1913	*Howie, John	Connelstone, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
Oct. 1913	*Howkins, Gilbert	The Elms, Crick, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1913	*Howlett, Arthur Royce ..	High Street, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*¶Howse, Evan George	23, Summerhill Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1913	*Hoyle, Henry Armitage.. ..	Fairfield House, Grange Avenue, Birkby, Huddersfield.
Oct. 1912	*Hucklebridge, Sidney Eames	54, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
Oct. 1910	*¶Huckstep, John Edward ..	71, Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*Hudson, James Alexander ..	Hill Top House, Wetherby, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*Hughes, Archibald Cecil, Capt...	The Ingle, Wokingham, Berks.
Oct. 1912	*Hughes, Basil, Capt.	The Conifers, Woldingham, Surrey.
Nov. 1916	*¶Hughes, Ernest	61, Warren Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire.
Oct. 1913	*Hughes, Ernest William ..	11, Broom Hill Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
Oct. 1915	*¶Hughes, George William ..	2, Hanch Place, Walsall, Staffs.
Nov. 1918	*¶§Hughes, Thomas Harold, Capt., f.r.g.s.	59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
Oct. 1911	*Hughes, William Donne-Price	Metropolitan Bank, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.
Oct. 1913	*Hughes, William Edwyn ..	Valuation Office, 7, King Street, Carmarthen.
Oct. 1908	*¶Hughes, William Parry... ..	Bodlondeb, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Feb. 1911	*¶Hughesdon, Gerald Edward..	2, Abingdon Road, Kensington High Street, W.
Oct. 1913	*Humphreys, Reginald	Hazelhurst, Neath Road, Maesteg, Glam.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7225	Oct. 1913	*Humphries, John Buckle	368, Great Horton Road, Bradfor Yorks.
6722	Oct. 1912	*Hunt, Harry	c/o Hall, Wateridge & Owen, Shrews bury.
5970	Oct. 1910	*¶Hunt, Herbert Charles	70, King Edward's Grove, Teddingto Middlesex.
4451	Oct. 1904	*Hunt, Orlando William	Winterfield, Bedale, Yorkshire.
6286	Oct. 1911	*¶Hunter, Joseph	308, Byres Road, Glasgow.
7227	Oct. 1913	*Huntington, Robert Francis Rayner	22, Sumburgh Road, Clapham Commo S.W.12.
4725	Oct. 1905	*¶§Hurcomb, Harold Francis	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
4971	Oct. 1906	*¶Hutchings, Alan	134, Westbourne Terrace, W.2.
6287	Oct. 1911	*Hutson, Ewart Gray	Dresden House, Victoria Road, Broo hall Park, Sheffield.
7228	Oct. 1913	*Huyshe, Rowland Radcliffe	The Manor, Clysthydon, near Exete Devon.
6724	Oct. 1912	*¶Hynd, John	23, Westbourne Grove, Withingto Manchester.
5971	Oct. 1910	*¶Ibbetson, Thomas Henry	c/o A. J. Goodall, Progress Work South Croydon, Surrey.
4726	Oct. 1905	*¶Ibbotson, William Byrom	Brookhill Park Road, New Barnet Herts.
7229	Oct. 1913	*Idiens, Sidney	Avon Villa, Evesham.
6288	Oct. 1911	*¶Ince, Alfred Ethelbert	48, Bertrand Road, Bolton, Lancs.
6725	Oct. 1912	*Ingham, Arthur	Rockcliffe, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.
6726	Oct. 1912	*¶Ingham, George Taylor	Sandy Ridge, Radcliffe, nr. Mancheste
6289	Oct. 1911	*Ingham, Walter	County Hall, Beverley, E. Yorks.
4972	Oct. 1906	*¶Ingleby, Ernest James, n.d.a.	
7862	Nov. 1913	*Inglis, Robert Cumming	37, Lawrence Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1907	*¶Ingram, Edward Cecil	The Bungalow, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
Oct. 1912	*Inman, William Charles	Ash Villa, North Street, Hornchurch.
Nov. 1890	*Innes, Gilbert Plantagenet Mitchell	Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶Ireland, Ernest Arthur	c/o W. E. Arnold, Ashfordby House, Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray.
Oct. 1905	*Isard, Ernest	115, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Isitt, Frederick Harvey	45, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Oct. 1905	*¶Isitt, Samuel Gilbert, N.D.A.	Hillside, Queen's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
Nov. 1918	*Ivey, Frederick Percival	19, Cotham Grove, Bristol.
Oct. 1894	*Jackson, Alfred Ernest	Town Hall, Southport, Lancashire.
Oct. 1894	*Jackson, Edward Henry	Rearsby, Windermere, Westmorland.
Nov. 1918	*Jackson, Herbert	42, Camm Street, Walkley, Sheffield.
Oct. 1912	*Jackson, John Edward	132, King Street, Dukinfield, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶Jackson, Lambert	74, Church Street, Inverness, N.B.
Oct. 1913	*Jackson, Norman	7, Lancaster Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1902	*¶Jackson, Richard Stephens	38, Sidney Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*Jackson, Thomas Hornsby	Ashfield, Guiseley Road, Horsforth, Leeds.
Oct. 1909	*¶James, Frank J.	151, Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale.
Oct. 1909	*¶James, Frederick Oscar	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
Oct. 1912	*James, Harry	77, Maltravers Street, Arundel.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
5973	Oct. 1910	*James, Herbert Cecil	Nethercote Villa, North Street, Prittl well, Essex.
6292	Oct. 1911	*¶James, Joel Jenkins	Pantyphillip, Dwrbach, Pembrokeshir
7865	Nov. 1918	*James, John Geoffrey	8, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
7232	Oct. 1913	*James, Thomas Stanley Gomer	45, Brook Street, Kennington Road, S.
7233	Oct. 1913	*¶James, Walter Ashman	Vale View, Holcombe, Bath.
5195	Oct. 1907	*James, William George	14, Augustus Road, Wimbledon Par S.W.
6731	Oct. 1912	*James, W. Rowland	6, Nott Square, Carmarthen.
7234	Oct. 1913	*¶Jamieson, William Arthur	28, Mount Road East, Sunderland, C Durham.
7235	Oct. 1913	*Jamrach, Henry Charles	The Laurels, Avenue Road, Anerle S.E.
4732	Oct. 1905	*¶Janes, Walter Joseph	47, Santos Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
2630	Feb. 1894	*Jarrett, Thomas William	124, East Street, Sittingbourne, Kent
6115	Feb. 1911	*¶Jarvis, Ernest Henry	Greycot, Brome, Eye, Suffolk.
7236	Oct. 1913	*Jarvis, Louis John Wallace	13, Forest Drive East, Leytonston N.E.
4733	Oct. 1905	*Jeckells, William Augustus	Kewhurst, Avenue Road, Wallingto Surrey.
6293	Oct. 1911	*Jefferies, Herbert George, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Observatory Road, East Sheen, S.
6732	Oct. 1912	*¶Jenkins, Albert Henry Hopkin	Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glam.
6733	Oct. 1912	*Jenkins, Cedric	Hazlemount, Rotherham, Yorks.
7237	Oct. 1913	*Jenkins, George Denham	Foydean, Carysfoot Road, Boscomb Bournemouth, Hants.
7866	Nov. 1918	*Jenkins, Reginald Arthur Blewitt	4, College Street, Swansea
4455	Oct. 1904	*Jenkins, William Lionel	Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffo
4974	Oct. 1906	*¶Jenkinson, Samuel Stewart	G.E.R. Land Agent's Office, Liverpo Street Station, E.C.
5976	Oct. 1910	*¶Jennings, Daniel Strachan	District Valuer's Office, 10, Esplana Dover.
5977	Oct. 1910	*Jennings, Frederick George	22, Wote Street, Basingstoke, Hants.
5704	Oct. 1909	*¶Jennings, Walter Henry	Bemvinda, Queen's Road, Kingston Surrey.
4734	Oct. 1905	*Jennings, William Alfred	7, Romford Road, Stratford, E.
4735	Oct. 1905	*¶§Jessup, David Pooley	Inland Revenue, County Chambe Northampton.
6294	Oct. 1911	*¶§Jewell, Arthur Edward	32, Boscombe Road, Tooting, S.W.1
6295	Oct. 1911	*Johnson, Albert Percy	Land and Estate Offices, Wandswor Common Station, S.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1906	*¶Johnson, Arthur William	District Valuer's Office, 23, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.
Oct. 1900	*Johnson, Frederick John	1, Fairfax Road, Hertford.
Oct. 1907	*¶‡Johnson, Herbert Davies	Fairfield Cottage, Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶Johnson, Herbert Thomas	Meersbrook, Elsee Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1911	*Johnston, Robert James	90, Preston Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1913	*Jolliffe, Reginald	1, Maisons de Ville, Beckford Road, Cowes, I. of W.
Oct. 1911	Jolly, William John	Marlowes, Beech Hill Road, Eltham, Kent.
Feb. 1887	*Jonas, Samuel Marshall	27, Market Hill, Cambridge, and 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
Oct. 1900	*¶Jones, Arthur Bayly	50, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Oct. 1909	*Jones, Arthur Dew	City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Nov. 1918	*Jones, Arthur Ryland	62, Home Park Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.
Oct. 1908	*¶Jones, Charles Thomas	124, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.
Oct. 1908	*¶Jones, Dan Ivor	Voelgaer, Denbigh, N. Wales.
Oct. 1913	*Jones, David Llewellyn	2, Muriel Terrace, Dowlais, Glam.
Oct. 1913	*¶Jones, Ernest Hywel	65, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
Oct. 1913	*¶Jones, Evan Robert Puleston	Stanwick, Fairbourne, Merioneth.
Oct. 1911	*Jones, George	247, High Street North, Dunstable, Beds.
Oct. 1913	*Jones, Gerald Francis	24, Sunnyside Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
Oct. 1909	*¶Jones, Lewis Farewell	13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Oct. 1908	*¶Jones, Montague William	Frewin Court, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.
Oct. 1913	*Jones, Oscar Wynne	Moelydon, South Beach, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
Oct. 1911	*¶Jones, Richard Lewis	Penwenallt, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶Jones, Robert John	35, Grove Terrace, Penarth, Cardiff.
Oct. 1912	*Jones, Roland Thomas	Glanafon, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Feb. 1913	*¶Jones, Ronald Kelsey	2, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1915	*¶Jones, Stanley Warren	South Prospect, Terrace Road, Swansea, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*¶Jones, Thomas	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Ipswich.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6300	Oct. 1911	*¶Jones, Tom	1, Lonsdale Place, Whitehaven.
7244	Oct. 1913	*Jones, Walter	32, Richmond Road, Abergavenny Mon.
5201	Oct. 1907	*Jones, Walter George	14, Beauval Road, East Dulwich, S.E
1018	Dec. 1883	Jordan, George Henry	7, Little College Street, Westminster S.W.
7245	Oct. 1913	*Jowett, Henry Savile	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue Huddersfield.
3461	Nov. 1891	*Joyce, Harry Ward, B.Sc.	Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lei cestershire.
6737	Oct. 1912	*Joyce, Horace Francis	46, Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, W
1323	May 1886	*Jull, William Vincent	85, Gresham Street, E.C.
6738	Oct. 1912	*¶Kay, George	District Valuer's Office, 9, Hamme Street, Taunton.
1894	Nov. 1890	*Kay, Walter Robert	Highway Board, Douglas, Isle of Man.
4456	Oct. 1904	*Keay, Raleigh William McLaren	66, Cole Park Road, Twickenham.
4016	Oct. 1902	*¶Keele, John Daniel	62, Canonbury Park South, N.
6739	Oct. 1912	*¶Keen, Arnold Grey	Birkdale, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
7246	Oct. 1913	*Keen, Arthur Auger	269, South Lambeth Road, S.W.
2687	Oct. 1894	*¶Keep, William Henry	St. Albans, Icen Road, Radipole, Weymouth.
3854	Oct. 1901	*Keighley, Samuel	60, Albion Street, Burnley, Lancashire
6969	Feb. 1913	*Keighley, Samuel, Jun.	Bleak House, Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs.
6301	Oct. 1911	*¶Kekewich, Stanley Buck	c/o Mrs. G. O. Kekewich, Hazelmere Kingsdown, Deal, Kent.
3855	Oct. 1901	*Kelleway, Herbert Davies	13, Holligrave Road, Bromley, Kent.
3705	Oct. 1900	*¶Kelly, Arthur Ralph	108, Finchley Road, N.W.
3554	Oct. 1899	*Kelly, George William Calver	"Southend," Stockport Road, Tim perley, Cheshire.
5203	Oct. 1907	*Kemp, Harry Graeme	"The Elms," Aldringham, Saxmund ham, Suffolk.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*Kemp, Richard Frank	219, Addison Way, Temple Fortune, N.W.4.
Oct. 1900	*Kemsley, Norman Bolton	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Oct. 1895	*Kemsley, William Hugh	Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C., and Woodford Green, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*Kendon, David Gildersleve	78, Alfriston Road, S.W.11.
Oct. 1909	*Kennard, Alfred James	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Nov. 1918	*Kennard, Cecil	20, Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*Kennard, Frederick Harrison	33-35, High Street, Croydon.
Oct. 1911	*¶Kennard, Laurence	26, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Oct. 1908	*¶Kennedy, Percy Edward	Valuer's Office, Victoria Road, Darlington.
Oct. 1893	*Kennett, Charles Arthur	c/o Messrs. R. McAlpine & Sons, Spondon, Derby.
Oct. 1903	*Kent, Philip, Jun.	Town Hall, Baldock, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Kent, Stanley Henry Gladstone	67, Union Road, Clapham, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Kenyon, Harold Dumello	7, De Grey Street, York.
Oct. 1903	*§Ker, Arthur Preston	Moothall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Jan. 1884	Kerr, Arthur Herbert	Castle Hill, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Kershaw, Samuel Ryder	Bridgewater Offices, Walkden, Manchester.
Oct. 1897	*¶Kibblewhite, Henry James Treleaven	3, Warwick House Street, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*¶Kift, George Ansley	25, Nassau Street, Barnes, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Kilford, William George	4, Field Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
Oct. 1913	*¶Killender, Henry Claude	94, Garmoyle Road, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	*Kindell, Francis Percy	Surveyor's Department, Urban District Council, Beckenham, Kent.
Oct. 1901	*King, Frederick Augustus	32, Isledon Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1910	*¶King, Gilbert Rigley	Town Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1910	*¶King, Herbert James	1, Woodland Road, New Southgate, N.
Oct. 1913	*King, Herbert Walter	11, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
Oct. 1906	*King, John Leonard	c/o Dr. H. D. King, Sudbury, Suffolk.
Oct. 1913	*§King, Noel Ward	53, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
Oct. 1905	*King, Percy James Church	Wynyard, West Park, Far Headingley, Leeds.
Mar. 1887	*King, William Isaac	The Elms, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5983	Oct. 1910	*KINGSTON, ARCHIBALD LAWRENCE	The Links Estate Office, Tootin S.W.
4981	Oct. 1906	*KINTON, HAROLD ERNEST	42, Cloncurry Street, Fulham, S.W.
6848	Oct. 1912	*¶KIRBY, CARL FREDERICK GEORGE	Manor House, Formby, Lancs.
7253	Oct. 1913	*¶KIRBY, WILLIAM AUBREY	Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
5207	Oct. 1907	*¶KIRK, ALLAN	28, Burlington Road, Withington, Manchester.
5710	Oct. 1909	*¶KIRKWOOD, NORMAN FRASER ..	c/o H. T. Kirkwood, 1A, Park Vie Waterloo, near Liverpool.
7870	Nov. 1918	*KIRSOPP-REED, WILLIAM HENRY	19, Mitchell Avenue, Newcastle-on Tyne.
5711	Oct. 1909	*KISCH, AUGUSTUS MAITLAND ..	41, Bedford Row, W.C.
5712	Oct. 1909	*¶KNAPMAN, HARRY LETHBRIDGE	36, Thornbury Avenue, Southampto
6740	Oct. 1912	*KNEWSTUBB, ALFRED	Long Marton, Carlisle.
3707	Oct. 1900	*¶KNIBB, FREDERICK CHARLES ..	112, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W
5984	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHT, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	Meadowside, North Allington, Bric port, Dorset.
5486	Oct. 1908	*KNIGHT, ROBERT MALTMAN ..	66, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E.
5985	Oct. 1910	*KNIGHTON, THOMAS SPENCER ..	54, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-o Sea, Essex.
6741	Oct. 1912	*KNOWLES, THOMAS EDWARD BUTLER	Valuation Office, Howard Place, Hanley, Staffs.
5208	Oct. 1907	*¶KNUBLEY, MILES PONSONBY ..	Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge Wiltshire.
4202	Oct. 1903	*LABDON, HERBERT GEORGE ..	Lydford, Cassel Road, Sea Point, Cap Town.
4984	Oct. 1906	*LADD, WALTER WILLOUGHBY ..	Fairfield, Hemming Road, Edgware.
6303	Oct. 1911	*¶LAIRD, DANIEL MACLELLAND ..	2, Balmoral Place, Crosshill, Glasgow
4985	Oct. 1906	*LAIRD, JOHN	High Street, Marlow, Bucks.
7254	Oct. 1913	*LAIRD, WALTER ROSS	13, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
7871	Nov. 1918	*§LAKER, WILLIAM JOHN	6, Kelmscott Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11.
6304	Oct. 1911	*LAMB, CHARLES ALFRED	189, The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*Lamble, William Herbert	7, Southampton Row, W.C.
Oct. 1895	*¶Lamprill, William Thomas	24, Carey Mansions, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
Feb. 1913	*¶Lane, Frank Donovan	2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.
Oct. 1910	*¶Lane, Frederick Charles	3, Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Langford, Douglas Charles	Gwithian, Millway, The Hale, Mill Hill, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*Langlands, Charles John Lawrence	Hazon House, Epsom, Surrey.
Oct. 1913	*¶Langley, Frank Curtis	Bank House, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E.
Jan. 1891	*Lansdown, George Arthur, F.R.I.B.A.	9, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶Large, John Gerald	High Street, Attleborough, Norfolk.
Mar. 1891	*Larkin, Richard Webster	8 and 9, Great Newport Street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Feb. 1914	*¶Laurance, John Bidwell	c/o The London City & Midland Bank, Peterborough.
Oct. 1899	*Laurence, Walter Bernard	The Bedford Office, Montagu Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Oct. 1906	*¶Lavington, Thomas Henry Russ	"Watersmeet" Training School, Harnham, Salisbury.
Oct. 1900	*¶Lawley, George Frank	38, Willoughby Lane, Tottenham, N.
Nov. 1918	*Lawrance, David Malcolm	55, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.7.
Oct. 1911	*Lawrence, Charles William Johnson	Elmfield, Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
Oct. 1911	*Lawton, Robert Allison	28, Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*¶Leah, William	Elton Villa, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Nov. 1918	*Leatherdale, Francis Harold	12, Station Road, Portslade, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*Ledgard, John Brooke	The Manor House, Thorner, Leeds.
Feb. 1909	*Lee, Alfred Frederick	15, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks.
Oct. 1906	*¶Lee, John Pincke	Yniscedwyn House, Gurnos, Glamorganshire.
Oct. 1908	*¶Lee, Leslie Herbert	22, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Lee, Leslie Stuart	The Grove, Woodford, E.
Oct. 1910	*¶Lee, Norman Alfred	Coombehurst, Wallingford.
Oct. 1913	*§Leedham, Morris	25, The Crescent, Hipperholme, near Halifax, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1902	*Lees, Randle Burslam	Woodside, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6744	Oct. 1912	*¶LEGG, KENNETH BOLTON	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Railway London Bridge, S.E.
6745	Oct. 1912	*¶LE GRAND, CECIL WREN	21, Regent's Park Terrace, N.W.
3770	Feb. 1901	*LEIGH, VINCENT STANLEY	Palmeira House, Palmeira Gardens Westcliff-on-Sea.
5717	Oct. 1909	*LEONARD, EDWARD	The Nook, Mortimer Road, Ealing, W
7261	Oct. 1913	*¶LEONARD, EUGENE	24, Highcroft Gardens, Golder's Green N.W.4.
1971	Jan. 1891	*LEWIS, ARTHUR LLEWELYN	77, Station Road, Sidcup, and 19-20 Walbrook, E.C.
7474	Feb. 1914	*¶LEWIS, CHARLES HENRY	4, Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7646	Oct. 1912	*¶LEWIS, FRANCIS	The White Cottage, Gt. Hampton Evesham.
6747	Oct. 1912	*LEWIS, HUGH FRANCIS	Greenfield, Marlow Road, Maidenhead Berks.
7262	Oct. 1913	*LIBERTY, WALTER JAMES	38, Maples Street, Nottingham.
7263	Oct. 1913	*LICKELY, ALEXANDER	12, Perth Road, Dundee.
3562	Oct. 1899	*¶LICKIS, LEONARD	7, Eardley Road, Streatham, S.W.
5991	Oct. 1910	*LIDDELL, JOHN GEORGE WALTON	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh Northumberland.
6748	Oct. 1912	*LIDDLE, LAURENCE HENRY	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
5492	Oct. 1908	*¶LIGHTBOWN, ALFRED STUART	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place Dublin.
6309	Oct. 1911	*LILBURN, HARRY KENT	c/o Mrs. Smith, 117, George Street, Edinburgh.
7874	Nov. 1918	*LINDSLEY, HENRY WATSON, CAPT., M.C.	St. Fillans, Ashwood Terrace, Sunderland.
6310	Oct. 1911	*¶LINE, FREDERICK JAMES	32, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4460	Oct. 1904	*¶LINE, HENRY WILLIAM	30, Orchard Road, St. Margaret's East Twickenham.
6311	Oct. 1911	*¶LING, RICHARD BERTRAM, A.R.I.B.A.	119, West Side, Clapham Common, S.W
7264	Oct. 1913	*¶LINGARD, WILLIAM	Gorsefield, Davenport Park, Stockport
6749	Oct. 1912	*LINNELL, HENRY JOHN	29, Rathcoole Parade, Hornsey, N.
5494	Oct. 1908	*LISTER, ERNEST EDWARD	48, Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.
7875	Nov. 1918	*LISTER, SIDNEY ALBERT	50, Broomwood Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
7475	Feb. 1914	*LISTER-KAYE, CHARLES	Scofton, Worksop, Notts.
2531	Nov. 1892	*LITTLE, HENRY	79, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
3711	Oct. 1900	*LIVING, CHARLES, JUN.	75, The Grove, Stratford, E.
7265	Oct. 1913	*LLOYD, CYRIL HERBERT POWELL	The Heath, Bridgend, Glamorganshire
6312	Oct. 1911	*¶LLOYD, FRANK HUMPHREYS	The Manor, West Felton, Oswestry.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1907	*¶Lloyd, Sydney Hamilton	Holcote, Fernside Road, Parkstone, Dorset.
Nov. 1918	*Lloyd, Walter Ernest, Capt.	Linden House, Aigburth Drive, Liverpool.
Oct. 1906	*¶Loades, Frank Charles	Thornton Leigh, Crescent Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.
Feb. 1913	*¶Lochhead, Arthur Sydney	30, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.
Oct. 1909	*¶Lock, Charles	67, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Nov. 1918	*Lockwood, Geoffrey Owen, Capt., M.C.	South Parade, Newark-on-Trent, Notts.
Oct. 1908	*¶Loe, Sydney John	4, Freelands Road, Bromley, Kent.
Oct. 1913	*Logsdon, Horace Stewart	49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1912	*Lone, R. Wilcox	Tum Lee, Woodford Green, Essex.
Oct. 1911	*Long, Alfred Charles	Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*Longbottom, Harold	Prospect Terrace, Silsden, near Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1905	*Loram, John Anning	Government Ordnance Survey Office, Colombo, Ceylon.
Oct. 1906	*¶§Lord, Frederick William	Valuer's Department, Inland Revenue, 20, South Parade, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1908	*Lorimer, Gordon	7, Houbeck Road, Oxton, Cheshire.
Oct. 1901	*Love, James Barr	Terrona, Langholm, Dumfriesshire.
Oct. 1913	*Lovegrove, Edward Tyler	"Stoneleigh," Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.
Oct. 1907	*¶Loveluck, Edward	33, Park Street, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Nov. 1918	*Lowden, David, Jun.	Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
Jan. 1887	*Lowe, Charles Robert	Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet Street, E.C.
Nov. 1918	*¶Lowe, John	Eccleston Street, Wigan.
Oct. 1910	*Lowick, Henry Capell	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1911	*¶Lucas, Arthur Littlejohns	23, Budge Row, E.C.
Oct. 1903	*¶Lucas, John Clay	Castle Precincts, Lewes, Sussex.
May 1877	Lucas, Joseph	22, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Oct. 1913	*¶Luce, William Mauger	29, Bridge Street, Morpeth, Northumberland.
Jan. 1896	*Luck, George Edward	Estate Office, Crouch End Station, N.
Oct. 1913	*Lukey, George Edward	62, Whitworth Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Oct. 1899	*Lumley, Edward Adrian	Admiralty Controllers' Dept., Great George Street, S.W.1.
Oct. 1898	*Lumley, Frederick Robert	Mamhead Park, Exeter.
Oct. 1902	*Lunn, Algernon Percy	Wentbridge, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*Luton, Albert Gordon	138, Romford Road, Stratford, E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4993	Oct. 1906	*LYDDON, ALFRED JONATHAN, A.M.I.C.E.	75, Petergate, York.
4743	Oct. 1905	*LYNE, HARRY	Miramar, Tregolls Road, Truro, Cornwall.
2692	Oct. 1894	*LYONS, EDWARD COLVILL	Estate Office, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
6450	Feb. 1912	*¶LYSTER, FRANK OLIVER	Rainsford House, Chelmsford.
6316	Oct. 1911	*¶MACAULAY, JAMES	Edgefauld House, Springburn, Glasgow.
6754	Oct. 1912	*¶MCBAIN, JOHN	15, Coxon Street, Spondon, Derby.
4466	Oct. 1904	*MCCALL, JACOBUS STEWART JOHNSON	Director of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyassaland.
5720	Oct. 1909	*¶MCCALLUM, DANIEL	325, Byres Road, Glasgow.
1144	Apr. 1884	MCCALLUM, PETER SERVICE ..	Holy Bush House, Osmaston Road, Derby.
6317	Oct. 1911	*MCCANN, FELIX CHARLES	2, Howard Street, Belfast.
6756	Oct. 1912	*MCCREDIE, HUGH	23, King Edward Road, Jordan Hill, Glasgow.
5499	Oct. 1908	*MACE, CHARLES MARRINER ..	106, Ellerton Road, Tolworth, Surbiton Surrey.
2592	Oct. 1893	*MACER, ALFRED THOMAS	Ely Lodge, Holly Park, Finchley, N.
7274	Oct. 1913	*MACFARLANE, ANDREW	Guthrie Place, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
7880	Nov. 1918	*MCFIE, BERNARD JOHN STEWART	18, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.
3363	Oct. 1901	*MCGAW, ANDREW KIDD	Van Diemen's Land Company, Burnie, Tasmania.
7275	Oct. 1913	*MACGREGOR, PETER GRANT ..	Duncryne, Coltpark Avenue, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
5721	Oct. 1909	*MACHATTIE, JOHN MACINTOSH ..	13, Charing Cross, S.W.
7276	Oct. 1913	*¶MACKAY, DAVID MEIKLE	54, Castlehill Road, Ayr.
7277	Oct. 1913	*MACKAY, WILLIAM	75, Oak Road, Crumpsall, Manchester
3312	Feb. 1898	*MACKENZIE, HECTOR JOHN MAXWELL	4 & 5, Charles Street, St. James' Square, S.W.1.
4468	Oct. 1904	*¶MCKERROW, JAMES WEIR, A.M.I.C.E.	Corporation Waterworks, Town Hall North Shields, Northumberland.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1908	*¶Mackinnon, Alexander Dent Oswald	Hollycroft, Falkirk, Scotland.
Oct. 1900	*Mackintosh, William Smith	Baileymawr, Penybont, Radnorshire.
Nov. 1918	*McLachlan, Duncan	614, Pollokshaws Road, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
Oct. 1911	*McLaren, Henry	9, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk.
Oct. 1911	*¶Maclay, Charles	267, Crow Road, Partick, Glasgow.
Nov. 1918	*¶Maclean, Peter Mackinnon	30, Annette Street, Crosshill, Glasgow.
Oct. 1912	*¶McMichael, James, Jun.	1, Clifton Street, Glasgow.
Oct. 1913	*McMillan, William Alexander	8, St. George's Road, Newton-on-Ayr.
Nov. 1918	*McMurray, Robert, Lieut., M.C.	35, Ivy Terrace, Edinburgh.
Nov. 1918	*McNicol, John	8, Park Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.
Oct. 1912	*¶MacRae, Charles	3, Station Road, Ormskirk, Lancs.
Oct. 1906	*¶McSheehy, John Edward Gerard	"Donoman," The Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶§McTaggart, Hugh Harvey	Leabank, Clarkston, Glasgow.
Nov. 1918	*McVicar, Charles Morrison Guthrie	c/o Mrs. Cassidy, 3, Buckingham Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
Oct. 1907	*McWilliam, John Alexander	115, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 33, Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh.
Oct. 1907	*¶Maddock, George	c/o J. F. Walsh, 10, Harrison Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.
Feb. 1900	*¶Mager, Sydney, C.B.E.	4, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Oct. 1900	*¶Maides, Percy Thomas	"Homestead," Morland Road, Croydon.
Oct. 1912	*Maile, Sydney Herbert	34, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1909	*¶Mair, William Fraser	The Elms, Stretford, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*Mallett, John Graham	27, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Oct. 1915	*¶Mallett, Roy Terence	27, Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.
Oct. 1896	*Mallinson, Charles Herbert	Market Place, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1911	*¶Mammatt, Gerald Arthur	18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Nov. 1918	*Manfield, John Henry	12, Fairfield Road, Crouch End, N.8.
Oct. 1905	*Mann, Alfred Henry	Cairncroft, Dovercourt Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
Oct. 1894	*Mann, Frederick Charles Thomas	Woking, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶Mann, Henry	1, Grove Villas, The Woodlands, Isleworth, Middlesex.
Oct. 1908	*Manson, Edward Beresford	c/o Mr. Registrar Manson, Bankruptcy Buildings, E C.
Oct. 1913	*¶Manton, Geoffrey Charles	54, Bridge Street, Walsall, Staffs.
Oct. 1898	*Marcus, William Mortimer	15, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.
Oct. 1906	*¶Markham, Christopher William O'Leary	24, Cunningham Park, Harrow, Middlesex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7280	Oct. 1913	*Marks, John Barkly	The Rhedan, Farnham, Surrey.
4027	Oct. 1902	*¶Marks, Thomas Edward	Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent.
7606	Oct. 1915	*¶Marns, Albert Henry	151, Turners Road, Burdett Road, E.
3864	Oct. 1901	*¶Marrian, Harold Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E.	28, Park Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.
6765	Oct. 1912	*Marriott, William Mason	Hopton Grange, Mirfield, Yorks.
6766	Oct. 1912	*Marsden, Horace John	203, Osborne Road, Brighton.
6767	Oct. 1912	*Marsh, Ernest George	Hotham Lodge, 9, Charlwood Road Putney, S.W.
6768	Oct. 1912	*¶Marshall, Albert George	Moorlands, Firs Glen Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
4028	Oct. 1902	*Marshall, George Ernest	76, Airedale Road, Wadsley, Sheffield.
5998	Oct. 1910	*Marshall, Tom Owen	Estate Office, Midland Railway, Derby
6972	Feb. 1913	*Marshall, Walter Kinsman	42, The Ropewalk, Nottingham.
5724	Oct. 1909	*Marshall, William Thomas, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	Thorn Tree, Matlock.
3110	Oct. 1896	*¶Martin, Alexander William	The Laurels, Marden Road, South Tottenham, N.
7887	Nov. 1918	*Martin, David Burr	Rosenberg, Glasgow Road, Perth.
6000	Oct. 1910	*Martin, Fred Scott	79, Main Street, Keswick, Cumberland
5219	Oct. 1907	*Martin, Frederick Mark	55, Darnley Road, Gravesend.
4997	Oct. 1906	*Martin, Moritz Richard	Kewhurst, 78, Kingston Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
5504	Oct. 1908	*¶Martin, Victor Callingham	14, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7283	Oct. 1913	*¶Martin, Walter Riddell	12, College Square East, Belfast.
5505	Oct. 1908	*¶Maskell, Reginald	15, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
4998	Oct. 1906	*¶Maslen, Thomas Patrick Vincent	Valuation Office, 111-113, Great Portland Street, W.
4756	Oct. 1905	*¶Mason, Arnold Stewart	Engineer's Department, Corporation Waterworks, Liverpool.
4471	Oct. 1904	*¶Mason, Francis Scott	1052 Amphion Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
7607	Oct. 1915	*¶Mathew, Robert Charles	34, Harpenden Road, West Norwood S.E.
6769	Oct. 1912	*¶Matkin, George Edward	Town Hall, Sunderland, Durham.
5220	Oct. 1907	*¶Matthews, Douglas Percival	Valuer's Office, Barclay Bank Chamber Princess Square, Plymouth.
7284	Oct. 1913	*Mattick, Herbert	Market Place, Radstock, Somerset.
2533	Nov. 1892	*‡Maughan, John (*Professional Associate of Council*)	Estate Office, Jervaulx Abbey, Middleham, S.O., Yorks.
4030	Oct. 1902	*¶‡§Maw, Percival Trentham	Estate Office, Hurn Bridge, Christchurch, Hants.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1911	*¶Maxwell, Herbert William	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Oct. 1909	*¶May, Cyril Ernest	Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
Oct. 1913	*May, Frank Sidney Edward	39, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Mayhead, Basil Stuart	The Lion Hotel, Abingdon, Berkshire.
Oct. 1911	*Mayhew, William Joseph George	68, Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*Maynard, Charles Edward	Romford R.D.C., 16a, South Street, Romford, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*Maynard, John Edward	1, Collington Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
Oct. 1910	*§Mayne, Arthur John	Clarendon House, Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
Oct. 1898	*¶Meacher, Sydney George	Marlee, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire
Nov. 1918	*Mearns, Peter	c/o Miss Dunn, 4, Whirlbutt Street, Dunfermline.
Oct. 1910	*Mears, John Arthur	St. Hilda's, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.
Oct. 1914	*¶Medrington, Arthur Charles Percy, Lieut., m.a. (*Cantab.*)	17, Winckley Square, Preston.
Oct. 1911	*Meering, Ernest Frank	Naseby Cottage, High Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1912	*Megoran, Edwin Taylor Dale	55, Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool.
Oct. 1893	*Mellor, James Frederick	110, St. James's Street, Brighton.
Oct. 1904	*Mellor, John Francis Shaw	The Cottage, Brodsworth, Doncaster, Yorks.
Oct. 1908	*¶Mellows, Frederick William	7, Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*Melville, Henry Duncan	Broomlands, Kelso, Scotland.
Oct. 1913	*¶Melvin, Charles John	54, Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, N.
Oct. 1895	*Menmuir, Robert William	Town Hall, Woodstock, Cape Colony, South Africa.
Oct. 1913	*Mennie, Frederick Edward A.R.I.B.A.	1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Nov. 1918	*Menzies, Ronald Victor	Golspie, Englefield Green, Surrey.
Oct. 1910	*Menzies, William Kenneth	Knighton, Boston Square, Hunstanton, Norfolk.
Oct. 1899	*Meredith, Percy William	50, Cannon Street, E.C.
Oct. 1906	*¶Merrett, Harold Thrift	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Apr. 1884	Merrett, James	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6327	Oct. 1911	*¶Merrington, Frederick Arthur	147, Upper Street, Islington, N.
5728	Oct. 1909	*¶Metcalfe, William	Kellingley, Knottingley, Yorks.
2536	Nov. 1892	*Mew, Robert Heath	Dudley House, Ladbroke Road, Redhill, Surrey.
7891	Nov. 1918	*Middleton, Alan Edwin, Capt.	84, Stanmore Road, Birmingham.
7892	Nov. 1918	*Middleton, Humfrey	32, Park Road, Southborough, Kent.
7893	Nov. 1918	*Middleton, John Ellis	Alandale, Redcar Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
6774	Oct. 1912	*Milburn, William, Jun.	8, Thornhill Park, Sunderland, Durham
6775	Oct. 1912	*Miles, Hannam Edward	Slades, East Knoyle, Salisbury.
7289	Oct. 1913	*Millar, George	Cuthford, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
5000	Oct. 1906	*¶Millar, Peter	Borough Engineer's Office, Southampton.
7290	Oct. 1913	*Miller, Arthur William	Princes Road, Northfields, Stamford Lincs.
4475	Oct. 1904	*Miller, Fred	53, Eltisley Avenue, Newnham, Cambridge.
2697	Oct. 1894	*Miller, Frederick William	"Newholme," Thornlaw Road, Wes Norwood, S.E.
6328	Oct. 1911	*¶Miller, Thomas Hartley	Worsthorne Estate Office, Todmorden Road, Burnley, Lancs.
7291	Oct. 1913	*Miller, William Adam	Londonderry Estate Office, Newtownards, Co. Down.
6776	Oct. 1912	*¶Mills, Arthur Corfe	c/o Mrs. Percy Austin, Petworth, Sussex.
5730	Oct. 1909	*¶Mills, Basil Rupert	10, Wigmore Street, W.
7292	Oct. 1913	*Mills, Henry Graham Hunt	3, Warwick House Street, S.W.
5507	Oct. 1908	*¶§Mills, Robert Henry	179, Maida Vale, W.
7894	Nov. 1918	*Millyard, George	Littlebridge, Bromyard.
5222	Oct. 1907	*¶Milne, James Logie	Valuer's Office, 18, Bennett's Hill Birmingham.
4213	Oct. 1903	*Milne, William Edward Streatfeild	The Red House, Rudgwick, Sussex.
752	Feb. 1882	Milnes, Robert	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.C
7293	Oct. 1913	*¶Milton, Frederick	148, Maygrove Road, West Hampstead N.W.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Nov. 1918	*Minifie, William, Jun.	Wootton, Bridgnorth, Salop.
Oct. 1903	*¶Minors, Ernest. B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Darlington.
Oct. 1901	*Mitchell, Herbert Arthur	Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W.
Oct. 1909	*Mitchell, William Chalmers	Henham Estate Office, Wangford, Suffolk.
Oct. 1899	*Moat, Ernest William	10, Calverley Parade, Tunbridge Wells.
Feb. 1899	*Molyneux, Frank Eustace	Lingfield, Smitham Bottom Lane Purley, Surrey.
Oct. 1906	*Montgomery, George	24, Montpelier Road, East Finchley, N.
Oct. 1908	*¶Moody, Herbert Line	72, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1915	*¶§Moody, Walter Norris	Westdene, Milton Road, Eastbourne.
Oct. 1911	*Moody, Walter Richard	35, Brockman Road, Folkestone, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*Moon, Henry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.	1, Melbourne Road, Merton Park, S.W.
Oct. 1901	*¶Moore, Arthur William	61, Malvern Road, Gillingham.
June 1896	*Moore, Hugh Armytage	Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
Oct. 1903	*Moore, Richard Charles	72, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.16.
Oct. 1909	*More, John Novis	Crown Lodge, Harlech, North Wales.
Oct. 1912	*Morgan, David Edgar	Glyn Tawe, Vicarage Road, Morriston, Glam.
Oct. 1909	*¶Morgan, Ifor John	Butts, Ilminster, Somerset.
Nov. 1918	*Morgan, Ivor Walter	1, Wellington Place, Brecon, S. Wales.
Oct. 1907	*¶Morgan, Richard Croke, B.A.	Buckland, Waterden Road, Guildford.
Nov. 1918	*Morgan, William Noel	Maesydderwen, Mountain Ash, S.Wales.
Oct. 1913	*Morley, Richard	8, Oakdale Road, Sheffield, Yorks.
Oct. 1909	*¶Morris, Alexander George	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1898	*¶Morris, Arthur	61, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
Oct. 1910	*¶§Morris, Clifford	West House, Chirbury, Salop.
Feb. 1915	*¶Morris, Ellis	Grove Hall, Woodford, Essex.
Oct. 1913	*Morris, Henry Rowland	Debnestre, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey.
Oct. 1912	*¶Morris, Hubert Lloyd	Revenue Chambers, Howard Street, Sheffield.
Feb. 1894	*Morrison, Daniel	41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
Oct. 1910	*¶Morrison, John Baxter	Rhives, Golspie, Sutherland.
Oct. 1912	*¶Morrison, Norman Thomas	431, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
Feb. 1903	*Morse, Dudley Walter	Kirtlington, Oxford.
Oct. 1913	*¶Morton, Harold Swithun, O.B.E., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	King's College, Cambridge.
Oct. 1910	*Morton, Thomas Chalmers	5, Cross Street, Manchester.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7299	Oct. 1913	*¶Morton, William David	2, Salisbury Road, Dover.
7300	Oct. 1913	*Morton, William Percy	12, Beaumont Avenue, Richmon Surrey.
7898	Nov. 1918	*Morwood, Arthur	31, St. Mary's Road, Doncaster, Yor shire.
6782	Oct. 1912	*Moss, Harry	13, Hartman Place, Toller Lan Bradford, Yorkshire.
7689	Nov. 1916	*¶Moss, Sidney Robert	28, Ashlin Grove, Lincoln.
6783	Oct. 1912	*¶Mowbray, Clyde Bernard	4, South Prospect, Swansea.
7301	Oct. 1913	*¶Muir, Andrew, Jun.	14, Woodburn Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
7302	Oct. 1913	*¶Muirhead, John	Sherborne, Northleach, Gloucestershi
3406	Oct. 1898	*Mullett, Henry Thomas	7, Belgrave Terrace, St. Alban's Cresce Woodford, Essex.
5735	Oct. 1909	*¶Mumford, Frank Septimus	Tan-y-coed, Acton Road, Wrexham.
5087	Feb. 1907	*Mundy, Hugh Algernon Godfrey	49, Selborne Road, Hove, Sussex.
7303	Oct. 1913	*Murland, James Gerald	Badby House, Daventry, Northants.
5226	Oct. 1907	*Murray, Arthur Malcolm	Doric Villa, Dukes Avenue, New Malde Surrey, and H.M. Office of Work King Charles Street, S.W.
7304	Oct. 1913	*¶Murray, Lawrence Joseph	c/o Mrs. Hargreaves, 16, Mount N Square, Lewisham, S.E.13.
5509	Oct. 1908	*Murray, Penry John, Capt., B.A. (*Cantab.*)	W.D. Land Agent's Office, 7, Blacka Road, Exeter.
4036	Oct. 1902	*Murtough, Joseph	56, Stubbington Avenue, North En Portsmouth.
7529	Oct. 1911	*¶Musgrave, Harold	Higham, Stockton Lane, York.
6784	Oct. 1912	*Musgrave, Thomas Harold	21, Holly Avenue, Whitley Bay Northumberland.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1910	*Nash, Eugène Fleetwood	Heathfield, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
Oct. 1913	*¶Naylor, William Anderton	45, Hornby Road, Blackpool, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Neal, Walter Boughton	Inland Revenue (C District), 2nd Floor, 4, Howard Street, Sheffield.
Oct. 1913	*¶Neale, Thomas Archibald	8, Church Avenue, Water Orton, Birmingham.
Oct. 1902	*¶Neame, Frederick Ivo	The Offices, Macknade, Faversham, Kent.
Oct. 1912	*¶Needham, Walter William	The Common, Brimington, near Chesterfield.
Oct. 1909	*Nettelton, Oscar Traves	P.W.D. Nuwara, Eliya, Ceylon.
Oct. 1894	*Neubronner, Harry Alfred, A.R.I.B.A.	Penang, Straits Settlement.
Oct. 1908	*¶New, Elliott John	c/o E. D. Till, The Priory, Eynsford, Kent.
Oct. 1907	*¶Newbery, George Herbert	14, Mount Street, W.
Oct. 1912	*¶Newell, Leopold Monk	c/o J. Newell, Esq., J.P., Intabene, Upton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
Oct. 1907	*Newhouse, Edward	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
Oct. 1912	*Newill, Wilfred Marston	Clun, Shropshire.
Oct. 1902	*Newington, Caleb Rickman K.	Sunnyside, Patcham, Sussex.
Oct. 1912	*Newling, Arthur Gwyn	14, Cook Street, Liverpool.
Oct. 1915	*¶Newman, Claude Edwin Sandys	Hawkridge Rectory, Dulverton, Somerset.
Nov. 1918	*Newman, John Albert	7, Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancs.
Oct. 1908	*¶Newman, Percival Corney, A.R.I.B.A.	32, Walbrook, E.C.
Oct. 1900	*Newman, Walter Philip	121, Victoria Street, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶Newman, William Walter, A.M.I.C.E.	Council Offices, High Street, Watford, Hertfordshire.
Oct. 1903	*¶§Newnham, Frank George	Thornedene, Homesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6015	Oct. 1910	*¶Nicholls, Charles William	29, Bryn-y-mor Crescent, Swansea.
6333	Oct. 1911	*¶Nicholls, Douglas Richard, Major, R.E.	Pear Main, Alphinton Road, Exeter
7307	Oct. 1913	*Nichols, Hedley William	Englehurst, Yale, Glos.
3163	Feb. 1897	*Nicholson, Ebenezer Bernard	1 and 2, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.
7309	Oct. 1913	*Nicholson, Thomas	14, Coniger Road, Parson's Green, S.
7530	Oct. 1914	*¶Nicol, Frank Claude	4, Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W.
7900	Nov. 1918	*Nightingall, Charles William	South Hatch, Epsom, Surrey.
7310	Oct. 1913	*Nixon, Basil Northcote	11, Buckleigh Road, Streatham Common, S.W.
6792	Oct. 1912	*¶Nixon, Ernest	36, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Ne castle-on-Tyne.
6793	Oct. 1912	*¶Nixon, Frederick	27, Fortismere Avenue, Musw Hill, N.
5739	Oct. 1909	*Noble, Walter Hubert	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.
1556	Jan. 1889	*¶Nockolds, Martin Charles Hubert	Saffron Walden, Essex.
6452	Feb. 1912	*¶Norman, Stuart Henry	Marine Lodge, Castle Road, Deal, Ke
7610	Oct. 1915	*¶Normanton, Joe	Belle Vue, Barkisland, near Halifa Yorkshire.
7311	Oct. 1913	*Northcott, Francis Frederick	Holyrood Street, Chard, Somerset.
5230	Oct. 1907	*Nutting, John Naunton	4, Lafford Terrace, Sleaford, Lincs.
7312	Oct. 1913	*Nye, George Vincent	4, Albert Bridge Road, Battersea Par S.W.
4225	Oct. 1903	*¶Nye, Haydn Percival	23, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
3874	Oct. 1901	*Oaten, Alfred Edward	9, Clare Street, Bristol.
5231	Oct. 1907	*Odam, George Maxwell	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckingha shire.
5512	Oct. 1908	*Oddy, Joseph Ronald Ridley	12, Victoria Avenue, Shipley, Yor shire.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6	Oct. 1911	*Odell, John Frederick	2, Linslade Villas, Dorset Road, Mottingham, Kent.
2	Oct. 1907	*¶Offlow, Arthur Rowland	30, Berlin Road, Catford, S.E.
5	Feb. 1909	*¶Ogden, Frederick Soresby	The Yews, Stanley, near Derby.
5	Oct. 1905	*¶Oldfield, Claude Courtenay	66, London Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
7	Oct. 1911	*¶Oldfield, George Harry Robert	9, Hammett Street, Taunton, Somerset.
8	Oct. 1896	*¶Oldnall, Roger William, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Portswood, Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire.
3	Oct. 1913	*Oliver, Edwin Hamerton	Land Agent, R. E. Office, 6, St. Leonard's Bank, Perth.
8	Oct. 1911	*Oliver, Harry Hutt	22, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.
4	Oct. 1912	*¶Oliver, William Marsh	66, Beeches Road, West Bromwich, Staffs.
2	Oct. 1902	*Orchard, Alfred Dean	Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.
0	Oct. 1898	*Orchard, Sidney Samuel	Creech St. Michael, Taunton, Somerset.
5	Feb. 1902	*O'Reilly, Henry James	Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
7	Oct. 1910	*¶Orr, Robert	117, Avenel Road, Highbury, N.
6	Oct. 1903	*Orton, William Goodacre	c/o Sir J. F. L. Rolleston and Co., Grey Friars, Leicester.
5	Oct. 1913	*¶Orton-Smith, Geoffrey Ewing	Ocean Chambers, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
1	Oct. 1909	*¶Osborn, George	Oakhill House, Parker's Road, Sheffield.
7	Oct. 1913	*¶O'Sullivan, Terence James	High Bank, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
3	Oct. 1907	*Ovenden, Hugh	Holmfield, Whitestake, near Preston, Lancs.
3	Oct. 1902	*¶Owen, Harry Bertram	c/o Owen, Blois and Owen, Newcastle, Staffs.
1	Nov. 1918	*Owen, Henry Thomas	2, Gelert Street, Carnarvon.
8	Oct. 1913	*Owen, Philip	16, Blomfield Street, Paddington, W.
9	Oct. 1913	*Owen, Thomas	Meddiant, Conway, N. Wales.
1	Oct. 1915	*¶Owen, Thomas Burwood	c/o Mrs. S. J. White, West Street, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5006	Oct. 1906	*¶Packe, William Vere	West Wickham, Kent.
7690	Nov. 1916	*¶Page, Alan Cawthorn	Rating and Estate Office, L. B. & S. Railway, London Bridge, S.E.
6796	Oct. 1912	*¶Page, Arthur Reginald	Stretton, Hall Green, nr. Birmingha
4487	Oct. 1904	*Page, Bernard Culmer	9, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.
4488	Oct. 1904	*¶Page, Edmund	42, Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Ken
4489	Oct. 1904	*Page, Herbert	
4766	Oct. 1905	*Page, Joseph	38, St. Ives Mount, Upper Armle Leeds.
3250	Oct. 1897	*Paice, William, Jun.	Wentworth Cottage, Virginia Wat Surrey.
5744	Oct. 1909	*¶Pain, Coard Henry	Bebington, Cheshire.
6974	Feb. 1913	*¶Paine, John James	c/o J. J. Paine & Alderson, Chesha Bucks.
4309	Feb. 1904	*¶Palmer, Arthur	Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
4767	Oct. 1905	*Palmer, Charles Drayton	208, Unthank Road, Norwich.
1234	Oct. 1907	*¶Palmer, Frederick Charles	20, Connaught Avenue, Mortlake, S.
7320	Oct. 1913	*¶Palmer, Robert Sidney	8, Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
5235	Oct. 1907	*Palmer, Sidney	Borough Surveyor's Office, St. Iv Cornwall.
5513	Oct. 1908	*Palmour, Frederick John Clifford	71, New North Road, Huddersfeld.
6018	Oct. 1910	*¶Panario, Francis Michael	236, Leahurst Road, Hither Green S.E.13
5831	Feb. 1910	*¶Paramor, William	H.M. Office of Works, King Char Street, S.W.
7321	Oct. 1913	*Parfitt, Gerald Arthur	Waterworks House, Quebec Roa Norwich.
6798	Oct. 1912	*Parham, Arthur Douglas	Public Works Department, Colom Ceylon.
7322	Oct. 1913	*Park, Edward	Anad Foot, Ulverston, Lancs.
6019	Oct. 1910	*¶Parker, Archie Montgomery	46a, Gloucester Road, S.W.
7323	Oct. 1913	*Parker, Charles	Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
5236	Oct 1907	*¶Parker, Charles Goode	Howarth, Banstead Road, Belmo Surrey.
6020	Oct. 1910	*¶Parker, Frank Granger	Mildenhall, Suffolk.
3719	Oct. 1900	*¶‡§Parker, Frederic William	Parks Department, London Cou Council, Aldine House, Bedf Street, W.C.2.

‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4	Oct. 1913	*PARKER, GEORGE	The Elms, Pulford, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.
2	Nov. 1918	*PARKER, HERBERT WILLIAM, CAPT.	Claremont, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
0	Oct. 1900	*PARKER, HOWARD	Pine Coulu P.O., via Gull Lake, Saskatchewan.
7	Oct. 1907	*¶PARKER, JOHN	Lealholm, Branksome Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
0	Oct. 1911	*PARKER, KINGSLEY CROFT.. ..	Prestbury, Holland Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.
3	Nov. 1918	*PARKER, ROBERT, CAPT., M.C. ..	The Drive, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancs.
5	Oct. 1913	*PARKES, THOMAS GERRARD ..	Besford Bridge, Pershore, Worcestershire.
9	Oct. 1895	*PARKS, WALTER	51, Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex.
1	Oct. 1897	*PARNACOTT, ARTHUR CHARLES..	93, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
4	Oct. 1908	*¶PARRATT, ALBERT MARTIN.. ..	91, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
3	Feb. 1912	*• PARROTT, CHARLES CLAYTON..	50, Friars Stile Road, Richmond, Surrey.
0	Oct. 1903	*PARROTT, HUGH FRANCIS VIVIAN	5, Great College Street, Westminster Abbey, S W.
6	Oct. 1913	*PARRY, DAVID MORRIS	Gwynfryn, Pwllheli, N. Wales.
8	Oct. 1905	*PARSONS, ARTHUR STANLEY ..	4, Hillaries Road, Gravelly Hill, Erdington, Warwickshire.
1	Oct. 1910	*PASCOE, HERBERT	Sandon House, Duke of York Street, Wakefield, Yorks.
6	Oct. 1909	*¶PATCHING, EDWARD GLENCAIRN	46, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
3	Oct. 1912	*¶PATERSON, WILLIAM	The Cottage, Biggar, Lanark.
6	Feb. 1909	§*PATEY, GEORGE HEAD	3 and 5, Station Road, Watford, Herts.
8	Oct. 1906	*PATON, HUGH	Arley Green, Northwich, Cheshire.
4	Nov. 1918	*PATTEN, ALAN STEWART	c/o Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co., 39, Panton Street, Haymarket, W.
8	Oct. 1913	*PATTEN, JOHN	Hulm Park, Alnwick, Northumberland.
4	Oct. 1912	*PATTINSON, JEFFREY	The Granary, Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
8	Oct. 1902	*PATTISSON, WILLIAM HENRY MUNNINGS	Estate Office, Helmingham, Suffolk.
0	Oct. 1907	*¶PAUL, FRANCIS	180, Avenue Road, Acton, W.
2	Oct. 1910	*¶PAUL, GEORGE GARNHAM	Gunton Park, Norwich.
0	Oct. 1895	*PAUL, JOHN WILLIAM..	31, Bedford Row, W.C.
7	Oct. 1909	*¶PAWLEY, TOM EDMUND	14, Rodway Road, Bromley, Kent.
5	Oct. 1912	*¶§PAWSON, ARTHUR CLIVE	Howe Combe, Watlington, Oxon.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7329	Oct. 1913	*PAYNE, FREDERICK GEORGE	County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
7905	Nov. 1918	*PAYNE, RALPH RICHARD BEDFORD	Chesham House, Hitchin, Herts.
5748	Oct. 1909	*PEAKE, ALBERT EDWARD	c/o T. Peake, J.P., Littleport, Camb
3116	Oct. 1896	*PEARCE, CHARLES FREDERICK	71, Edgware Road, W.
6806	Oct. 1912	*PEARCE, DOUGLAS	Old Worden Hall, Leyland, ne Preston, Lancs.
6342	Oct. 1911	*¶PEARCE, HUBERT WILLIE	2, Steward Place, Wellington, Salop.
4232	Oct. 1903	*PEARCE, STEPHEN HARVEY	Architect's Department, L.C.C., Spri Gardens, S.W., and Polruan, Conw Road, Southgate, N.
4869	Feb. 1906	*PEARCE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.M.I.C.E.	Town Hall, Swanage, Dorset.
5009	Oct. 1906	*¶PEARCH, DOUGLAS DAVISSON	West Hill House, Weybridge, Surrey
7330	Oct. 1913	*PEARD, CLIFFORD JAMES	The Croft, North Curry, Taunton.
5516	Oct. 1908	*¶PEARMAN, FRANCIS MAY	Thornbeck, Thornhill Park, Sunderlan
7331	Oct. 1913	*PEARSE, MARTIN	Hill Rise, Albany Crescent, Claygate Surrey.
6807	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, BENJAMIN JOHN	Surveyor's Department, Town Ha Liverpool.
6023	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, GEORGE PARKER	Estate Office, Grittleton, Chippenha Wilts.
6024	Oct. 1910	*PEARSON, NORMAN HANSON	52, Percy Park, Tynemouth, Northum land.
4051	Oct. 1902	*PEARSON, THOMAS GIBSON	10, Hibbert Road, Barrow-in-Furnes Lancashire.
6808	Oct. 1912	*¶PEARSON, WILLIAM	10, Grange Road, Dudley, Worceste shire.
5749	Oct. 1909	*¶PEAT, FREDERICK JAMES	95, Christchurch Road, Boscombe Hants.
6975	Feb. 1913	*PEEL, WILLIAM RALPH	Peel Estate Office, Accrington, La cashire.
2634	Feb. 1894	*PEGGE, JOHN THOMAS	City Surveyor's Office, Durham.
5243	Oct. 1907	*PEIRCE, RICHARD GEORGE	22, George Street, Croydon.
5244	Oct. 1907	*¶§PEMBERTON, BASIL CHARLES	18, Errington Road, Colchester.
7332	Oct. 1913	*PENDERED, RICHARD DUDLEY	Redwell, Wellingborough, Northampt shire.
7333	Oct. 1913	*¶PENNINGTON, RICHARD WATSON	83, Enys Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
6025	Oct. 1910	*¶PENNINGTON, STANLEY MUNCASTER	10, Merton Road, Bootle, Lancs.
7334	Oct. 1913	*PENTLETON, ROBERT HENRY	Revelstoke, Salisbury Road, Carshalt Surrey.
5750	Oct. 1909	*¶PERCIVAL, FRANK NEVILLE	

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
76	Feb. 1913	*Percy, George Reginald, Lieut., R.E., M.C.	Inspection Division, R.E. Stores, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich,
09	Oct. 1912	*Perkin, Charles	8, Newboult Road, Cheadle, Cheshire.
52	Oct. 1902	*Perkin, Daniel Ward	c/o H. R. Perkin, Galworthy, Tavistock, Devon.
43	Oct. 1911	*Perkin, Reginald Jeffries	11, Cole Hill, Tamworth, Staffs.
35	Oct. 1913	*Perkins, Frederick William	6, St. James' Road, Tunbridge Wells.
98	Nov. 1890	*Perkins, Joseph	86, Willows Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
11	Oct. 1906	*¶Perkins, Samuel Barclay	H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.
36	Oct. 1913	*Perrin, Frank Janes	Meadow View, Park Lane, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
06	Nov. 1918	*Perrin, Joel Williamson Henry	Crossfell, Tilehurst Road, Reading, Berks.
22	Oct. 1900	*Perrins, George Latham	23, Halifax Road, Ainsdale, Southport.
95	Oct. 1904	*¶Perry, Charles William	18, Spencer Avenue, Bowes Park, N.
18	Oct. 1908	*Peter, Arthur Granville	Northernhaye, Launceston, Cornwall.
12	Oct. 1906	*¶Peter, Francis	Chief Engineer's Office, 50, Pall Mall, S.W.
10	Feb. 1904	*¶Peters, George Farmer James	London and South Western Bank Chambers, Woking, Surrey.
54	Feb. 1912	*Petley, Bertram	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
44	Oct. 1911	*Petley, Guy	Crixhall Court, Staple, Canterbury.
91	Nov. 1916	*¶Pettett, Herbert Charles	46, Haverstock Hill, South Hampstead, N.W.
51	Oct. 1909	*¶Pettingale, Charles Edward	c/o Surveyor of Taxes, Wakefield.
21	Dec. 1883	Pewtress, Herbert Wilmshurst	15, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.
45	Oct. 1911	*¶Philcox, Cecil Lodge	Pré Fleuri, Woking, Surrey.
19	Oct. 1913	*¶Phillips, Cuthbert Emrys Vaughan	4, Headingley Terrace, Leeds.
05	Oct. 1894	*Phillips, Francis John	Albury, Queen's Road, Springfield, Chelmsford.
29	Mar. 1884	Phillips, George Cawkwell	Chelmsford.
12	Oct. 1912	*¶Phillips, Samuel Charles	155 Ferme Park Road, Hornsey, N.
45	Oct. 1907	*¶Phillips, William Newton	Croft Cottage, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.
13	Oct. 1912	*¶Phillips, William Ritchie	47, Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
07	Nov. 1918	*Pick, Stanley George, Capt.	140, Earlham Road, Norwich.
37	Oct. 1913	*Pickersgill, Alfred	205, Goodwin Terrace, Currock, Carlisle.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5752	Oct. 1909	*¶Pierce, Edward Lemuel	Valuer's Office, Inland Revenue, Romford, Essex.
6347	Oct. 1911	*Pierce, Thomas Harle	Victoria House, Abergele, Denbighshi
6814	Oct. 1912	*Pierpoint, Leonard	R.E. Office, Lathom Park, Ormskir Lancs.
7908	Nov. 1918	*Pierpoint, Reginald	Cintra Lodge, Hale, Cheshire.
7338	Oct. 1913	*Pike, John Percy	331, Croxted Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
7909	Nov. 1918	*Pikesley, Alfred	1, Sandfield Road, St. Albans, Herts
4497	Oct. 1904	*Pilbeam, Francis Newcastle	19, Feilding Road, West Kensingto W.14.
6815	Oct. 1912	*¶Pilley, Herbert Anthony Rosser	Milton Villa, Herschell Square, Walme Kent.
4236	Oct. 1903	*¶Pinckney, Henry Christopher	The Estate Office, Stoodleigh, Tiverto Devonshire.
3254	Oct. 1897	*Pinfold, Francis Arthur	Estate Office, L.B. and S.C. Ry., Lond Bridge Terminus, S.E.
7910	Nov. 1918	*Pinkham, Courtenay Short	Yniswern, Mumbles, Swansea, Glam.
3723	Oct. 1900	*¶Pinson, Gilbert	Cobden Buildings, Corporation Stree Birmingham.
6348	Oct. 1911	*Pipe, Henry James	Bickley, Druce Road, Dulwich, S.E.
5753	Oct. 1909	*Plant, Clifford Ernest	Dovenook, Bayview Terrace, Clayfiel Brisbane, Queensland.
7911	Nov. 1918	*Platt, Charles Edward	The Lindens, Newport, Shropshire.
7912	Nov. 1918	*Platt, John Crawfurd	18, Wolverton Gardens, W.6.
5013	Oct. 1906	*¶Plumb, Francis Clarkson	11, Saxe Coburg Street, Leicester.
5014	Oct. 1906	*¶Plumstead, Henry William Lewis	126, The Avenue, Highams Park, N.
7339	Oct. 1913	*Pointon, Harold Jesse	13, Albert Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
7913	Nov. 1918	*Pollington, Edward Victor	86, Brucefield Avenue, Dunfermline.
7914	Nov. 1918	*Poole, George	3, Parkfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpo
6027	Oct. 1910	*Poore, John	Priory Lodge, Andover, Hants.
4771	Oct. 1905	*Pope, Herbert Burgham	c/o A. Pope, 94, Kings Road, Kin ston-on Thames, Surrey.
6977	Feb. 1913	*Portal, Gervas Edward	Eddington House, Hungerford, Berk
4239	Oct. 1903	*¶Porter, Sydney Lawrance	12 and 13, Bow Lane, E.C.
7915	Nov. 1918	*Porter, Thomas William	The Larches, Trinity Road, Wo Green, N.22.
7340	Oct. 1913	*Potter, Edgar William	36, St. Andrew's Square, Surbito Surrey.
6028	Oct. 1910	*¶Pottier, Alfred	Bosigran, Whytecliffe Road, Purle Surrey.

p.).	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
6	Feb. 1911	*Potts, Gilbert Ackroyd	7. Pickering Road, New Brighton.
6	Oct. 1912	*†Pover, William Alfred.. ..	54, Park Road, Faversham, Kent.
2	Oct. 1905	*Povey, Stephen Goddard ..	The Myrtles, London Road, Newbury, Berks.
7	Oct. 1906	*Powell, Wallace Gerald ..	City Engineer's Office, Norwich.
9	Oct. 1904	*Power, Richard Reilly.. ..	Director of Works Department, Admiralty, S.W.
7	Oct. 1907	*¶Pratt, Jermyn Harold	Ryston Hall, Downham, Norfolk.
5	Oct. 1909	*¶Preston, Eric Watson	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
2	Oct. 1913	*¶Preston, Walter Ronald ..	Curlew Hope, Weybridge, Surrey.
4	Oct. 1905	*Prevatt, Francis Christophe	163, Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
4	Feb. 1898	*¶Price, Capel Hereward.. ..	89, Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.
7	Oct. 1912	*Price, Eric Arthur..	109, Holden Road, Woodside Park, N.
8	Oct. 1912	*Price, George Stanley	Ivy Dene, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales.
8	Oct. 1907	*Price, John Rowland	102, Bradwall Road, Sandbach, Cheshire
9	Oct. 1907	*Price, Reginald Henry King	23, Clare Street, Bristol.
1	Oct. 1908	*¶Price, Robert Henry, M.R.A.C.	"Home Cottage," Richmond Avenue, Bognor, Sussex.
4	Oct. 1913	*Price, Thomas George	Black Lion, Cross Hands, Llanelly, Carm.
9	Oct. 1910	*Price, William Harry Lyne ..	6, Byron Villas, Knighton Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.
9	Oct. 1912	*¶Priday, Arthur Kenneth ..	102, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.
6	Nov. 1918	*Priest, Bernard	73, St. James' Road, Watford, Herts.
5	Oct. 1898	*Priestman, Alfred Tuke ..	Valuer's Office, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorks.
2	Oct. 1908	*Prior, Arthur Sparks	65, Charlewood Road, Putney, S.W.
1	Oct. 1911	*Prior, Gordon Stewart	223, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.
1	Oct. 1912	*¶Pritchard, William, Jun. ..	Highfield View, Quernmore Road, Lancaster.
2	Oct. 1911	*¶Prosser, Roger, B.Sc.	Bronwydd, Alexandra Road, Brecon.
5	Oct. 1913	*Proud, Stanley Sisson	Surveyor's Department, Union Offices, Sedgefield, Co. Durham.
0	Dec. 1889	*Puckridge, Percival Martin..	Milton Pewsey, Wilts.
0	Oct. 1907	*¶Pulford, Leonard Cyril ..	The Cedars, Addiscombe, Surrey.
7	Nov. 1918	*Pullen, Harold William ..	21, Dickenson Road, Crouch Hill, N.8.
7	Oct. 1909	*¶Punchard, Thomas William ..	11, Westbourne Terrace, Lancaster.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES	Address.
6823	Oct. 1912	*¶PUNTER, PERCIVAL ALAN	19, Grove Road, Bridgend, Glam.
7724	Oct. 1917	*¶PURRY, ERNEST STEPHEN	51, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
5359	Feb. 1908	*¶PURSEY, CHARLES	City Surveyor's Office, Wells, Somerse
6824	Oct. 1912	*PURSGLOVE, ARCHIBALD, A.R.I.B.A.	10, Elmsmere Road, Fog Lane, Didsbu Manchester.
6030	Oct. 1910	*PUSSER, DANIEL ROBERT	77, Bexhill Road, Crofton Park, S.E.
7725	Oct. 1917	*¶PUZEY, SIDNEY THEODORE	46, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.5.
2985	Oct. 1895	*PYE, GEORGE HENRY	Rocklyn, Barkers Lane, Ashton-o Mersey, Cheshire.
4502	Oct. 1904	*¶QUARMBY, CHARLES DAVID	64, Crescent Lane, Clapham, S.W.
7346	Oct. 1913	*QUILTER, HENRY	St. Malo, Percy Road, Hampton-o Thames, Middlesex.
7918	Nov. 1918	*QUIRKE, RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM	22, Compton Avenue, Brighton, Susse
6355	Oct. 1911	*¶RACKHAM, HAROLD WILFRED	Hill View, Harrow Weald, Middlesex
5758	Oct. 1909	*¶RADBURN, SYDNEY CHARLES	64, Lyford Road, Wandsworth Co mon, S.W.
7347	Oct. 1913	*RADFORD, NORMAN HAROLD	Aylesbury, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lanc
6356	Oct. 1911	*¶RAE, THOMAS HERDMAN	10, Belle Vue Road, Sunderland, C Durham.
7348	Oct. 1913	*RAINSFORD, ROBERT WORHAM	42, Nelson Road, Lexden, Colchester
7919	Nov. 1918	*RALPH, EDWARD, CAPT.	Brantwood, Durham Road, Bromle Kent.
6357	Oct. 1911	*¶RALPHS, WALTER	880, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Bi mingham.
6825	Oct. 1912	*¶RAMPTON, PERCY WILLIAM	32, St. Phillip's Avenue, Worcest Park, Surrey.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
49	Oct 1913	*RAMSAY, ERNEST WILLIAM ..	16, Whiteley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
20	Nov. 1918	*RAMSDEN, GEORGE	10, Haigh Avenue, Rothwell Haigh, Leeds.
26	Oct. 1912	*¶RANDALL, ERNEST JOHN JAMES	The Laurels, Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford.
523	Oct. 1908	*RANKIN, ERNEST ALFRED.. ..	Somerville, Bourton, Dorset.
581	Oct. 1899	*¶RANSOM, THOMAS REGINALD ..	28, Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.
19	Oct. 1906	*¶RATCLIFF, SIDNEY ARTHUR ..	1, Station Parade, Ealing Common.
27	Oct. 1912	*RATCLIFF, WILLIAM WATTS ..	The Willows, West Drayton, Middlesex.
28	Oct. 1912	*¶RAWLENCE, ARTHUR RAYMOND..	Tilhays, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset.
20	Oct. 1906	*¶RAWLENCE, GEORGE NORMAN ..	c/o Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury.
416	Oct. 1898	*RAWSTRON, CHARLES OLIVER ..	Surveyor's Office, Imperial Buildings, Rotherham.
241	Oct. 1903	*¶RAYMOND, JAMES OWEN	28, Victoria Road, Bridgnorth, Salop.
351	Oct. 1913	*RAYNER, KENNETH	17, Dryborough Road, Putney, S.W.15.
352	Oct. 1913	*RAYNER, WILLIAM DEX LEA ..	18, Capps Road, Norwich.
32	Oct. 1910	*RAYSON, WILLIAM JAMES	58, Canterbury Road, Middle Park, Melbourne, Victoria.
353	Oct. 1913	*READ, ALBERT EDWARD	19, Garden Avenue, Streatham Road, Mitcham.
92	Nov. 1916	*¶READ, VAUGHAN	11, East Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.
417	Oct. 1898	*REDFERN, CHARLES FREDERICK	Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
243	Oct. 1903	*REED, EDWARD B.	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
30	Oct. 1912	*¶REED, FRANK	18, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
31	Oct. 1912	*REED, STANLEY GORDON	The Estates and Valuation Department, L.C.C., Spring Gardens, S.W.
726	Oct. 1917	*¶REES, ERNEST JOHN	104, London Road, Neath, S. Wales.
59	Oct. 1911	*REES, MORGAN	Penydre House, Neath, Glamorganshire.
87	Oct. 1901	*REES, WILLIAM HAROLD	154, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
32	Oct. 1912	*REEVE, HENRY GEORGE ..	c/o T. Reeve, The Paddock, Little Stambridge, Rochford, Essex.
354	Oct. 1913	*REEVES, CHARLES WESTCOTT ..	Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
355	Oct. 1913	*REID, ALEXANDER EWING, N.D.A.	314, Renfrew Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.
60	Oct. 1911	*¶REID, EDWARD DECIMUS	7, Ashwood Terrace, Thornhill, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
33	Oct. 1910	*¶REID, ROBERT DONALD	23, Fothringham Road, Ayr.
760	Oct. 1909	*¶RENTON, THEADORE ROLANDE VICTOR	Tenter Lodge, Knaresborough, Yorks., and 3, Princes Square, Harrogate

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7921	Nov. 1918	*Rex, Francis Nicholson ..	Ferndale, Harpenden, Herts.
6833	Oct. 1912	*¶Rhodes, Bertram	Lilpho, Groby Road, Altrincham.
7356	Oct. 1913	*¶Riccomini, James Arthur ..	Bredgar, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
6834	Oct. 1912	*Rice, Charles Spring	Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall S.W.
6034	Oct. 1910	*¶Rice, Edward	15, Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.
5524	Oct. 1908	*¶Richards, Arthur Walter Trollope	15, Wontner Road, Balham, S.W.
5525	Oct. 1908	*¶Richards, Daniel Herbert ..	c/o Orr's Zinc White, Ltd., Widnes Lancs.
5526	Oct. 1908	*Richards, John Sydenham ..	3, Trinity Place, Swansea.
5761	Oct. 1909	*¶§Richards, Robert Herbert..	Estate Office, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.
3583	Oct. 1899	*Richardson, Ernest Edward	35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
7922	Nov. 1918	*Richardson, Ernest Gilbert	104, Tollington Park, N.4.
7357	Oct. 1913	*Richardson, Frederick	7, Little College Street, Westminste Abbey, S.W.
4777	Oct. 1905	*Richardson, George	74, Southfield Road, Middlesbrough.
5022	Oct. 1906	*Richardson, William Edward	9, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead N.W.
5257	Oct. 1907	*¶Rickards, Clement Archbold Ross	30, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
4508	Oct. 1904	*Riddett, Basil Perry	18, St. John's Terrace Road, Redhill Surrey.
3584	Oct. 1899	*¶Riddett, Maurice Charles ..	Town Hall Chambers, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
6836	Oct. 1912	*Riddle, Wilfrid Patterson ..	Guildhall, Hull, Yorks.
6837	Oct. 1912	*¶Ride, William Henry	Katey Glen, Wyggeston Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.
6035	Oct. 1910	*¶Rigby, Reginald	Rose Bank, Prestwich, Manchester.
5762	Oct. 1909	*¶Riggall, Jabez Allan	Heck House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
7923	Nov. 1918	*Riley, Richard Holden.. ..	613, Bolton Road, Ewood, Blackburn.
4311	Feb. 1904	*Ringland, William Ewart ..	8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood N.W.
6362	Oct. 1911	*Rintoul, Andrew Jeffrey ..	War Department Land Agent, Headquarters, Scottish Command, 22 North Bridge, Edinburgh.
4509	Oct. 1904	*¶Rippon, Herbert	21, Campden House Road, Kensington W.
5764	Oct. 1909	*Risdon, John Peart..	c/o Risdon & Leversha, Wiveliscombe Somerset.
7613	Oct. 1915	*¶Ritchie, Hugh Victor Ormiston	Stocken Hall, Stretton, Oakham.
7924	Nov. 1918	*Ritchie, William Todd	14, Pitcullen Terrace, Perth.

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
10	Oct. 1904	*¶Rivers, Frank Wilfred	36, Endlesham Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
14	Oct. 1915	*¶Robb, Thomas Wright	50, Kelbourne Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
19	Oct. 1898	*¶Robbins, Walter Francis	12, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
55	Feb. 1912	*Roberts, Arthur Cecil	66, Rosendale Road, Dulwich, S.E.
65	Oct. 1909	*¶Roberts, Charles Minto	17, Bedford Row, W.C.
11	Oct. 1904	*Roberts, Edward Lamplough	23, Watling Street, Radlett, Herts.
31	Oct. 1914	*¶Roberts, Edward Thomas	Llanfair Buildings, St. Mary Street, Swansea, S. Wales.
36	Oct. 1910	*Roberts, Frederick Leonard	18, Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.
58	Oct. 1913	*Roberts, Herbert John	Home Lea, Wollerton, Market Drayton, Salop.
59	Oct. 1913	*¶Roberts, Howard	Cisendune, Hook, Surbiton, Surrey.
88	Oct. 1901	*Roberts, John	Churton Villa, Tarvin Road, Chester.
63	Oct. 1911	*¶Roberts, William Hughes	14, Platts Avenue, Watford, Herts.
20	Oct. 1898	*Robertson, Henry Charles	2, The Broadway, Church End, Finchley, N.
37	Oct. 1910	*¶Robertson, William Andrew	The Rosary, East Leake, Notts.
38	Oct. 1912	*Robinson, Alfred Keon	Victoria Chambers, 87, Victoria Street, Grimsby, Lincs.
25	Nov. 1918	*Robinson, Benjamin Grant	16, Beale Street, Stourbridge, Worcester.
58	Oct. 1907	*¶Robinson, Francis Walter	30, Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey.
28	Oct. 1908	*Robinson, Leslie	1, Station Road, Balham, S.W.
60	Oct. 1913	*Robson, John Temple	Sunnylea, Westfield Road, Bishop Auckland, Durham.
61	Oct. 1913	*¶Robson, Thomas John	Orchard House, Great Chart, Ashford, Kent.
15	Oct. 1915	*¶Roderick, Benjamin	Ashbrook House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
40	Oct. 1912	*Roderick, William David	Brynhyfryd, The Parade, Ton Pentre, Glam.
83	Oct. 1905	*¶Rodwell, Lionel Helm	8, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
59	Oct. 1907	*Rogers, Edgar Arthur	Holmhurst, High Road, Laindon, Essex.
29	Oct. 1908	*Rogers, John	West House, Goring Road, Llanelly, Carmarthen.
60	Oct. 1907	*Rogers, John Russell	6, High Street, Maldon, Essex.
41	Oct. 1912	*¶Rogers, Matthew Spencer	Surveyor's Office, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall.
63	Oct. 1913	*¶Rogers, Vivian Barry	78, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.
30	Oct. 1908	*¶Rolfe, Charles Bertram	60, Butter Road, Harrow.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7364	Oct. 1913	*Rome, John	14, Lindsay Street, Kilmarnock, Ay shire.
5024	Oct. 1906	*¶Ronald, Thomas Rowan	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
6039	Oct. 1910	*¶Roome, Frank Morris	22, Lancaster Road, Brighton, Susse
4514	Oct. 1904	*Roper, John William	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
1130	Mar. 1884	Rose, Edward Joseph	58, Corn Market Street, Oxford.
6979	Feb. 1913	*Rose, Frederic Charles	8, Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham.
7926	Nov. 1918	*Rose, Ronald Charles	6, Chesham Flats, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
4246	Oct. 1903	*Rosevear, John Ashburnham	335, Upper Richmond Road, Eas Sheen, S.W.
6842	Oct. 1912	*¶Ross, John	7, Derby Road, Watford, Herts.
7927	Nov. 1918	*Rossiter, Edward Thomas	56, Oakmead Road, Balham, S.W.12.
4588	Feb. 1905	*Rowe, Gilbert Charles	c/o Maunsell and Rowe, 47, Churc Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
6365	Oct. 1911	*¶Rowett, Frederick Joseph Lancaster	12, Beacontrie Road, Leytonstone, N.
4785	Oct. 1905	Rowland, Harold Evans	1, Highfield Road, Purley, Surrey.
1695	Jan. 1890	*Rowley, William Taylor	Royston, Hertfordshire.
5360	Feb. 1908	*¶Royds, George Freeman	Westview, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent
5361	Feb. 1908	*¶Ruault, Claude Edwyn	28, Victoria Street, S.W.
5766	Oct. 1909	*¶§Rubens, Isaac	21, Liverpool Street, E.C.
4061	Oct. 1902	*¶Ruddle, George William	233, Brockley Road, S.E.
7928	Nov. 1918	*Rudkin, Henry Cecil	4, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, Lincs.
6040	Oct. 1910	*¶Rudler, Frederick George	Piercefield, Ennerdale Road, Richmon Surrey.
4517	Oct. 1904	*Rule, Thomas	Belasoni, Tana River, via Lamu B.E.A.
5026	Oct. 1906	*Rumsby, Walter Samuel	Dalkeith Steps, Bournemouth.
6366	Oct. 1911	*Rush, Edward Alexander	Willowsmere, Vale Avenue, Tunbridg Wells.
4788	Oct. 1905	*¶Rushworth, Harold Montague	Sheering Mill House, Sawbridgewort Herts.
4518	Oct. 1904	*¶Russ, Ernest	94, Fernlea Road, Balham, S.W.
7929	Nov. 1918	*Russell, Robert	Audley Villa, North Ascot, Berkshire
6844	Oct. 1912	*Rutherford, Alexander Kirkwood	C.E. in C. Dept., Admiralty Archwa Block South, S.W.1.
6845	Oct. 1912	*¶Rutherford, John Seymour	Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingha Nottingham.
3587	Oct. 1899	*Rutter, Arthur Lionel, M.A. (*Cantab.*)	63, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
6456	Feb. 1912	*Ryan, Bernal John	18, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
20	Oct. 1904	*RYAN, JOHN A., A.M.I.C.E. (_Ireland_)	34, Thomas Street, Limerick.
62	Oct. 1907	*¶RYLAND, LORENCE	Valuation Office, Inland Revenue, 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.
67	Oct. 1909	*¶RYLATT, WALTER PUCKERING, A.R.I.B.A.	The Crescent, Hathersage, Derbyshire.
62	Oct. 1902	*¶SAINSBURY, WILLIAM CHARLES	20, Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
57	Oct. 1897	*ST. AUBYN, BELVILLE MOLESWORTH, B.A. (_Oxon._)	Halwell House, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
67	Oct. 1911	*SAISE, WALTER	Ventnor House, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
05	Oct. 1893	*SALE, ARTHUR REED	Excise Office, P.O. Box 694, Cape Town.
264	Oct. 1907	*SALTER, WILLIAM ERIC	25, Thorpe Road, Norwich.
252	Oct. 1903	*¶SALWEY, ARTHUR	14, Upper Lattimore Road, St. Albans, Herts.
393	Nov. 1916	*¶SAMUEL, RONALD ASTLEY	Tanyrallt, Eaton Grove, Swansea, Glam.
346	Oct. 1912	*¶SAMUEL, WILLIAM WILFRID	23, Ena Avenue, Neath, S. Wales.
727	Oct. 1917	*¶SANDERS, DENIS CHARLES WILLIAM	2nd Lieut. R.F.A., attd. R.F.C., Clipstone House, Market Harborough.
768	Oct. 1909	*¶SANDERS, JOHN ROBERT	Argyle Hotel, 31, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C.1.
937	Feb. 1902	*¶†SANDS, HUBERT COVELL, LIC.R.I.B.A.	Amhurst, Guibal Road, Lee, S.E.
728	Feb. 1890	*SATCHELL, HERBERT A., F.R.I.B.A.	3, Staple Inn, W.C.

† Special Sanitary Science Diploma.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4254	Oct. 1903	*SAVAGE, TOM ALBERT..	36, Moston Road, Middleton Junctio Manchester.
7930	Nov. 1918	*SAVILL, EDWIN LYDALL	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
6044	Oct. 1910	*¶SAWARD, SIDNEY CARMAN.. ..	Orwell Lodge, Hermitage Walk, Snare brook, Essex.
7931	Nov. 1918	*SAWBRIDGE, DANIEL	Kensington House, Wigan Lane, Wiga
7932	Nov. 1918	*SAWYERS, SYDNEY MILTON ..	Roslyn, Westwood Avenue, Nort Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5769	Oct. 1909	*¶SCALES, ARTHUR ALFRED	7, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surre
5532	Oct. 1908	*¶SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM SETH ..	62, Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.E.
5533	Oct. 1908	*¶SCARLETT, JOHN WALTER, JUN.	c/o Scarlett and Goldsack, 5, Cec Square, Margate.
5267	Oct. 1907	*¶SCEATS, DOUGLAS BRIANT.. ..	224, Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.
6046	Oct. 1910	*¶SCHILLING, JOHN FRANCIS.. ..	25A, London Road, Isleworth, Mic dlesex.
7694	Nov. 1916	*¶§SCHOFIELD, ALFRED..	16, King's Road, Doncaster.
5268	Oct. 1907	*¶SCHOLES, JOHN GREAVES	6, Walton's Parade, Eastbourne.
2712	Oct. 1894	*SCORER, ALFRED GEORGE	Hillcrest, Chilworth, Guildford.
6368	Oct. 1911	*SCOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS	Boughton House, Kettering, Northant
4523	Oct. 1904	*SCOTT, JAMES COSPATRICK	
6849	Oct. 1912	*SCOTT, WILLIAM EASTON	The Orchard, Lemington-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
5270	Oct. 1907	*SCRIVEN, JOHN PEARCE	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, E.
7366	Oct. 1913	*SCRUTTON, FRANK SEYMOUR ..	6, Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, Derb shire.
4793	Oct. 1905	*SEAGO, RALPH WOLLASTON ..	Custom House Buildings, Lowestof Suffolk.
4256	Oct. 1903	*SEALE, PERCY JAMES	c/o F. Griffin & Co., 311, Californi Street, San Francisco.
6850	Oct. 1912	*¶SEATON, THOMAS HARDMAN ..	16, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Par Essex.
6369	Oct. 1911	*¶SEDGWICK, ERNEST	5, Belvedere Road, Sunderland, C Durham.
2468	Nov. 1891	*SEDGWICK, RUPERT WILLIAM ..	Elnothington, Hollingbourne, Kent.
1729	Feb. 1890	*SELBY, FRANK	44, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1234	Dec. 1884	*§SELBY, JOHN BASELEY	Atherton Hall, Leigh, near Manchester
3733	Oct. 1900	*SELLER, FRANK RUSSELL.. ..	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankmen E.C.
5272	Oct. 1907	*¶SEWELL, FRANK HERSEY	26, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

ip. Io.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
67	Oct. 1913	*¶§Sexton, George William Francis	Rosemount, Christchurch Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
34	Oct. 1904	*Sharma, Lakshmi Chand	Partahgarh, Oudh, United Provinces, India.
94	Oct. 1905	*Sharp, Herbert Firth	1, Briggs Villas, Queensbury, Bradford.
68	Oct. 1913	*Sharp, William Alfred	1, High Street, Roehampton, S.W.
69	Oct. 1913	*Sharpe, Henry Ernest	The Ferns, Cressington Park, Liverpool.
35	Oct. 1908	*¶Sharpless, Arthur	22, St. Margaret's Road, Wanstead Park, N.E.
25	Dec. 1887	*Shaw, Arthur	Ramsden Estate Offices, Railway Street, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
36	Oct. 1908	*Shaw, Frederick John	Warwick House, 25, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.
70	Oct. 1913	*Shaw, Robert William	5, Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, Surrey.
37	Oct. 1908	*Shearburn, William Ivery	Culverton Lodge, Dorking, Surrey.
62	Oct. 1897	*Shearer, James Hughan, A.R.I.B.A.	Aspley House, 62, Corringham Road, Golders Green, N.W.4.
71	Oct. 1911	*¶Sheath, Albert George	Kynance, Heron Court Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
47	Oct. 1910	*Shedden, Edward Claude	Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
16	Oct. 1915	*¶Sheldon, Frederick Charles	4, Gatacre Road, Oswestry, Salop.
24	Oct. 1898	*¶Sheldon, Harold	Kinderton Street, Middlewich, Cheshire.
52	Oct. 1912	*¶Shelley, William Lincoln	28, Beatrice Road, Finsbury Park, N.
96	Oct. 1905	*¶Shepherd, Edmund Thomas, Lieut.	Kent (Fortress) R.E., Gillingham, Kent.
71	Oct. 1913	*Shepherd, John Linn	9, Paterson Street, Dundee.
30	Oct. 1906	*Sheppard, John Mortimer	39, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
33	Nov. 1918	*Sherlock, Edward Denton	12, Egerton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.
77	Feb. 1909	*¶Sherwin, Cyril Joseph	94, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
34	Nov. 1918	*Sherwin, Samuel William	Queen's Road, Skirbeck, Boston, Lincolnshire.
34	Oct. 1900	*Shettle, Edward Gurney	6, Princes Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
54	Oct. 1912	*¶Shiner, Frederic Walter	Blackshott Lodge, nr. Grays, Essex.
72	Oct. 1913	*Shiner, Lawrence Alexander David	7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
91	Oct. 1901	*¶Shipwright, William George, Lic.R.I.B.A.	218, Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, S.E.
43	Oct. 1910	*Shirley, Henry Townsend	3, Whittinghame Terrace, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
63	Oct. 1897	*Shorney, Arthur Shepherd	
33	Feb. 1910	*¶Short, John Rodwell	Brunswick House, The Mall, Kensington, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7373	Oct. 1913	*SHORTALL, JOHN FRANCIS	Wilford, St. Lawrence Road, Clonta Dublin.
6855	Oct. 1912	*¶SHORTREED, WILLIAM	The Nest, Clovenfords, Selkirkshire.
5981	Oct. 1910	*SHUTTLEWORTH-KING, CHARLES JOHN	Folke, Selborne Road, Worcester.
5772	Oct. 1909	*¶SICH, PERCY BERTRAM WARDELL	Norfolk House, The Mall, Chiswick, W
7935	Nov. 1918	*SILCOCK, EDWARD HEWSON	10, Park Row, Leeds.
7374	Oct. 1913	*SIMKIN, ROWLAND IVE	63, North Hill, Colchester, Essex.
6857	Oct. 1912	*SIMMONS, GEORGE HERBERT	10, High Street, Doncaster, Yorks.
7375	Oct. 1913	*SIMMS, HAROLD COUSER	Bridge Street, Banbridge, Co. Down.
6050	Oct. 1910	*SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER	Survey Department, Zungeru, Northe Nigeria, W. Africa.
7617	Oct. 1915	*¶SIMPSON, HARRY TREVOR	Carlton, West Park Road, Blackbur Lancashire.
6117	Feb. 1911	*SIMS, NUGENT WOOLCOTT	25, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W
7376	Oct. 1913	*SINGER, WILLIAM HENRY	Woodside, Highwalls, Dinas Powis, Gla
7936	Nov. 1918	*SINGLETON, JAMES NEIL	21, Royal Avenue, Scarborough.
5774	Oct. 1909	*¶§SISSONS, WILLIAM WYRILL	Waterloo Manor, Garforth, near Leed
6858	Oct. 1912	*¶SKARRATT, RONALD JAMES MARTIN	1, Keynsham Bank, Cheltenham. Gloucestershire.
2714	Oct. 1894	*SKEAT, ARTHUR PERCIVAL	Beausejour Estate, Choiseul, St. Luci B.W.I.
5775	Oct. 1909	*SKEEN, ERNEST ALEXANDER	H.M Office of Works, Storey's Gat S.W.
4615	Oct. 1905	SKEFFINGTON, THOMAS ASHFORD	397, Morley Avenue, Toronto, Ontari Canada.
4526	Oct. 1904	*¶SKELT, FREDERICK MITCHELL	62, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, E.
3166	Feb. 1897	*¶SKINGLE, ALFRED CHARLES	Valuer's Office, 5, Lyndhurst Roa Peckham, S.E.
7377	Oct. 1913	*¶SKINNER, RUSSELL EDWARD	Penolver, Ridgeway Road, Redhil Surrey.
6859	Oct. 1912	*¶SKIPPER, REGINALD HAYWARD	55, London Street, Norwich.
7378	Oct. 1913	*SKITMORE, THOMAS	8, Burley Street, Belle Vue Garden Shrewsbury.
5538	Oct. 1908	*SKITT, ARTHUR HOWARD WAKEM	28, London Street, Greenwich, S.E.
6981	Feb. 1913	*SKITT, ROWLAND COLLEY	The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Zeidab, Sudan,
4527	Oct. 1904	*SLADDIN, ARNOLD GLADSTONE	Hove Edge, Lightcliffe, Yorks.
7532	Oct. 1914	*¶SLADE, ARNOLD	Valuation Department, Lincoln's I Fields, W.C.
1050	Jan. 1884	SLADE, ISAAC	The Hey, Claremont Road, West Kirb Cheshire.
4066	Oct. 1902	*SLATER, ARTHUR JAMES	P.W.D., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1904	*¶SMALL, LEONARD JOHN	Surveyor's Office, Farnborough, near Orpington.
Oct. 1905	*SMALLBONE, HENRY JAMES ..	Streatley-on-Thames, Berkshire.
Nov. 1916	*¶SMITH, ALFRED ERNEST	3, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Oct. 1913	*¶SMITH, ARTHUR DOUGLAS NOEL	30, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Oct. 1912	*SMITH, ARTHUR FREDERICK ..	19, Lancaster Road, New Southgate, N.
Oct. 1902	*¶SMITH, ARTHUR KITSON	c/o Messrs. Robins & Hine, 12A, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
Nov. 1918	*SMITH, ARTHUR WILFRID LUCIUS	The Old Residence, Ripon.
Oct. 1913	*SMITH, CHARLES HERBERT ..	30, Brookland Road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
Oct. 1899	*SMITH, DOUGLAS	Orford Estate Office, Thwaite, Erpingham, Norfolk.
Oct. 1905	*SMITH, EDMUND GEORGE	8, Market Place, Rugby, Warwickshire.
Oct. 1913	*SMITH, EDWIN	Leigh House, Devizes Road, Swindon, Wilts.
Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST DISRAELI	9, Spring Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1904	*¶SMITH, ERNEST EDWARD	37, Shepherd's Lane, Dartford, Kent.
Oct. 1911	*SMITH, ERNEST LEONARD	The Inglenook, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
Oct. 1911	*SMITH, EWART WALLACE	512, Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol.
Oct. 1903	*SMITH, FRANK HALL	Surveyor's Office, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Nov. 1918	*SMITH, FREDERICK DUKES ..	221, Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Oct. 1914	*¶SMITH, GEOFFREY	Prinstead Cottage, Winchester, Hants.
Oct. 1898	*¶SMITH, GEORGE HENRY	1, Worcester Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
Oct. 1907	*SMITH, GEORGE STUART ST. JOHN	Ivy House, High Street, Uckfield, Sussex.
Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HAROLD	6, Tennyson Road, Bedford.
Oct. 1910	*SMITH, HAROLD EZRA	13, Dunstable Road, Luton, Beds.
Oct. 1907	*SMITH, HAROLD SANKEY	Wierton Estate Office, Chart Sutton, Maidstone.
Oct. 1913	*SMITH, HARRY	42, Devonshire Street, Keighley, Yorks.
Oct. 1903	*SMITH, HARRY VINCENT	75, Vernham Road, Plumstead, S.E.
Oct. 1905	*SMITH, HERBERT FREDERICK GEORGE	Estate Office, Waldershare Park, Dover.
Oct. 1912	*¶SMITH, HERBERT GORDON	Sunnyside, Monkseaton, Northumberland.
Oct. 1915	*¶SMITH, JAMES DOUGAN	Cairnmount N., Woodburn Avenue, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1906	*SMITH, JOHN EDWARD	Shipley Fields, Frizinghall, Bradford.
Oct. 1907	*SMITH, JOHN HAROLD	Fernleigh, Queen's Road, Uxbridge, W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4800	Oct. 1905	*Smith, Percival	2, Coltsgate Hill, Ripon, Yorks.
7696	Nov. 1916	*¶Smith, Walter Daniel	51, Queen's Road, Leytonstone, E.
4802	Oct. 1905	*¶Smith, William Boulton, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.	Borough Surveyor's Department, Tow Hall, Paddington, W.
7385	Oct. 1913	*Smyth, James	22, St. Edmund's Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
6376	Oct. 1911	*¶Smyth-Richards, Frederick George	Filleigh Lodge, near South Molton, N Devon.
1905	Nov. 1890	*Snailum, Walter Wadman	Church Street and Wingfield Roac Trowbridge, Wilts.
7386	Oct. 1913	*¶Snell, Charles Frederick	Brierwood, Mountfield Road, Churc End, Finchley, N.
5779	Oct. 1909	*Snook, Howard Virtue	Maisonette, Sicklefield Road, Haslemer Surrey.
3266	Oct. 1897	*Snow, Henry Cyprian	8, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
6864	Oct. 1912	*Sorrell, Godfrey Alfred Victor	19, Boston Avenue, Southend-on-Se Essex.
5034	Oct. 1906	*Sorrell, Harold Valentine	Clarence Chambers, Clarence Stree Southend-on-Sea.
6865	Oct. 1912	*¶Sortwell, Arthur Robert	17, Hamilton Road, Ealing, W.
3267	Oct. 1897	*Southcombe, John Charles	Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple, Devo
7939	Nov. 1918	*Southgate, Charles Crouch	66, Alfred Road, Buckhurst Hill, Esse
6378	Oct. 1911	*Southgate, Frederick John	75, High Street South, East Ham, Essex.
3495	Feb. 1899	*Speakman, John McClure	Quarantine Service, Tor, via Suez Egypt.
6867	Oct. 1912	*Speed, Sydney Charles	12. Minorca Road, Weybridge, Surre
1906	Nov. 1890	*Spelman, William Wilton Rix	Bank Plain, Norwich.
6868	Oct. 1912	*¶Spencer, Albert Edward	Wintringham House, 76, Chaplin Roa Wembley, N.W.
5578	Feb. 1909	*Spencer, Aubrey Vere, D.S.O.	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
4267	Oct. 1903	*Spencer, Francis Augustus	Architect's Department, London Coun Council, S.W.
6379	Oct. 1911	*Spink, James	18, Maclise Road, West Kensingto W.
5539	Oct. 1908	*¶Spooner, Herbert John	55, Woodcote Road, Wanstead, Esse
6380	Oct. 1911	*Spry, William Murray Straddar	Engineer's Office, Headquarters, Vi toria Barracks, Brisbane, Queenslan
4805	Oct. 1905	*¶Stacey, Michael Bede	Old Bank, Reigate, Surrey.
3430	Oct. 1898	*Stallard, Harold Orlando	Estate Office, Audley End, Saffr Walden, Essex.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
36	Oct. 1906	*Stamford, Alfred Arthur ..	23, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surrey.
37	Oct. 1906	*¶Stamper, Thomas Henry Gilborn	1, Alexandra Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
70	Oct. 1912	*¶Stanbridge, Archibald Robert	22, Manor Road, Merton Park, S.W.
540	Oct. 1908	*Stanier, Thomas Macpherson	Duchy of Cornwall Office, Liskeard, Cornwall.
81	Oct. 1911	*Stanley, George	P.W.D., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
54	Oct. 1910	*Stanley, Gerald	Sunny Croft, Trowbridge, Wilts.
55	Oct. 1910	*Stanley, Owen Geoffrey ..	Waverley, Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey.
542	Oct. 1908	*Stapleton, George Aubrey ..	33, St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.
71	Oct. 1912	*Starley, Bernard	46, Holyhead Road, Coventry, Warwickshire.
735	Oct. 1900	*¶Stead, Edward John, A.M.I.C.E.	County Surveyor, Wells, Somerset.
88	Oct. 1913	*Steddy, Harry Charles	7, Elm Gardens, Brook Green, W.
56	Oct. 1910	*Stedeford, John Britton ..	189, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
97	Oct. 1901	*Stedman, Charles Frederick ..	Steepwood, Cranleigh, Surrey.
89	Oct. 1913	*¶Stedman, Ernest Walter ..	Ennerdale, Brownlow Road, Redhill, Surrey.
535	Oct. 1904	*Steeds, Herbert Eustace ..	c/o Couchman & Steeds, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
58	Oct. 1910	*Steel, Alexander McKeand ..	The Holt, South Road, Taunton.
20	Oct. 1915	*¶Stephen, Duncan Joseph ..	c/o Blackwell Lumber Co., Fernwood, Idaho, U.S.A.
780	Oct. 1909	*Stephenson, Chambre Corcor Stillington	Tan Galle, Ceylon.
40	Nov. 1918	*Stephenson, John Pickering ..	Tynedale, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.
36	Oct. 1904	*Stephenson, Robert Barnard	25, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
90	Oct. 1913	*Stevens, Alfred George ..	Survey Department, Cadastral Branch, Nairobi, B. E. Africa.
81	Oct. 1909	*¶Stevens, Benjamin	Heathcote, Little Common Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
60	Oct. 1910	*Stevens, Lewis John	78, Milton Road, Hanwell, W.
91	Oct. 1913	*Stevens, Roland Honyel ..	22, Sneath Avenue, Golder's Green, N.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
5280	Oct. 1907	*¶Stevens, William Frederick Hood	Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
7392	Oct. 1913	*¶Stevens, Wilmot Driffield	Nunthorpe, S.O., Yorkshire.
6061	Oct. 1910	*¶Stevenson, Alexander Ewing	Blawarthill, Scotstown West, Glasgow
7477	Feb. 1914	*Steward, George Edward	Rio Preto S.P.N., Estado de São Paulo Brazil.
6872	Oct. 1912	*¶Stewart, Alexander Wyper	18, Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh
6874	Oct. 1912	*¶Stewart, Neil	3, Gourie Place, Perth Road, Dundee.
7393	Oct. 1913	*¶Stewart, William Hinton	Rowanlea, Truscott Avenue, Winton Bournemouth, Hants.
7394	Oct. 1913	*Stiles, Arthur	Lincoln House, Ponder's End, Middlesex.
5281	Oct. 1907	*¶Stiles, Herbert	20, Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen S.W.
4807	Oct. 1905	*¶Stimson, Douglas Cecil	52, Brixton Hill, S.W.
3630	Feb. 1900	*¶Stimson, Edward Frederick	88, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W
3270	Oct. 1897	*¶Stimson, Herbert Percy	12, New Kent Road, S.E.
3737	Oct. 1900	*Stockings, Arthur Perry	Cumrew, Radlett, Herts.
6382	Oct. 1911	*Stokes, Edgar Edward	Loughborough, Moreton-in-the-Marsh Glos.
3738	Oct. 1900	*¶Stone, Cyril Frank	Lyngate, Belmont Road, Reigate, Surrey.
7941	Nov. 1918	*Stone, George Sarbatt Noke	24, Eldeslie Road, Eltham Park, S.E.9
5782	Oct. 1909	*Stone, Henry Walcott	Lloyd Bank Chambers, North Street Taunton, Somersetshire.
7395	Oct. 1913	*Stone, Leonard Victor	Hazeldene, Shawfield Park, Bromley Kent.
5282	Oct. 1907	*Stoneham, Frederic Martyn	32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., E.C. and 48, St. Thomas' Rd., Brentwood Essex.
5783	Oct. 1909	*Stopher, George	Corbiere, Maurice Road, King's Heath Birmingham.
7396	Oct. 1913	*¶Storey, John Rawlinson	110, Haxby Road, York.
7942	Nov. 1918	*Storey, Vernon Leslie	School House, Wouldham, Rochester Kent.
6875	Oct. 1912	*¶Storry, Frederick William Scott	Valuer's Dept., Inland Revenue, Doncaster, Yorks.
6063	Oct. 1910	*¶Stott, Herbert Wharton	Valuation Department, Inland Revenu Market Square, Lancaster.
828	Dec. 1882	Stower, Joseph	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
6064	Oct. 1910	*¶Strachan, Robert Gordon	5, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
065	Oct. 1910	*¶STRATTON, PHILIP	Fernleigh, Merridale, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
7397	Oct. 1913	*¶STRETTON, JOHN WILLIAM	196, Strand, W.C.
7621	Oct. 1915	*¶STRICKLAND, WILLIAM	London Road, Hungerford, Berks.
5284	Oct. 1907	*STRIDE, WALTER OSBORN	Messrs. Stride and Son, 63, East Street, Chichester.
066	Oct. 1910	*¶STROUD, ALBERT WILLIAM	51, Graemesdyke Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.
3739	Oct. 1900	*¶STRUDWICK, FRANK EDWARD ..	32, Park Road, Bromley, Kent.
4273	Oct. 1903	*¶STRUDWICK, PHILIP	14, Croft Villas, Green Lane, New Eltham, Kent.
4274	Oct. 1903	*¶STRUTT, JOHN JAMES	Whitelands, Witham, Essex.
6876	Oct. 1912	*¶STUART, FRANCIS DONALD	38, Cleveland Terrace, Darlington, Durham.
3134	Oct. 1896	*STUBBING, RICHARD WEBB ..	14, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
067	Oct. 1910	*STUBINGTON, ROBERT ALAN ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
63[illegible]4	Oct. 1911	*STUBINGTON, WILLIAM HENRY ..	Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
1578	Feb. 1889	*STUCKE, WILLIAM HENRY, A.R.I.B.A.	P.O. Box 2271, Johannesburg, B.S.A.
1296	Jan. 1886	*STURGESS, JOHN MOORE	Penshurst Park, near Tonbridge, Kent.
4808	Oct. 1905	*STURT, LESLIE	Highgate Station (G.N.R.), N.
6877	Oct. 1912	*¶SUDDARDS, FRANK	5, St. John's Terrace, Heysham Road, Morecambe, Lancs.
5785	Oct. 1909	*SUGDEN, ALBERT JOWETT	The Cottage, Newton Hill, Wakefield.
1978	Jan. 1891	*SUMMERFIELD, JOSEPH CHARLES	43, Chancery Lane, W.C.
7535	Oct. 1914	*¶SUMMERSELL, JAMES GLEED ..	51, High Road, Chiswick, W.
5039	Oct. 1906	*SUNDERLAND, AMOS	113, Sydenham Road North, Croydon.
3900	Oct. 1901	*SURREY, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM	181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
7398	Oct. 1913	*SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM, A.R.I.B.A.	31, Staines Road, Walsden, near Todmorden, Lancs.
4872	Feb. 1906	*SUTTON, CECIL N. STAFFORD, M.B.E.	Estate Office, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.
3433	Oct. 1898	*SWAN, HARROLD	18, Wandle Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.
3273	Oct. 1897	*¶SWANWICK, BRUCE, M.A. (*Oxon.*)	The Thatched House, Coates, Cirencester, Gloucester.
33[illegible]5	Oct. 1911	*SYKES, CYRIL	93, Mortimer Street, W.
63[illegible]6	Oct. 1911	*¶SYKES, WILFRED ELSWORTH ..	The Fuchsias, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
7943	Nov. 1918	*§SYMES, ALFRED GEORGE	55, Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4809	Oct. 1905	*¶Symes, James Gordon	Surveyor's Department, South Eastern Railway, 84, Tooley Street. London Bridge, S.E.
4076	Oct. 1902	*Symes, William Charles	22, Elgin Road, Alexandra Park, N.
7944	Nov. 1918	*Symonds, Charlie Vincent	The Mount, Swanage, Dorset.
6387	Oct. 1911	*Symons, Cecil Frederick	Snapper, Barnstable, Devon.
5040	Oct. 1906	*¶§Symons, Gilbert George	Messrs. Barker, Coppack and Wickham, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Chester.
6069	Oct. 1910	*¶Syms, Reginald Hardy	22, Watery Lane, Merton Park, S.W.19
7399	Oct. 1913	*Tack, Arthur William	68, Damems Road, Keighley, Yorkshire.
3595	Oct. 1899	*Tait, Frank Vincent	Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.
5817	Nov. 1909	*Tait, John Wilson	34, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
7945	Nov. 1918	*¶Talbot, John Henry	10, Frederick Road, Stechford, Birmingham.
5286	Oct. 1907	*Talbot-Ponsonby, Arthur Hugh Brabazon	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
5041	Oct. 1906	*¶Tallon, Joseph Francis	1, Bold Square, Chester.
6878	Oct. 1912	*¶Tanner, Arthur Ralph	46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
7946	Nov. 1918	*¶Tansley, David Thomas	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
7400	Oct. 1913	*Taplin, George Aubrey	8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
4540	Oct. 1904	*Tate, Henry Tindall	County Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire.
5288	Oct. 1907	*Taylor, Alfred Moulton	21, Church Hill, Leamington, Warwickshire.
6070	Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Arthur Brassey	Wynchwood, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
72	Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Frank Geoffrey	8, Montague Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
22	Oct. 1915	*¶Taylor, Frederic Dennison	Church Cottage, West Horsley, Surrey.
38	Oct. 1909	*Taylor, Frederick Hale	4, Osborne Terrace, Brynmill, Swansea.
46	Oct. 1908	*Taylor, George Arthur	Surveyor's Office, Bedwellty U.D.C., Aberbargoed, Mon.
39	Oct. 1909	*¶Taylor, George D.	50, Upper English Street, Armagh.
01	Oct. 1913	*Taylor, George Scarborough	Coleshill House, High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts.
90	Oct. 1909	*¶Taylor, Harold Tom	97, Verna Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
74	Oct. 1897	*Taylor, John Francis White	3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
39	Oct. 1907	*¶§Taylor, John Henley	"Ingleside," Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
79	Oct. 1912	*Taylor, John Howarth	The Croft, Hilton Lane, Little Hulton, Lancs.
47	Nov. 1918	*Taylor, Leonard Joe	The Grange, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.
04	Oct. 1901	*Taylor, Russell Leigh	The Cottage, Maiden Bradley, Bath.
05	Oct. 1901	*Taylor, Samuel Davis	Priory Bank, Monmouth.
80	Oct. 1912	*¶Taylor, Shepherd Hoad, A.M.I.C.E.	Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.
73	Feb. 1906	*¶Taylor, Thomas Osborne	30, King's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
73	Oct. 1910	*¶Taylor, Walter Floyd	19, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
11	Oct. 1905	*¶Taylor, William Graham	59, Lynton Road, Springfield Park, Acton.
81	Oct. 1912	*¶Taylor, William John Palmer	24, Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
02	Oct. 1913	*Taylor, William Kenneth Wentworth	18, Woodstock Avenue, Redland, Bristol.
03	Oct. 1913	*¶Taylor, William Thomas Percy	Ivy Cottage, Warwick.
12	Oct. 1905	*¶Teare, Joseph Ernest	17, Farrant Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.
13	Oct. 1905	*Teasdale, George William	21, Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.
82	Oct. 1912	*¶Tebbit, Charles Leonard	14, St. Albans Road, Harlesden, N.W.
42	Oct. 1904	*Temple, Alfred	41, High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
91	Oct. 1911	*¶Temple, Richard, Jun.	Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.
92	Oct. 1911	*Templeton, Stanley James	56, Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.
96	Oct. 1899	*¶Terry, Francis William	Low Royd, St. Olave's Road, York.
74	Oct. 1910	*¶Thake, Robert Frederick William	Bewley Lane, Lacock, near Chippenham, Wilts.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6982	Feb. 1913	*Thatcher, Ivan James	124, Cromwell Road, Bristol.
7404	Oct. 1913	*¶Thayer, John Diamond	1, Harringay Avenue, Liverpool.
6393	Oct. 1911	*¶Thickpenny, Charles Reginald, A.R.I.B.A.	Meyton, Church Lane, Highfield, Sout ampton.
6118	Feb. 1911	*¶Thoburn, Hugh Forsyth	30, Station Road, Anerley, S.E.
6983	Feb. 1913	*¶Thomas, Alfred Christopher Llewellyn	Grove Lodge, Hunton, Kent.
4855	Feb. 1906	Thomas, Alfred William	Director of Works Departme Admiralty, S.W.
4814	Oct. 1905	*Thomas, Arthur John	Eastfield, St. Thomas, Swansea.
7948	Nov. 1918	*Thomas, Bernard Campbell	24, Cambridge Road, New Malde Surrey.
4277	Oct. 1903	*Thomas, Ernest James	140, High Street, Gosport, Hampshir
6075	Oct. 1910	*Thomas, Frederick Charles	Stanford, Churchfields, Woodford, Esse
7406	Oct. 1913	*Thomas, Frederick Mowbray	Town Hall, Ealing, W.
5791	Oct. 1909	*¶Thomas, James Hugh Tremayne	7, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.
4081	Oct. 1902	*Thomas, Percival Hartland	10, St. John Street, Bristol.
6077	Oct. 1910	*¶Thomas, Robert Rogers	36, Bryn Road, Swansea.
6883	Oct. 1912	*Thomas, Thomas David	182, High Street, Treorchy, Rhondd Glam.
6884	Oct. 1912	*Thomas, William Reginald	222, Great Dover Street, S.E.1.
5291	Oct. 1907	*Thompson, Alfred Alexander	Trym, Putney Heath Lane, Putne S.W.
6078	Oct. 1910	*Thompson, Arnold John	15, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.
6885	Oct. 1912	*¶Thompson, Arthur Taylor	Ash Lawn, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs
6886	Oct. 1912	*Thompson, Charles William Ward, A.R.I.B.A.	17, St. George's Terrace, Rochester.
2720	Oct. 1894	*Thompson, Claude William George Hugh	Estate Office, Escrick, York.
7697	Nov. 1916	*¶Thompson, Francis Longstreth	4, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
2611	Oct. 1893	*Thompson, Frederick Hubert	20, Corn Market, Derby.
5292	Oct. 1907	*Thompson, Frederick William	Cornerways, Ashford, Middlesex.
4278	Oct. 1903	*‡Thompson, John Clulow	Westerby House, Smeeton, Leicester
2721	Oct. 1894	*Thompson, Joseph Atherden	8, Southampton Street, Bloomsbu Square, W.C.1.
5547	Oct. 1908	*Thompson, Newton Dukinfield	Caterham Valley, Surrey.
2735	Mar. 1895	*¶Thompson, Roland O'Brien	Messrs. J. Rider, Hunt and C Bridge House, 181, Queen Victo Street, E.C.
7623	Oct. 1915	*¶Thompson, Thomas, Jun.	Red House, Methley, near Leeds.
5044	Oct. 1906	*Thompson, Thomas Errington	Estate Office, Swarcliffe, Birstwith, v Leeds.

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‡ Special Forestry Diploma.

ip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
87	Oct. 1912	*¶Thomson, David	2, Lytton Street, Dundee.
88	Oct. 1912	*Thomson, George	Chapelthorpe, Wakefield, Yorks.
89	Oct. 1912	*Thomson, James Black, A.M.I.C.E.	Kelvin, Malvern, Worcestershire.
79	Oct. 1910	*Thornley, Harold Victor	72, Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
95	Oct. 1911	*Thorpe, Arthur Ralph	5, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.
10	Oct. 1913	*Thorpe, Raymond William	East Lynne, Leicester Road, New Barnet, Herts.
49	Nov. 1918	*Thorpe, William Frederick	17, Cardwell Road, Tufnell Park, N.
50	Nov. 1918	*Thurgood, Cyril James	Much Hadham, Herts.
599	Oct. 1899	*Thurgood, Leonard Fielder	18, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
545	Oct. 1904	*¶Thwaites, Arthur Milbank	Messrs. Cunningham and Gibaud, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
24	Oct. 1915	*¶Tiddy, David George Reginald	2, Alexandra Place, Totnes, Devon.
83	Oct. 1902	*Tidey, Herbert Gordon	3, Pentonville Road, Islington, N.
45	Oct. 1906	*¶Tidmarsh, Charles Baillie	3, Woodland Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.
96	Oct. 1911	*¶Tiffen, John Hall	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
11	Oct. 1913	*Tiffen, Thomas William	142, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
00	Oct. 1899	*¶Tighe, Arthur	Headquarters Office, Harwich Garrison
536	Oct. 1914	*¶Till, Tom Rymer	11, Beach Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
51	Nov. 1918	*¶Tinslay, Thomas Percival	53, Bradbourne Street, Parson's Green, S.W.6.
90	Oct. 1912	*Tiplady, Frederick Chester	16, Mosshall Villas, North Finchley, N.
625	Oct. 1915	*¶Titchmarsh, Stanley Ray	63, St. Mildred's Road, Lee, S.E.
908	Oct. 1901	*Titterton, Sydney George Penn	Strand Estate Office, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
17	Oct. 1905	*Tivendale, Thomas	Highgate Station, G.N.R., N.
952	Nov. 1918	*Tivy, Ryder Vaughan	42, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
548	Oct. 1904	*¶Tobias, Maurice	13, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.
91	Oct. 1912	*¶Todd, Benjamin Joseph Graves	1, Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.
550	Oct. 1904	*¶Toley, Ernest Albert	61, Drayton Bridge Road, Hanwell, W.
97	Oct. 1911	*¶Toley, Frank	154, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, W.
12	Oct. 1913	*Toll, Stanley	69, Calcott Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
46	Oct. 1906	*Tomkins, Samuel Edward	Kennington, Mill Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
80	Oct. 1903	*¶Tomlin, William, Jun.	Hollydene, Birchington, Kent.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6893	Oct. 1912	*¶Tomson, Maynard	24, High Street, Baldock.
6398	Oct. 1911	*¶Tong, Frederick Norman	44, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton Lancs.
3136	Oct. 1896	*Town, Henry Annandale	25, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 5, Marke Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5793	Oct. 1909	*¶Townley, Herbert Lionel	94, Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.
3745	Oct. 1900	*Townly, Ronald Starkey	29, Theobald's Road, Gray's Inn, W.C
6984	Feb. 1913	*Townsend, Cecil Philip	Lawnfield, Castle Hill, Maidenhead Berks.
5293	Oct. 1907	*Townsend, Edward Aldridge	45, Riverway, Palmer's Green, N.
6399	Oct. 1911	*¶Tracy, Bernard David, A.R.I.B.A.	Limoilou, Croxley Green, S.O., Herts.
5294	Oct. 1907	*Trafford, Francis Noel	Birkenlerae, Upper Tooting Park, S.W
6896	Oct. 1912	*¶Tremellen, Enner Thorney	Clifton House, Aberdare, S. Wales.
7413	Oct. 1913	*Trench, Waldo Talbot	Penjerrick, Falmouth, Cornwall.
7626	Oct. 1915	*¶Trinder, William Merrick	44, Claremont Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
7414	Oct. 1913	*Troke, George William	
5795	Oct. 1909	*Trollope, Francis Henry Moore	13, Hobart Place, S.W.
6081	Oct. 1910	*¶Trollope, Robert John	25, Mount Street, W.
6897	Oct. 1912	*Trotter, Gerard	Witham, Essex.
5295	Oct. 1907	*¶Trowbridge, Frank William	18, Borough High Street, Londo Bridge, S.E.
7953	Nov. 1918	*Tudhope, James Newbigging	2, Florence Drive, Giffnock, Renfrew shire.
4551	Oct. 1904	*Turnbull, Robert Ernest	Wilton Estate Office, Salisbury.
6898	Oct. 1912	*¶Turnell, Robert Douglas	3, Waterloo Lane, Chelmsford.
5296	Oct. 1907	*Turner, Albury Charles	Springdale, Glebe Villas, Hove, Susse
6401	Oct. 1911	*Turner, Alexander Wakefield	Highfield House, Guildford, Surrey
6082	Oct. 1910	*Turner, Arthur	"Derncleugh," Grove Park, Wanstea N.E.
6083	Oct. 1910	*¶Turner, Augustus Gardner	Westbourne House, Richmond Roa Twickenham, Middlesex.
7415	Oct. 1913	*Turner, Douglas Warner	Langwith Lodge, Mansfield, Nottin hamshire.
3278	Oct. 1897	*Turner, Drysdale	18, Waterloo Road. Southampton.
5297	Oct. 1907	*¶Turner, Harold Ernest	Union Chambers, Stamford Stree Ashton-under-Lyne.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	*¶Turner, Henry	121, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs.
Oct. 1905	*Turner, Henry Charles Pettit	204, Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E.
Oct. 1897	*Turner, Herbert	49, Deansgate, Manchester.
Oct. 1901	*Turner, Jabez Tennyson	Works Department, H.M. Dockyard, Haulbowline, Ireland.
Oct. 1909	*Turner, Joscelin Maitland	c/o H. Hasluck, Ofverum, Sweden.
Nov. 1918	*Turner, Leonard Cecil	61, Polefield Road, Prestwich, Lancashire.
May 1887	*Turner, Percy	Dale Hall, Henley Road, Ipswich.
Oct. 1900	*Turner, Vincent	Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall, Bilston, Staffs.
Oct. 1911	*Turner, Wilfrid Archer	The Gables, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
Oct. 1912	*¶Turpin, Wilfrid	19, Albury Road, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oct. 1911	*Tweedie, Frederick Charles	Dormont Grange, Lockerbie, N.B.
Oct. 1912	*¶Tweedie, James Irving, A.R.I.B.A.	11, Sandringham Terrace, Greenock.
Oct. 1893	*¶Tyler, William Bott	Estate Department, L. and. N. W. Ry., Euston Station, N.W.
Oct. 1911	*Tymms, Douglas James	13, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Feb. 1906	*¶Tyser, Grafton Leslie	38, Clifton Hill, N.W.
Oct. 1910	*¶Tyson, George Alfred	42, Witherington Road, Highbury, N.
May 1884	Udny, Augustus Charles	142, Springfield Road, Brighton.
Oct. 1907	*Ullyett, Leslie George Stanton	13, Pinewood Road, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
Oct. 1905	*¶Upton, Thomas Herbert	66, Station Road, Horsham, Sussex.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
6085	Oct. 1910	*Vanstone, Frederick William Elliott	2, Palace Chambers, Paignton, Devo
4552	Oct. 1904	*Vardy, Charles Alfred Silver	Cliveden Chambers, Maidenhead, Ber shire.
7420	Oct. 1913	*¶Veal, Wilfred Henry	Awkley, Sterte, Poole, Dorset.
3280	Oct. 1897	*¶Veit, Leonard James	7, Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.
5049	Oct. 1906	*¶§Venning Harry John, A.R.I.B.A.	5, Bedford Row, W.C.
4553	Oct. 1904	*Vickerman, Montague Harold	Ossulston, Copland Avenue, Wemble Middlesex.
6405	Oct. 1911	*¶Villar, Philip Lovibond	Tauntfield House, Taunton, Somerse
3910	Oct. 1901	*Vince, Clement Harwood	Survey Department, Colombo, Ceylo
5799	Oct. 1909	*Vince, Frederic Harold	41, St. John's Road, Watford, Hert
4822	Oct. 1905	*¶†Vining, Eric Leslie Randall	43D, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
6406	Oct. 1911	*¶Vint, James Henry White	111, Valkyrie Road, Westcliff-on-S Essex.
7421	Oct. 1913	*Vinter, Pamplin Mauldin	5, High Road, Wood Green, N.
4554	Oct. 1904	*Voisey, Percy Deering	12, North Avenue, Polsloe Road Exeter.
4555	Oct. 1904	*¶Voyce, John	3, Toleman Avenue, Lower Bebingt Cheshire.

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† Special Sanitary Science Diploma

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1913	*¶WADDELL, GAVIN	Weston Bank, Plains, Airdrie, N.B.
Oct. 1911	*WADDINGTON, WILLIAM	10, Shaftesbury Road, Walthamstow, Essex.
Feb. 1888	*WADE, HENRY	10, Pitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1910	*¶WADE, REGINALD SIDNEY.. ..	Red House, Overhill Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.
Nov. 1918	*WADE, WILLIAM BERTRAM ..	The Hawthorns, Garforth, near Leeds.
Oct. 1907	*WADMAN, ALBERT JOHN	6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, Egypt.
Oct. 1913	*WADMORE, EDWIN ARTHUR ..	Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somerset.
Oct. 1909	*¶WADSLEY, MICHAEL JAMES ..	27, Dover Street, Hull.
Oct. 1907	*WADSWORTH, JAMES MOFFATT..	7, Crabtree Lane, Harpenden, Herts.
Oct. 1913	*WAGGETT, CYRIL FREDERICK WILLIAM	40, Addison Gardens, W.14.
Oct. 1915	*¶WALES, EDWARD ARTHUR.. ..	19, The Hope, Stanton Lacy, Ludlow, Salop.
Oct. 1910	*WALKER, CECIL EDWARD	c/o Hall & Steavenson, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Oct. 1910	*¶WALKER, CYRIL HERBERT.. ..	24, Grange Court, North Grange Mount, Headingley, Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*WALKER, GEORGE DUTTON ..	City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Manchester.
Oct. 1907	*WALKER, HENRY HAVELOCK ..	Richmond Chambers, Railway Road, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Nov. 1918	*WALKER, IRWIN	10, Myddleton Street, Carlisle.
Oct. 1912	*WALKER, JAMES CHALMERS ..	16, Panmuir Road, Cottenham Park, S.W.
Oct. 1909	*WALKER, JOHN WILLIS	Oaklands, Efail-Isaf, near Pontypridd, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*WALKER, VINCENT STANLEY ..	26, East Parade, Leeds.
Oct. 1913	*WALKER, WILLIAM ALBERT ..	City Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, York.
Nov. 1918	*WALKER, WILLIAM LEONARD, CAPT...	6, Montague Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
Jan. 1896	*¶§WALKER, WILLIAM SELVES ...	22, Moorgate Street, E.C.
Oct. 1903	*¶WALL, IRVING	Ivydene, New North Road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Oct. 1903	*WALLACE, HERBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG	City Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7958	Nov. 1918	*WALLACE, JOHN CRAIG	Roseholm, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
4556	Oct. 1904	*WALLER, BERTRAM HANNEN	17, Above Bar, Southampton.
4823	Oct. 1905	*¶WALLER, HORACE	Valuation Offices, Inland Revenu Midland Bank Buildings, Middle brough, Yorks.
7428	Oct. 1913	*¶WALLIS, AUSTIN SERJEANT	Mona, Alexander Road, Slough, Buck
5803	Oct. 1909	*¶WALMESLEY-COTHAM, IVAN	17, Aughton Road, Birkdale, Sout port, Lancs.
4557	Oct. 1904	*¶WALSH, FREDERICK WILLIAM	Ardenconnel, Fallow Court Avenu North Finchley, N.
4289	Oct. 1903	*¶WALTER, SYDNEY JAMES	17, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
7959	Nov. 1918	*WALTER, THOMAS HAROLD	5, Marler Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
7429	Oct. 1913	*WALTERS, PERCY THOMAS	61, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.
5052	Oct. 1906	*¶WALTERS, WILLIAM DAVID	1, Llanfair Road, Penygraig, Glamorga shire.
6409	Oct. 1911	*¶WALTHEW, REGINALD BATTERSBY	31, Marmion Road, Liverpool.
7430	Oct. 1913	*¶WALTON, ARTHUR ATKINSON	The Manor House, Chilwell, Nottin ham.
6410	Oct. 1911	*¶WARBRICK, GEORGE NEWTON	32, Full Street, Derby.
6986	Feb. 1913	*WARD, ALEXANDER HENRY	Hewton, Bere Alston, R.S.O., S. Devo
7431	Oct. 1913	*¶WARD, CECIL GORDON	44, Headland Park, Plymouth, Devo
4085	Oct. 1902	*WARD, EDWARD JOHN	St. Aubyn Street, Devonport.
7537	Oct. 1914	*¶WARD, FRANK, JUN.	Burnville, Tavistock, Devon.
7628	Oct. 1915	*¶WARD, HARRY BERNARD	28, Church Street, Folkestone, Kent
5303	Oct. 1907	*¶WARD, JOHN ELDON	74, Bradford Street, Bolton, Lancs.
7698	Nov. 1916	*¶WARD, PATRICK JAMES	Farney, Glen Road, Belfast.
7960	Nov. 1918	*¶WARDER, DONALD	25, St. Donatt's Road, New Cros S.E.14.
7432	Oct. 1913	*WARDILL, HERBERT ROY	Glaisdale, Hill Road, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.
6092	Oct. 1910	*WARNER, BLAIR MARTIN	Harfields, Fareham, Hants.
6908	Oct. 1912	*WARREN, JOHN WATKIN	District Valuer's Office, 36, Beaumo Street, Oxford.
7728	Oct. 1917	*¶WASTELL, CHARLES HEDLEY	13, Hafod Street, Swansea.
6411	Oct. 1911	*¶WATERS, ALBERT EDWARD	162, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.
3752	Oct. 1900	*WATERS, FRANK	30, Cattle Market, Norwich.
7538	Oct. 1914	*¶WATKINS, JOHN OLIVER	Siddall House, Alexandra Road, Swa sea, Glam.
6909	Oct. 1912	*WATKINS, ROBERT	149, Luckwell Road, Bedminster Bristol.
6412	Oct. 1911	*¶WATKINSON, HAROLD EDWARD	9, Hemdean Road, Caversham, Readi Berks.

Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1913	*¶WATNEY, RONALD DENDY	4A, Frederick's Place, E.C.
Oct. 1910	*WATSON, ALBERT RICHARD ..	3, Broadway Avenue, East Twickenham, Middlesex.
Oct. 1912	*WATSON, ARTHUR BRIGGS	52, College Drive, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
Oct. 1912	*WATSON, CHARLES WILLIAM ..	36, Wyndham Road, Salisbury.
Oct. 1913	*¶WATSON, FREDERICK PERCY ..	74, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	*WATSON, NOEL BRADY	Valuation Department, 6, Albion Street, Hull, Yorks.
Oct. 1913	*¶WATT, ALEXANDER	
Oct. 1901	*¶WATT, ALEXANDER LINDSAY ..	Muncaster Estate Office, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
Nov. 1916	*¶WATT, SYDNEY CHARLES	68, Drayton Park, Highbury, N.
Oct. 1912	*¶WATTS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER ..	West House, Cowbridge, Glam.
Oct. 1911	*WATTS, FRANCIS HENRY	Sandleheath, near Salisbury.
Oct. 1903	*¶WATTS, FREDERICK SPRING ..	38, Sloane Street, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*WATTS, WILLIAM HARRY	116, Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
Oct. 1907	*¶WAY, LIONEL HUGH	Valuer's Office, 28, High West Street, Dorchester.
Oct. 1896	*WEAVER, HENRY PERCIVAL FRANCIS	Lye, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
Oct. 1909	*WEAVER, LIONEL HUNTER ..	30, Nassau Road, Barnes, S.W.13.
Dec. 1888	*WEBB, FREDERIC NOEL	Board of Agriculture, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1912	*WEBB, REGINALD ACHESON ..	P.O. Box 466, Lagos, Nigeria.
Oct. 1910	*WEBB, ROBERT DUNCAN	c/o Mrs. Hatfield, 121, Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Staffs.
Oct. 1912	*¶WEBB, ROLAND DRURY	59, Flag Meadow Walk, Worcester.
Oct. 1912	*¶WEBSTER, FRANK COUTTS	15, Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.
Oct. 1908	*WEDDELL, ROBERT HOUSTON ..	Park Villa, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1898	*WEEKES, CYRIL SWAFFER	Estate Offices, Guildford.
Oct. 1906	*¶WEEKS, PERCY BERTRAM	32, Hopwood Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
Oct. 1907	*¶§WEETMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES CUMMING	Estate Office, Osberton, Worksop, Notts.
Oct. 1912	*WEIR, EDWARD	Municipal Technical College, Brighton.
Oct. 1913	*WEIR, WILLIAM LOGAN	Burgh Buildings, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Oct. 1912	*¶WELCH, CECIL JOSEPH MARSH ..	The Folly, Dunmow, Essex.
Nov. 1918	*WELCH, JAMES COLIN	Warwick Road, Hale, Cheshire.
Oct. 1913	*WELLER, CYRIL GORDON RAMSAY	St. Huberts, South Godstone, Surrey.
Oct. 1909	*WELSH, MARTIN FREDERICK ..	11, Roxburgh Place, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
4563	Oct. 1904	*West, Harold	
7438	Oct. 1913	*West, Philip	104, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W
6919	Oct. 1912	*West, Sidney Arthur Henry	D Co., Kensington Battalion Roya Fusiliers, Horsham, Sussex.
3754	Oct. 1900	*West, Sidney Herbert	North House, Portslade, Sussex.
6920	Oct. 1912	*West, Sydney Henry	Belwood, Hayling Island, Hants.
5057	Oct. 1906	*¶Westbrook, Bernard Anson	Fire Brigade, Head Quarters, Calcutta
4293	Oct. 1903	*¶Westbrook, Charles Edward	Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells.
941	Apr. 1883	Weston, Joseph Aurelius	83, High Street, Bedford.
7962	Nov. 1918	*Westrop, Arthur Richard, Major, M.C.	Camden Lodge, Bridgnorth, Shropshir
3755	Oct. 1900	*Wetenhall, Edward Box, A.R.I.B.A.	Wyken, Woodside, Wimbledon, Surrey
7439	Oct. 1913	*Wheeler, Arthur Carruthers	54, Brook Green, W.
7630	Oct. 1915	*¶Wheeler, Ernest Bostock	c/o C. Kershaw, Woodside, Bexley Kent.
5553	Oct. 1908	*¶Wheeler, Herbert Henry	3, Sansome Place, Worcester.
7729	Oct. 1917	*¶§Wheeler, John Caffin	116, Walton Road, East Molesey Surrey.
6097	Oct. 1910	*Wheeler, Leonard Charles	Woodville, Orchard Road, Havant Hants.
4825	Oct. 1905	*Wheeler, Percy Harriskine	"Easebourne," Midhurst, Sussex.
4590	Feb. 1905	*¶Wheeler, Welby	18a, St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W.
6098	Oct. 1910	*¶Whesker, John Edward	27, Trinity Road, Wood Green, N.
7963	Nov. 1918	*Whipp, John Roland	Edale, Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey Cheshire.
6119	Feb. 1911	* Whitaker, George	Engineer's Department, Fylde Wate Board, Sefton Street, Blackpool Lancashire.
4089	Oct. 1902	*¶Whitaker, Hugh	Valuation Department, High Bridge Lincoln.
4090	Oct. 1902	*White, Arthur Vivian	The Poplars, North End, Portsmouth Hampshire.
5555	Oct. 1908	*White, Herbert Pratt	Hillbrow, Loose, near Maidstone.
6416	Oct. 1911	*White, John, Jun.	9, Millbrae Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.
4826	Oct. 1905	*¶White, John William Edden	19, Hastings Road, Maidstone.
7964	Nov. 1918	*White, Taliesyn Gwyn, Capt., M.C.	Caecerrig, Pontardulais, Glam.
3025	Jan. 1896	*White, William	137, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
6921	Oct. 1912	*Whitefield, Stanley Parkin	94, The Avenue, Ealing, W.
3914	Oct. 1901	*Whitehead, Ernest Mortimer	Carlton House, Regent Street, W.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
12	Oct. 1899	*¶Whiteley, Cyprian Charles Oswald, Capt., o.b.e.	82, Queen Street, E.C.
23	Oct. 1912	*Whiteley, Robert Henry ..	Whitwood Hall, Normanton, Yorks.
24	Oct. 1912	*¶Whitfield, Thomas Ward ..	"Ravenswood," Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge.
57	Feb. 1912	*Whitney, Eustace Scott ..	11, Morella Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
18	Oct. 1911	*Whittingham, Robert Cecil..	2, Zetland Terrace, Norton, Malton, Yorks.
92	Oct. 1902	*¶Whitton, Harold William ..	County Court, County Chambers, Northampton.
65	Nov. 1918	*Whorwell, Harold Ernest ..	7, Bench Street, Dover.
09	Oct. 1907	*¶Whyte, Thomas..	8, Battlefield Avenue, Langside, Glasgow.
27	Oct. 1905	*¶Wickenden, Arthur Fred ..	City Surveyor's (Building) Department, Council House, Birmingham.
00	Oct. 1910	*¶Wicker, John Owen	9, Belmont Road, Wallington, Surrey.
25	Oct. 1912	*Wickham, Cedric Humphrey..	Congelow House, Yalding, Kent.
42	Oct. 1913	*Wickham, William Arthur ..	45, Parliament Street, S.W.
26	Oct. 1912	*Wicks, Stanley William Lindsay	35, Stapleton Hall Road, Crouch Hill, N.
10	Oct. 1907	*Widdowson, George Clifford	14, Rosemont Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
27	Oct. 1912	*¶Wigginton, Francis Arthur ..	7, Old Cross, Hertford.
56	Oct. 1908	*¶Wightman, Augustus Frederick	2, Savile Terrace, Stanley Road, Wakefield.
29	Oct. 1905	*¶Wightman, William Osborne	Lynton, Dornton Road, South Croydon, Surrey.
67	Feb. 1897	*Wigram, Henry Joseph	30, Carolgate, Reford, Notts.
66	Nov. 1918	*Wild, Albert	16, Church View, Hyde, Cheshire.
26	Jan. 1896	*¶Wilde, Sidney Algernon ..	29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
95	Oct. 1903	*¶Wilkes, John Fiske, b.a. (*Cantab.*)	Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Essex.
07	Oct. 1909	*¶Wilkes, George Thomas.. ..	71, Oakhill Road, East Putney, S.W.
43	Oct. 1913	*¶Wilkes, Sidney Marshall ..	45, Lady Margaret Road, Southall, W.
67	Nov. 1918	*Wilkins, Eustace Harry ..	4, Normanby Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.
19	Oct. 1911	*¶Wilkins, Herbert Randolph..	1, Denzil Road, Guildford.
20	Oct. 1911	*¶Wilkins, Sidney Thomas.. ..	Sydenham Lawn, Cheltenham, Glos.
21	Oct. 1911	*¶Wilkinson, Andrew Wood ..	District Valuer's Office, 9, Hammet Street, Taunton.
44	Oct. 1913	*Wilkinson, Fred	162, Long Lee, Keighley, Yorks.
22	Oct. 1911	*Wilkinson, Percy Macdonald	General Valuation Office, 6, Ely Place, Dublin.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7445	Oct. 1913	*¶Wilks, Mark	17, Empress Avenue, Wanstead Par Essex.
7446	Oct. 1913	*Willett, Hugh	6, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
4830	Oct. 1905	*¶Williams, Charles	36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
6928	Oct. 1912	*¶Williams, Charles Bernard	Salop House, Oswestry, Shropshire.
3285	Oct. 1897	*¶Williams, Daniel Smith	6, Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardif
7447	Oct. 1913	*Williams, Edgar David	14, Grafton Road, Bedford.
5557	Oct. 1908	*Williams, Frank McClure	Brainshaugh House, Acklington, Northumberland.
7968	Nov. 1918	*Williams, Harold Cedric	72, Victoria Road, Birkenhead.
7448	Oct. 1913	*¶Williams, Howard	242, Newport Road, Cardiff.
7449	Oct. 1913	*¶Williams, Joseph	9, Roath Court Road, Cardiff.
4568	Oct. 1904	*¶Williams, Joseph Bertram	54, Church Street, St. Helens, La cashire.
7450	Oct. 1913	*Williams, Morris Hughes	26, Segontium Road South, Carnarvo
3444	Oct. 1898	*Williams, Peter Lloyd Armstrong	
6929	Oct. 1912	*¶Williams, Richard John	13, North Villas, Camden Square, N.
6930	Oct. 1912	*¶Williams, Tom Lawrence	Offa House, The Leys, Tamworth, Staf
5312	Oct. 1907	*Williams, William Henry	23, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
5559	Oct. 1908	*Williams, Worthington Eric	44, Richmond Street, Ashton-unde Lyne, Lancashire.
6931	Oct. 1912	*¶Williamson, Edwin Lawrence	North End, Stromness, Orkney.
6932	Oct. 1912	*¶Willis, George	35, Newton Road, Urmston, Manchest
6933	Oct. 1912	*Willis, Stanley Scott	Survey Department, Nairobi, Britis East Africa.
4831	Oct. 1905	*¶Willmott, James Perceval	65, Goldhawk Road, W.
3140	Oct. 1896	*¶Willoughby, Charles Albert	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
1083	Jan. 1884	Willoughby, Charles William	22, Chancery Lane, W.C.
4096	Oct. 1902	*¶Willoughby, Frank	Estate Office, Merstham, Surrey.
4569	Oct. 1904	*¶Wilson, George Leopold	c/o Palmer and Turner, Union Building No. 4, The Bund, Shanghai.
7451	Oct. 1913	*Wilson, Gerald Herbert	Walton Lodge, Pannal, near Leeds.
2472	Nov. 1891	*Wilson, James Calvert	Newcastle Estate Office, The Pa Nottingham.
2555	Nov. 1892	*Wilson, John Hayes	11, Penford Street, Camberwell, S.
6423	Oct. 1911	*Wilson, Marshall Lang	Estate Office, Ladykirk, Monkto Ayrshire.
6987	Feb. 1913	*Wilson, Reginald Maitland	Hodnet Estate Office, Hodnet, Salop

ip. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
060	Oct. 1906	*¶Winder, George Maurice	Springhead, Fontmell Magna, near Shaftesbury, Dorset.
452	Oct. 1913	*§Winebaum, Goodman George	13, Shiplake Buildings, Calvert Avenue, Bethnal Green, N.E.
363	Feb. 1908	*Wintle, Arthur	Walter House, 418, Strand, W.C.
562	Oct. 1908	*Wise, William Charles	Kenmure, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
453	Oct. 1913	*Womack, Oswald Cedric	115, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
919	Oct. 1901	*¶Wonnacott, Howard John	40, Elsie Road, East Dulwich, S.E.
809	Oct. 1909	*¶Wonnacott, James Palmer	51, Queen Street, Exeter.
563	Oct. 1908	*¶Wood, Albert Frederick	Eldon House, Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.
424	Oct. 1911	*Wood, Frank Houseden	97, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.
454	Oct. 1913	*Wood, Harry George	7, Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
920	Oct. 1901	*Wood, Herbert Calvert	Chesters Estate Office, Humshaugh-on-Tyne, S.O., Northumberland.
455	Oct. 1913	*Wood, John Lionel	Ingleside, Ombersley Road, Worcester.
425	Oct. 1911	*Wood, John Ogden	62, Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent.
937	Oct. 1912	*Woodbridge, William Edward, A.M.I.C.E.	Admiralty, Superintending Civil Engineer's Office, St. Leonards Bank, Perth.
456	Oct. 1913	*Woodburn, William	Dougalston Terrace, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire.
426	Oct 1911	*¶Woodcock, William	11, St. Hilda Road, Folkestone, Kent.
314	Oct. 1907	*¶Woodhead, Harold Haydn	22, Clifton Road, Skircoat, Halifax.
457	Oct. 1913	*Woodman, Greenwood	Valuation Offices, Bank Chambers, Wigan, Lancs.
458	Oct. 1913	*Woodroffe, Norman Frederic	5, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
427	Oct. 1911	*Woods, Henry Edward Anzani	23, High Street, Chippenham, Wilts.
938	Oct. 1912	*Woolcock, William Thomas Harry	National Filling Factory No. 11, Abbey Wood, S.E.2.
103	Oct. 1910	*Wooldridge, Arthur Mainwaring	34, Goldington Avenue, Bedford.
631	Oct. 1915	*¶Woolf, Emanuel	108, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
939	Oct. 1912	*Woollaston, Thomas William	51, Edgbaston Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.
541	Oct. 1914	*¶Woolley, John Leyland	2, The Mount, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
7632	Oct. 1915	*¶Woolley, John Stanley	New Sarum House, Salisbury.
3168	Feb. 1897	*Woolnough, Tom	Oakleigh, 182, Chase Side, Southgate N.14.
7542	Oct. 1914	*¶Woosnam, Ralph William	Cefnllysgwynne, Builth-Wells, Breconshire.
7460	Oct. 1913	*Wootten, Charles Stanley	16, Osterley Park Road, Southall, W.
6428	Oct. 1911	*¶Wootton, Thomas Sydney Lewis	Kintaugh, Ashburton Road, Croydon
3142	Oct. 1896	*Wordsworth, Christopher	Brooklands, South Godstone, Surrey
5579	Feb. 1909	*¶Worland, Henry John	"Rushton," Robinhood Road, Brentwood, Essex.
4834	Oct. 1905	*Worley, Frederick Horace	Parr's Bank Buildings, George Lane Woodford, Essex.
4573	Oct. 1904	*Worrall, Bertram	Rectory Farm House, Steeple Aston Oxford.
7461	Oct. 1913	*Worrall, Joseph Ratcliffe	3, Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood Birmingham.
6940	Oct. 1912	*¶Worssam, Cecil	c/o J. R. Eve and Son, 2, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
6120	Feb. 1911	*¶Worth, George Pearce	The Homestead, Windmill Road, Ealing, W.
5062	Oct. 1906	*¶§Wraight, George Frederick Harold	Upton Lodge, Squires Lane, Finchley, N
5814	Oct. 1909	*¶Wright, Charles Ernest	1, Oakland Avenue, Dialstone Lane, Stockport, Cheshire.
4297	Oct. 1903	*¶Wright, Charles Lee	Inland Revenue, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
2883	Oct. 1897	*Wright, Ernest Beresford FitzHerbert	Henbury Manor, Wimborne, Dorset.
7543	Oct. 1914	*¶Wright, George Thomas	Stacey House, Crouch Street, Colchester.
6941	Oct. 1912	*¶Wright, James Alexander	"Melbury," Grange Road, Bushey Herts.
2725	Oct. 1894	*Wright, Philip Chetwood	Brattleby Hall, near Lincoln.
6104	Oct. 1910	*¶Wright, Reginald Leslie	18, Thames Side, Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire
7634	Oct. 1915	*¶Wright, Samuel Ware	97, Lichfield Road, Great Yarmouth Norfolk.
7462	Oct. 1913	*Wright, William Noel	Edwinstowe House, Edwinstowe, Newark, Notts.

p. o.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address.
53	Oct. 1913	*Wyllie, William Alexander	81, Ashley Road, Aberdeen.
35	Oct. 1915	*¶Wynne, Thomas Stanley ..	County Surveyor's Office, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.
64	Oct. 1913	*Yarnall, Charles William ..	6, Alington Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
30	Oct. 1911	*Yates, Charles William.. ..	6, Northbrook Road, Bowes Park, N.22.
31	Oct. 1911	*Yates, Harold	27, Brownlow Road, Horwich, near Bolton.
59	Feb. 1913	*Yates, Wilfrid Archibald ..	93, Mortimer Street, W.
19	Oct. 1907	*Yelf, Jack Robert	26, Queen's Road, Salisbury, Wilts.
32	Oct. 1911	*Yeo, William Henry	Caegarw, Court Colman, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
16	Oct. 1899	*¶Yewdall, Francis Edward ..	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Richmond.
05	Oct. 1910	*¶York, William Henry	"Clarendon," Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
65	Oct. 1906	*Yorke, Maurice Francis ..	Estate Office, Sudbury, Derby.
34	Feb. 1910	*Young, David Fernée	East Street, Barking, Essex.
65	Oct. 1913	*¶Young, David Wilberforce, M.B.E.	Board of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, S.W.
16	Oct. 1909	*¶Young, Gordon Casson	17, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
36	Oct. 1905	*¶Young, Herbert Henry.. ..	11, Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W.
20	Oct. 1907	*Young, James Weir..	Kinneil Estate Office, Boness, Scotland.
37	Oct. 1905	*¶Young, Sidney	Selborne Villa, London Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
99	Oct. 1895	*Young, William	4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES.	Address
7466	Oct. 1913	*YOUNG, WILLIAM GEORGE.. ..	13, Branksome Road, Wimbledon. S.W
5068	Oct. 1906	*§YOUNG, WILLIAM ROSS	Town Planning Engineer for Middl Ward of Lanarkshire, Hamilton N.B.
6434	Oct. 1911	*¶YOUNGS, SIDNEY..	61, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

Total number of Professional Associates, 2685.

Associates.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Oct. 1899	BARRY, CHARLES EDWARD ..	Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1910	BEALE, SIR JOHN FIELD, K.B.E.	16, Great George Street, S.W.
Oct. 1906	BEALE, SYDNEY WILLIAM PHIPSON	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1907	BIDDER, HAROLD FRANCIS, B.A.	9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
Feb. 1899	BLACKSHAW, JOHN FRANK, O.B.E.	The Cottage, Bromsgrove, Worcester.
Oct. 1913	BOYLE, SIR EDWARD, BART. ..	1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1884	BUND, JOHN W. WILLIS, C.B.E.	Shire Hall, Worcester.
Feb. 1908	CARDALE, WILLIAM HENRY ..	24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Jan. 1891	CLARKE, SIR ERNEST	31, Tavistock Square, W.C., and c/o P. S. King and Sons, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
Oct. 1894	COLAM, ROBERT FREDERICK, K.C.	4, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1917	COURTHOPE, GEORGE LLOYD, MAJOR, M.C., M.P.	73, Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.
Feb. 1900	COURTHOPE-MUNROE, HARRY, K.C., M.A. (*Cantab.*)	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C., and The Manor House, Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.
Jan. 1896	COWARD, SIR JOHN CHARLES LEWIS, K.C.	3, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1913	CROUCH, JAMES LEONARD ..	3, Brick Court, Temple, E C.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1910	Dibdin, Lewis George	9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1898	Downie, Alex. Francis Mackenzie	Alton, Hants.
Feb. 1907	Fletcher-Moulton, Hugh Laurence	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1878	Freeman, Geo. Mallows, K.C. (*Associate of Council*)	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Mar. 1878	Freshfield, Edwin	5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
Feb. 1899	Graham, William Vaux, M.I.C.E.	5, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Jan. 1874	Grantham, Richard Fuge, M.I.C.E. (*Associate of Council*)	5, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.
Oct. 1907	Grantham, William Wilson ..	6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1903	Grierson, John Campbell ..	Caperby, Mount Wood, Prenton Hill, Cheshire.
Feb. 1909	Gwyer, Maurice Lenford ..	25, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
Oct. 1906	Harper, Richard Williamson	5, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1897	‖Hill, John Smith, B.A., B.SC. (*Lond.*)	Estate Office, Greystoke, Penrith, Cumberland.
Feb. 1907	Houghton, George Boydell..	11, King's Bench Walk, E.C.4.
Jan. 1887	Hudson, Alfred Arthur, K.C.. .	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

‖ Sessional Papers Gold Medal.

Date of lection.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1905	Jeeves, William John	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
May 1887	Kinch, Edward	Komaba, Haslemere, Surrey.
Nov. 1916	Lloyd, Edward Honoratus, K.C.	Farrar's Building, Temple, E.C.
Oct. 1905	Mackenzie, Kenneth James Joseph	Department of Agriculture, Cambridge.
Oct. 1912	Mead, Lawrence	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1891	Mence, Phillip Allan	Banstead House, Fontenoy Road, Balham, S.W.
Oct. 1906	Moon, Ernest Robert, K.C., C.B.	48, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Feb. 1906	Mould, Graham Harley	6, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Feb. 1905	Page, Ernest, K.C.	104, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.
Oct. 1895	Pain, Arthur Cadlick, M.I.C.E.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
Jan. 1882	Rigg, Herbert Addington, K.C.	Wallhurst Manor, Cowfold, Sussex.

Date of Election.	ASSOCIATES.	Address.
Feb. 1889	SETH-SMITH, ARCHIBALD	Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey.
Jan. 1896	SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, M.A., D.SC.	121, Banbury Road, Oxford.
Jan. 1896	STUTFIELD, ALFRED ROBERT OGILVIE	The Bedford Estate Office, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Feb. 1909	THORNE, RICHARD SQUIRE, B.A. (*Cantab.*)	Nicoll Farm, Edgware, Middlesex, and Inner Temple, E.C.
Nov. 1918	TURNER, SYDNEY GEORGE ..	3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
June 1914	WHESTON, WRAY WILKINS ..	No. 4, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa.
Dec. 1917	WOOLNOUGH, JOHN WILLIAM ..	30, Seaside Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Total number of Associates, 46.

Colonial Fellows.

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Professional Associate are distinguished thus *

The names of those Colonial Fellows who have qualified by Examination for the Class of Fellows are distinguished thus †

o. o.	Date of of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
6	Oct. 1915	Abraham, Percy Lyons ..	Surveyor to the Jamaica Government Railway, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
4	Oct. 1907	Abrahams, Charles Victor	City Surveyor's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
9	Feb. 1902	Allen, Raymond Cecil, C.M.G., A.M.I.C.E.	Director of Surveys and Land Officer, Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa, via Mombasa.
1	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. April 1908	*Anderson, Henry, A.M.I.C.E.	Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross, S.W.
2	Oct. 1917	Anderson, John Edward, Major	212 Field Co. R.E., B.E.F., France.
0	Oct. 1899	Baker, William Anthony ..	Surveyor-General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
7	Oct. 1904	Bancroft, Augustus Charles	Stokes Hall, Golden Grove, Jamaica, B.W.I.
9	A. Oct. 1911 C.F. Oct. 1918	*Barker, Howard William	The College of Engineering, Madras.
3	A. Oct. 1911 C.F. Oct. 1915	*Bedington, Guy Cyril ..	Public Works Department, Seremban, Federated Malay States.
8	A. Oct. 1895 C.F. April 1911	*Bell-John, Harry	District Engineer, Public Works Department, Johannesburg.
7	F. Oct. 1908 C.F. Jan. 1913	Billingham, John Alfred Lawrence, Major	R.E. Offices, York.
7	Oct. 1915	Blandford, Stanley Charles Hooper	Minas Schwager, Coronel, Chile, S. America.
4	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. April 1914	*Blomfield, Charles Geoffrey	13, Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
5	A. Oct. 1907 C.F. April 1913	*Bradley, Benjamin	High Hurstwood, near Uckfield, Sussex.
9	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. July 1917	*Bradshaw, Arthur Stanley, A.M.I.C.E.	12, Elams Road, East Sheen, S.W.
2	F. Jan. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1910	Burchell, Sidney Herbert	504, West Fen Avenue, Redlands, California, U.S.A.
5	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1910	*Burstal, Arthur Cyril ..	32, Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.
4	Oct. 1914	Chalmers, James Sutherland	8, Ravensbourne Park, Catford, S.E.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
7638	Oct. 1915	CHAPMAN, ARTHUR	The Blue Bungalow, 11, Peak Roa Hong Kong.
4147	A. Oct. 1903 F. Jan. 1909 C.F. Oct. 1913	*CLARK, HUDSON OWEN ..	73, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
3209	A. Oct. 1897 C.F. Oct. 1910	*CLARKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH	3, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
5564	Oct. 1908	COGHLAN, HENRY LAKE ..	"Holme Chase," St. George's Avenue Weybridge.
4838	Oct. 1905	COOPER, JOSEPH A. W., A.M.I.M.E.	c/o Thomas Cooke & Son, Ludgat Circus, E.C.
6944	Oct. 1912	COUSIN, ROBERT	Kewall Tin Fields, c/o Naraguta Pos Office, Northern Nigeria, and Th Neuk, Danehill, Sussex.
6945	Oct. 1912	COWLING, JOHN WILLIAM ..	Public Works Department, Pretori South Africa.
5835	Feb. 1910	CUERDEN, FREDERICK JAMES	Government Engineering School, Nag pur, Central Provinces, India.
6436	Oct. 1911	DE SILVA, CHARLES PETER ..	Carlton House, Moratuwa, Ceylon.
4408	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. Nov. 1909	*EDWARDES, WILLIAM ARNOLD DONALDSON	Orchard House, Chesham Bois, Bucks
5565	Oct. 1908	FIRR, THOMAS FREEMAN ..	Zomba, Nyassaland, British Centr African Protectorate.
4595	Feb. 1905	FOSTER, EDWARD	The Cottage, Montego Bay, P.O Jamaica.
4168	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. Oct. 1910	*GAIRDNER, KENNETH GRAEME	The Bombay Burmah Trading Co poration, Bangkok, Siam.
3327	A. Oct. 1897 C.F. July 1916	*GAYER, ALFRED EDWARD ..	107, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridg Wells.
4316	Feb. 1904	GILL, JAMES HERBERT WAINWRIGHT	c/o C. W. Neville-Ralfe, Heachan Norfolk.
3926	Oct. 1901	GODFREY, CHARLES HENRY, M.I.C.E.	Municipal Engineer, Shanghai.
2257	F. Nov. 1891 C.F. Dec. 1911	GREGSON, WILLIAM	10264, 100th Street, Edmonton, Albert Canada.
4179	A. Oct. 1903 F. Nov. 1904 C.F. July 1907	*GRIFFITHS, OWEN	Oficina del Ingeniero, Ferro Carril d Sud, Calle Guanahani, 322, Plaza Co stituçion, Buenos Aires.
4317	Feb. 1904	GURNEY, JAMES STRATTON ..	Thomason Civil Engineering Colleg Roorkee, India.
4707	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. Oct. 1915	*HARRISON, HAMILTON PAYN	c/o C. Harrison, 179, Horninglow Stree Burton-on-Trent.
4183	A. Oct. 1903 C.F. June 1912	*HARRISON, WILLIAM	Box 200, Bloemfontein, South Africa

p. .	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
34	A. Oct. 1909	*HEALD, HARRY MAIR	Ministry of Agriculture, Damanhur, Lower Egypt.
31	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Oct. 1914	*HINGSTON, CECIL VICTOR ..	Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
38	A. Oct. 1898 C.F. July 1913	*HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM, GEORGE ERNEST	Public Works Dept., Union Buildings, Pretoria, Transvaal.
37	A. Oct. 1908 C.F. July 1916	LAKE, WALLACE STRICKLAND	Public Works Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
06 40	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1905	LEANE, WALTER BURDITT, M.I.C.E., M.AM.SOC.C.E.	Chief Engineer, Central Argentine Railway, 299, Bartolomé Mitré, Buenos Aires.
35	A. Feb. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1913	*LEES, HENRY BERRY, A.M.I.C.E.	18, Howard Road, Southampton.
66	Oct. 1908	LERMIT, ARTHUR ALFRED ..	c/o Swan & Maclaren, Battery Road, Singapore.
46	Oct. 1912	LINCOLN, JOHN ALBAN ..	
42	Feb. 1894	LIDDELL, WALTER COLIN ..	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Jamaica.
61	A. Oct. 1904 F. April 1907 C.F. Oct. 1908	*LINES, ROLAND WALTER ..	110, Jasper Avenue, West Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
19	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. June 1914	*LOWDEN, ANDREW..	El Tarh Station, Ligne de Rosette, Egypt.
34	F. Oct. 1900 C.F. Jan. 1904	MCCAW, GEORGE TYRRELL, B.A.I. (*Dublin*)	Taghnevan, Lurgan, Ireland.
56	June 1896	MCGAHAN, AMOS HARVEY ..	May Pen, Jamaica, B.W.I.
56	Feb. 1915	MACGILLWRAY, JOHN WALKER	Hillcote, St. Joseph, Trinidad.
16	A. Oct. 1907 C.F. Oct. 1912	*MCKINSTRY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS	Ballerno, Midlothian, Scotland.
03	Nov. 1916	MCTURK, WILLIAM HENRY ..	18, New North Road, Bourda, George Town, British Guiana.
31	A. Oct. 1902 F. July 1905 C.F. Oct. 1909	*MAY, PHILIP JOHN..	Survey Department, Badulla, Ceylon.
59	Oct. 1913	MELVIN, WILLIAM GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E.	Engineer and Assessor, Municipal Office, Howrah, India.
68	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1910	*MICHELL, JOHN	Royal Survey Department, Bangkok, Siam.
43	Feb. 1894	MILLER, WILLIAM	Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies.
58	A. Feb. 1908 C.F. April 1913	*MITCHELL, ARCHIBALD FRANCIS	P.O. Box 655, Victoria, British Columbia.
70	Nov. 1918	MORPHY, HENRY	Survey Dept., N.P., Nigeria.
47	Oct. 1912	NICHOLAS, WILFRED DUNSTAN	The Estate Department, Singapore Harbour Board, Singapore.
84	A. Oct. 1904 C.F. June 1910	*NOAKES, ARTHUR ORWHYN..	P.O. Box 542, Promis Block, 1006, Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

Dip. No.	Date of Election.	COLONIAL FELLOWS.	Address.
4763	A. Oct. 1905 C.F. July 1913	*NOTTAGE, PERCY GEORGE ..	Belle Vue, The Crescent, Maidenhea Berks.
3114	A. Oct. 1896 C.F. Oct. 1909	*OSBOURN, EDWARD	P.W. Dept., Union Buildings, Pretor
7639	Oct. 1915	PENNEFATHER, JOHN PYNE ..	2, Oxley Road, Singapore.
7971	Nov. 1918	PRICE, OWEN GORDON.. ..	7, Richmond Road, Bedford.
4877	Feb. 1906	REID, EDWARD GEORGE ..	Halfway Tree, P.O., Jamaica.
7972	Nov. 1918	RENSHAW, JAMES C.	94, Singleton Avenue, Prenton, Cheshire.
7704	Nov. 1916	RICKMAN, RALPH ETWALL ..	Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, B.W.I.
4253	A. Oct. 1903 F. May 1906 C.F. Oct. 1907	*SANDERS, FRANCIS LEONARD	
5770	A. Oct. 1909 C.F. Jan. 1915	*SCOTLAND, DOUGLAS WILLIAM	Agricultural Department, Mano, Sier Leone.
6049	A. Oct. 1910 C.F. Jan. 1913	*§SHROSBREE, ALBERT DE BOIS	4, Pretoria Street, Calcutta.
7640	Oct. 1915	SIMMS, HENRY	Hill Station, Sierra Leone.
6948	Oct. 1912	SMITH, JAMES LANDRETH ..	Kingstown, St. Vincent, B.W.I.
7170	Oct. 1913	SUTTON, FRED	Public Works Department, Hong Kong.
3903	A. Oct. 1901 C.F. Oct. 1909	*TANNER, WILLIAM HUGH ..	Public Works Department, Nairo British East Africa.
3169	Feb. 1897	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD ..	Belize, British Honduras.
7471	Oct. 1913	WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRIGARS	Licensed Surveyor, Aba, West Afric
6934	A. Oct. 1912 C.F. Mar. 1916	WILSON, GEORGE HAROLD SUMNER	Coomassie, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
4098	A. Oct. 1902 C.F. Oct. 1906	*WRIGHT, ARTHUR EDGAR ..	Public Works Department, Hon Kong.

Total number of Colonial Fellows, 81.

Students.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1916	Anthony, Hubert	13, Annesley Street, Llanelly, S. Wales.
1916	Astill, Frederick Harry	Kirby Park, Melton Mowbray, Leicester.
1917	Bendall, Samuel Ernest Lovell	Greenleigh, Bath Road, Wells, Somerset.
1918	Bentley, Clayton Moffat	53, Church Street, Whitehaven.
1917	Bickford, Sidney John	Woodbine Farm, Burnley, Lancs.
1917	Booth, Harold Almgill	Ainthorpe, Danby, Grosmont, S.O., Yorks.
1918	Brailey, Leslie	40, Pier Street, West Hoe, Plymouth.
1918	Brewin, Cecil John	16, Crowndale Road, Knowle, Bristol.
1918	Bridgford, James Alan	Ardenlea, Didsbury Park, Manchester.
1918	Butler, Cyril Edmund	The Elms, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Kent.
1918	Caseley, John Reginald	299, Ewell Road, Sutton, Surrey.
1915	Chapman, Andrew Laurence	Dinwoodie Lodge, Lockerbie, N.B.
1916	Collins, Felix	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Ipswich.
1916	Cossar, Edgar Leslie	Station Road, Borrowash, Derby.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1916	Eve, John Douglas Trustram	Rushmore, Bedford.
1913	Falconer, Cosmo Mackidd	Rossall, Barnhill, Perth.
1916	Finzi, Eric John	32, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
1916	Foale, Leonard	Gerston House, Paignton.
1918	Ford, Arnold Spencer	"Redlands," Oakhill, Woodford Green Essex.
1916	Gann, Thomas Leighton	Marrowah, St. George's Avenue, Dovercourt, Essex.
1917	Golding, Alan Charles	The Schoolhouse, Englefield, Reading.
1916	Graves, Paul Kingsley	12, Denmark Terrace, Brighton.
1917	Greenslade, Arthur Thomas	Coombe, Thornyville Road, Pomphlete, nr. Plymouth.

lled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
918	Harris, John Hugh	"Salcombe," Anglesey Road, Alverstoke, Hants.
916	Harris, William Murray	32, Balham High Road, S.W.
918	Helmore, Leonard Mervyn	3, Danes Road, Exeter, Devon.
917	Hill, William Archibald	83, Upland Road, Dulwich, S.E.22.
916	Hodge, Arthur Dixon	Essendine, 15, Chandos Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
918	Holland, Cecil William	84, North End Road, West Kensington, W.14.
918	Horne, Edwin Chancellor	57, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
916	Ingelby, Hugh Herrington	Ingleside, Bockings Elm, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
918	Jarman, Arthur Roy	Geneva Cottage, Cotterelle Road, Hemel Hempsted, Herts.
918	Johnson, Raymond Edgar	28, Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
915	Joy, Gilbert Alan	Witchampton, Wimborne, Dorset.
917	Knapp, Douglas Eric John	Great Lypiatt, Corsham, Wilts.
915	Locke, Overt Thomas Vincent	The Triangle, Somerton, Somerset.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1917	Mathews, Harold Marten	51, Barrington Road, Crouch End, N.8.
1917	Maynard, Gerald Earle	15, Galveston Road, East Putney, S.W.15.
1916	Metherell, Frederick Douglas	6, Fulham Park Road, Fulham, S.W.
1918	Moore, Jack Lewis	Surveyors' Department, Town Hall, Paignton, Devon.
1918	Palmer, Francis Noel	Eversley, Merton Road, Bedford.
1918	Platt, Dudley Crawfurd	43, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W.
1916	Porter, Stanley	The Bank House, Coleford, Glos.
1918	Prall, Hugh Alexander Mackie	150, Eastgate, Rochester, Kent.
1917	Ragg, Frederick Reginald ..	The Poplars, 33, Leopold Street, Derby.
1917	Rees, David Watkin	Bodlondeb, Penybank, Amanford, S. Wales.
1915	Roberts, Claude	Charlton Road, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.
1918	Roberts, Gwilyn Caradoc ..	10, Darlington Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Enrolled.	STUDENTS.	Address.
1915	STRONG, HUBERT RUSSELL	111, Newport Road, Cwmcarn, Crosskeys, Mon.
1917	TILLEY, ALBERT EDWARD	10, Ancona Road, Highbury, N.
1916	TOOVEY, JAMES ROWLAND	73, Gladstone Road, Watford, Herts.
1917	TURNER, GEORGE EDWARD	Elmhurst, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
1917	TYDEMAN, ARTHUR EDGAR	10, Devonshire Road, South Lambeth, S.W.
1917	WARD, EDWARD ADLEY	Puleton, Newton St. Cyres, Devon.
1915	WESTON, JOSEPH GORDON WALKER	43, Goldington Road, Bedford.
1916	WILLIAMSON, JAMES COLNEY ..	Gwenallt, Oswestry, Shropshire.

Total Number of Students, 56.

SUMMARY.

Honorary Members	26
Fellows	2032
Professional Associates	2685
Associates	46
Colonial Fellows	81
Students	56
Total	4926

NOTE.—To ensure the regular transmission of the Papers and Notices, it is particularly requested that any changes of address be communicated at once to the Secretary.

List of Provincial Committees.

JANUARY 1st, 1919.

BEDFORD, ESSEX, HERTFORD, AND MIDDLESEX Committee.
Chairman.
Charles Pell Hall, Park Farm Office, Woburn.
Honorary Secretary.
Arthur Walker Merry, 17, High Street, Leighton Buzzard.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON Committee.
Chairman.
Charles Stewart Orwin, hon. m.a., 7, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
Honorary Secretary.
Martin Collier Duchesne, Farnham Common, Slough, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK Committee.
Chairman.
Henry Donne, The Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Honorary Secretary.
Lancelot Goulder Hawkins, Downham Market.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND Committee.
Chairman.
Frederick Burt Punchard, Fairbank, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Honorary Secretary.
Thomas Brown, Jun., Prospect House, Holmrook, Cumberland.

DEVON AND CORNWALL Committee.
Chairman.
John Edward Tory, Valuation Department, 51, Queen Street, Exeter.
Honorary Secretary.
John Friendship Bowden, Bedford Chambers, Exeter.

HAMPSHIRE, DORSET, AND SOUTH WILTS Committee.
Chairman.
Ernest Fox, 52, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth.
Honorary Secretary.
R. C. Barrow, c/o Henry Duke & Son, Dorchester.

IRISH BRANCH Committee.
Chairman.
Fane Vernon, Pembroke Estate Office, Wilton Place, Dublin.
Secretary.
B. J. Newcombe, 110, Grafton Street, Dublin.

KENT Committee.

Chairman.
Henry Dann, Dartford.
Honorary Secretary.
Robert Cobb, Larkin Hall, near Rochester-

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE Committee.

Chairman.
William Haslam Cross, 77, King Street, Manchester.
Vice-Chairman.
Henry Simpson Batey, 51, South King Street, Manchester.
Honorary Secretary.
John Herbert Hall, 1, Cooper Street, Manchester,
and 1, Market Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AND RUTLAND Committee.

Chairman.
Charles Browning Fisher, Market Harborough.
Honorary Secretary.
Maurice Theodore Woolley, Rectory Place, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM Committee.

Chairman.
William Waite Sanderson, Kenton Hall, Kenton, Northumberland.
Honorary Secretary.
Charles McGhie, 38, Collingwood Buildings, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM, LINCOLN AND NORTH DERBY Committee.

Chairman.
William Henry Pain, Carnarvon Estate Office, Bingham, Notts.
Honorary Secretary.
Edward James Turton, Horkstow, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire.

SALOP, HEREFORD, AND MID-WALES Committee.

Chairman.
William Timothy Hall, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Honorary Secretary.
Arthur Murhall Hickman, Pride Hill Chambers, Shrewsbury.

SCOTTISH Committee.

Chairman.
James Inglis Davidson, Saughton Mains, Corstorphine, Midlothian.
Honorary Secretary.
William Fraser, 209, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, AND NORTH WILTS Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN JOSEPH HARLE, Tortworth Estate Office, Falfield, Gloucester.

Honorary Secretary.

ALBERT EDWARD PETTER, 23, Cotham Road, Bristol.

SURREY Committee.

Chairman.

GEORGE FREDERICK PAGE, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES FREDERICK SLATER, 52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.

SUSSEX Committee.

Chairman.

HERBERT GUY BUCKELL WYATT, North Lodge, Chichester, Sussex.

Honorary Secretary.

HERBERT GUY BUCKELL WYATT, North Lodge, Chichester.

WALES (NORTH) Committee.

Chairman.

WILLIAM EDWARD JONES, Anglesey Estate Office, Graig, Llanfairpwll

Honorary Secretary.

JOHN MERRY PORTER, Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.

WALES (SOUTH) AND MONMOUTHSHIRE Committee.

Chairman.

ERNEST HOLTHAM LEEDER, 42, Waterloo Street, Swansea.

Honorary Secretary.

FRANCIS HENRY GEORGE OSMOND-SMITH, County Council Offices, Cardiff.

WARWICK, WORCESTER, STAFFORD, AND SOUTH DERBY Committee.

Chairman.

JOHN WILLMOT, 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

Honorary Secretary.

ERNEST GUY BIGWOOD, 158, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE Committee

Chairman.

EDWARD JOHN SILCOCK, 10, Park Row, Leeds.

Honorary Secretary.

CHARLES BUTLER, Union Offices, Queen Street South, Huddersfield, Yorks.

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.

The Abbey Press
(F. S. Bond)
Great Peter Street, Westminster.
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